AN

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY

OF

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

CALIFORNIA.

Containing a History of Los Angeles County from the Earliest Period of its Occupancy to the Present Time, together with Glimpses of its Prospective Future; with Profuse Illustrations of its Beautiful Scenery, Full-Page Portraits of Some of its most Eminent Men, and Biographical Mention of Many of its Pioneers and also of Prominent Citizens of To-day.

CHICAGO:
THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1889.

F868
L8I29

12227/5
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PREFACE.

IN this work the publishers have endeavored to give a faithful history of Los Angeles County from the earliest times to the present, and believe that it contains an account of all the important events, and many of less note. They have taken unusual pains and incurred many unexpectedly heavy expenses in the search for material and its compilation into a symmetrical form; and the work is certainly more correct than standard general histories. Ten to twenty per cent. of the latter kind of literature may be erroneous and still appear straight and veritable; while if even only one statement in a hundred in local history is found to be erroneous, it will cause some persons to use extravagant language concerning it.

As to the proportion of space allotted to each topic, especially in modern affairs, it is not expected that the compilers could satisfy all parties, as individual tastes and self-interest are more or less involved in them. The historical material in the biographical sketches were obtained with great difficulty, and therefore none of that matter is supposed to be dictated by those interviewed, for the purpose of advertising themselves or their business. Two or three citizens absolutely refused to give any dates with reference to their public career.

For the earlier records the magnificent histories of Hubert Howe Bancroft have been largely drawn upon, by special permission of the author, who, more than any other man having access to the archives, deserves special acknowledgment for his peerless work. The extensive collection of B. A. Stephens, which he has been making for years, has largely been utilized. Due acknowledgment is also made to such writers as J. J. Warner, Dr. J. P. Widney, Dr. Walter Lindley, Benjamin Hayes, H. D. Barrows, G. F. Parsons, Hugo Reid, A. F. Coronel, Rev. José Adam, Fred Hall, W. Ham. Hall, George Butler Griffin, J. Albert Wilson, W. McPherson, J. M. Guinn, H. Wellington Brook, J. D. Lynch, J. R. Brierly, Alice P. Adams, R. W. C. Farnsworth, George Rice, D. M. Berry, Mrs. Jeanne C. Carr, and many others.

Special thanks are hereby given to the Historical Society of Southern California, and to their committee, Messrs. J. M. Guinn, Ira More, H. D. Barrows and Dr. W. F. Edgar, for their faithful labors in reviewing the manuscript.

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INTRODUCTORY.

A HISTORY of Los Angeles County includes not only a narration of the acts of mankind and nature which have occurred within its boundaries, but also a relation of those events which, happening elsewhere, have here had results. A complete history would naturally go back to the time when the dry land first rose above the waters, but as there has never been a geological survey of the county, this part of its history remains to be written. Enough is known, however, to say that the Sierra Madre, that chain of mountains which crosses the county in an easterly and westerly direction, are as old as, and in fact are a part of, the Sierra Nevada. And that after these mountains were raised to their present altitude, the gods of air, water and fire have created the topographical face that is now beheld. The whale, whose skeleton was found on the summit of the Santa Monica Mountains, tells of a time when he lived in the waters above. Then came the recedence of the water and the elevation of the land. In the asphaltum springs, west of Los Angeles, the finding of a saber-shaped tooth of a tiger, long extinct, tells of the ferocious animals which once lived here. The discoveries of the remains of mastodons at Tejunga, Los Angeles, Puente and San Juan By-the-Sea, at a depth of from five to twenty feet below the surface of the ground, are the records of a period when the valleys were deeper than they now are, and had a vegetation of sufficientgrowth to have sustained these animals.

That the Indian made his appearance during the age of the mastodons is proved by the fact that in the bones of these extinct animals found in Missouri are imbedded Indian arrow-heads. After the Indian the white man appeared upon the scene with his written records, and history becomes more certain.

It has, therefore, been convenient to divide the history of Los Angeles County into different epochs. The first natural division gives the pre-historic and historic periods. The pre-historic includes accounts of the geological formation, and the origin and description of the Indian. The historic embraces the accounts of the white man. In Los Angeles County, as in all California, this last period has three subdivisions, running from the times of Spanish exploration and occupancy, down through the brief period of Mexican independence, to American conquest and development. The following chapters are, therefore, divided as they include respectively the foregoing subjects.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGY.

AS no full, systematic geological survey has ever been made of the southern portion of California, we are unable to compile a satisfactory account under this head.

MINERALOGICAL NOTES.

The following miscellaneous notes are from the last State Report:

San Gabriel Cañon has some auriferous gravel scattered about high up on the spurs of the range, similar in its general character to that which forms the great hydraulic mines of more northern counties. There is every reason to believe that these high and ancient auriferous gravels of the San Gabriel Range, and also the great mass of the whole range itself, from the Cajon Pass west nearly or quite to the Los Angeles River, belong to the same geological ages, and derived their origin from the same causes, as those of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada. The amount of denudation which has taken place since these ancient gravels were deposited has, of course, been something enormous, and no man can measure it.

To the west of the point where the Santa Ana River issues from the San Bernardino Range, the southern flanks of that range, so far west as the Cajon Pass, are not flanked on the south by any heavy body of unaltered tertiary strata, while the southern flanks of Mount San Bernardino itself, to the east of the Santa Ana River, bear very heavy masses of such strata, which rise high against the mountain. Again, from the Cajon Pass west, nearly to the Los Angeles River, the San Gabriel Range itself is not flanked on the south by any such accumulations of tertiary rocks. These facts would seem to indicate either that the date of upheaval of the great mass of the range from the Santa Ana River west to the Los Angeles River was somewhat earlier than that of the upheaval of Mount San Bernardino itself, or else that the amount of denudation which has taken place since the upheaval of these mountains has been vastly greater to the west of the Santa Ana River than it has been for a great many miles to the east of it.

In the Pacoima Cañon, on the northeastern side of the San Fernando Valley, some three and a half miles from San Fernando Station, and 800 to 1,000 feet above the valley, Dr. J. S. Turner has a limestone quarry in the granite. The lower foot-hills here are unaltered shales and sandstones, dipping northerly. The limestone itself, at the quarry, is highly crystalline. It seems to vary much in purity, containing

in places considerable disseminated epidote, and being also here and there irregularly and capriciously intermixed with granite. The granite, too, varies much in character. Some of it is very feldspathic and contains very little mica, while some of it is full of black mica and contains much magnetic iron.

At a point about twelve miles west of San Fernando, Mr. Gilbert has a quarry of sandstone, which is being used to some extent for building purposes in Los Angeles. It is a medium-grained, light-colored, yellowish sandstone, of pretty uniform texture, but too soft to be first-class stone. From San Fernando up the valley of the Arroyo de las Palomas, to within about a mile of the San Fernando Railroad tunnel, all the rocks are unaltered sand stones and shales, the dip in the lower foot-hills being seventy-five or eighty degrees to the north; but farther up the rocks are in places greatly disturbed, and heavy bodies of them here dip to the southeast.

In a cañon on the northern slope of the range of mountains northeast of the San Fernando Railroad tunnel, and five or six miles southeast of Newhall, there are a number of localities of asphaltum, with more or less seepage of petroleum in two different gulches; and in the eastern gulch, some 400 or 500 feet above the valley, a large accumulation of asphaltum extends for about a quarter of a mile along the bed of the gulch. The seeping oil is black and heavy. The prevailing dip of the rocks here is northwesterly, but some of them dip south or southwest. They occasionally contain pectens and other shells. The bed of the gulch is strewn with granite bowlders from the mountains further east.

On the south side of this range, and a short distance southeast of the railroad tunnel, a small cañon, called Grapevine Cañon, runs southerly to the San Fernando Valley. At a point in this cañon, well up toward the head of it, a well was drilled by Mr. Mentey, in 1875, to the depth of 417 feet. Above this well for about a quarter of a mile there is a heavy deposit of asphaltum, with a very little seepage of heavy black bitumen. The well developed some gas and a considerable stream of water, probably five or six miner's inches, containing a variety of soluble sulphates, but no oil. Three or four miles southeast of this place, and about two miles northwest of Pacoima Cañon, are the limestone quarries of Mr. Wilson, who has been burning more or less lime here for a number of years. The limestone burned here is all crystalline, and a heavy body of it is enclosed in mica schist and gneissoid rocks. The latter are often curiously intermixed with the limestone itself in ways not easily explicable, the whole being very highly metamorphosed. No epidote or graphite was found here during the last survey. Some limestone bowlders here are filled with fossils, not well preserved, and the rock is so compact and hard that it is difficult to obtain good specimens of the fossils.

The Padre Mine is situated on the eastern spur of Gleason Mountain, in the Gleason Mountain mining district, about six miles south of Acton Station, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and is 6,000 feet above the sea level. The ledge runs northwest and southeast, cropping out for 2,000 feet, and dips northeast into the hill at an angle of about eighty degrees. The hanging wall and the foot wall are clay schists.

The New York Mine, in the Cedar mining district, is 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The ledge runs northeast and southwest, and dips to the east. A 200-foot tunnel running in from the west taps the ledge at a depth of 300 feet below the surface, at the extreme northwest end of the claim. At this point the ledge is broken up, and the ore channel filled with conglomerate ledge material. The average width of the ledge is about two and a half feet.

The Red Rover Mine, about fifty-five miles north of Los Angeles, is 4,000 feet above the sea. The ledge runs northwest and southeast, and dips to the southwest at an angle of about forty degrees. This mine lies in the center of the Sierra Madre Range, in the low hills, and in the same belt as the New York Mine, being one-fourth of a mile west of it.

The Silver Mountain mining district is twenty-two miles north of Newhall, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and has an elevation of 3,200 feet above the level of the sea. There is here a large belt of quartzite extending northeast and southwest for several miles in length by two in width. By running cuts and tunnels upon this quartzite a large body of ore was discovered, containing silver and lead. Timber is plentiful on the property, and an abundance of water two miles south.

The Casteca placer diggings are about forty miles northwest of Los Angeles, ten miles north of Newhall Station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and four miles north of Casteca Station on the branch railroad extending from Newhall to Santa Barbara. The average elevation of this placer area is 1,455 feet. This gold belt lies on the southern slope of the Sierra Madre, and extends southeast and northwest for ten miles, and is eight miles in width. The gravel averages ninety feet in depth. The inclination from the highest to the lowest point of gravel averages 150 feet to the mile. The gravel dips to the south, with the bed-rock. This deposit is cut through by numerous small gulches running in all directions, each gulch having been worked in a small way off and on for the last thirty years. The preliminary tests gave an average gold yield of thirty-six cents per cubic yard. These tests were made by a dry washer, which of course does not separate the gold from the clay and lumpy portion of the gravel. Elizabeth Lake, not far distant, affords an abundant source of water high enough for the highest point of gravel.

The San Feliciana placer diggings, between Casteca diggings and Piru Creek, twelve miles northwest of Newhall, are 2,100 feet above sea level. This deposit of gravel, for an area of four by eight miles in extent, is supposed to average fifteen feet in depth, and is cut through by gulches and cañons. Each cañon throughout this area has been more or less worked for the last twelve years.

During the period from 1810 to 1840 José Bermudes and Francisco Lopez superintended the Mission Indians in working these gravel deposits. In 1842, finding that these deposits, though worked in a crude manner, paid exceedingly well, the Mexican government was petitioned to consider the territory between Piru Creek and the Soledad Cañon, and extending west of the Mojave Desert, mineral land; and that no grant be extended taking in that territory. This petition was granted by the government. The most extensive mining operations carried on in this belt of gravel were in 1854, when Francisco Garcia took out of the San Feliciana Gulch in one season $65,000 in gold.

The reason why this cañon was worked more than the others is, that at its head there is a spring that flows one and a half inches of water. This water was used at intervals until twelve years since, when W. W. Jenkins secured the right of its use, and after conducting it to a reservoir, employs it for hydraulic purposes. It is stated that the yield is sixty-five cents per cubic yard for gravel washed. At the juncture of Palomas Cañon and Sheep Creek, behind a bowlder extending out from a belt, a prospector found one piece of gold that was worth $1,900. Every rainy season Mexicans can be seen in Palomas Cañon prospecting for gold.

In 1882 J. R. Holmes placered in Cave Cañon, which connects with the San Feliciana, and worked 200 cubic yards of gravel, which yielded $1 per cubic yard. So far as this gravel belt has been examined, both on the high hills and down in the cañons, the gravel seems to be free from large bowlders. The black sand containing the gold is composed of magnetic iron and iron oxide. The bed-rock is slate.

Besides many substances which are of special scientific interest to the chemist and the mineralogist, the following is a list of the useful substances properly classed as mineral products, found in the county: Gold, silver, copper, coal, asphaltum, graphite, iron, tin, limestone, building stone, clay, mineral paint, gypsum, borate of lime, silica, kaolin, petroleum, borax, epsom

salts, nitrate of soda and salt. Mineral waters of various kinds are plentiful, including hot, cold and sulphur waters. Near Lang's Station, in the northern part of the county, there is a large deposit of chrome iron, free from sulphur, which is considered valuable for the manufacture of paint.

Large deposits of malachite, or carbonate of copper, have been found in the San Fernando Mountains and along the Arroyo Seco.

Gypsum exists within twenty miles of Los Angeles. The varieties known as alabaster and selinite are found. This mineral is said to be very useful in reclaiming alkali land. The water which flows from the San Fernando tunnel contains, by analysis, 30.6 per cent of gypsum.

A salt lake, fed by salt springs, is located near the sea, between San Pedro and Santa Monica, and can be utilized in the manufacture of salt of excellent quality.

The San Gabriel Silver Mines in the cañon of that name, twenty-five miles from Los Angeles, have produced as rich silver ore as has ever been found in the State.

Clay for brick is plentiful. Large tracts of the lowlands abound in soda. There are traces of quicksilver in the San Fernando Valley, but no ledge of the metal has yet been discovered. There is a ledge of sulphide of antimony seven miles northwest of Los Angeles. There are deposits of mineral paint of several colors on the sea-shore near Santa Monica.

The coal oil properties of Newhall and Puente will be noticed subsequently.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The topography of Los Angeles County might be likened to a terraced mountain, upon which are three grand benches or planes, slightly inclined of course, the foot of the lower one being washed by the ocean. From the northern boundary of the county rise the Sierra Nevada, which, though they are not the snowy mountains here that they are further north, attain the respectable elevation of 7,000 feet.

The first grand terrace is Antelope Valley, which has a general elevation of 2,000 feet, and is about fifty miles long east and west, and some thirty miles wide north and south. This valley was undoubtedly at one time an inland lake, whose waters held in solution the borax and soda that are now deposited on a considerable portion of its soil. The valley is shut in on the east from the Mojave Desert by a low line of hills known as the Lovejoy Buttes. Portions of the valley have a dense growth of yucca and cactus. The western part is very fertile. On its southern side is a high range of mountains, known as the Sierra Madre, which traverse the county east and west at an elevation of about 6,000 feet. These mountains are often called by a variety of local names, such as San Fernando, San Gabriel, or San Bernardino, according to the residence of the speaker. Their geological formation and general configuration show them to be of the same range as the Sierra Nevada, though not so high, and a part of the same range which constitutes the backbone of the California Peninsula, and are properly the Sierra Madre or mother mountains. Old Baldy, one of the highest peaks of this range, is partly in Los Angeles County, and has an altitude of about 9,000 feet, and has snow on its summit during the rain season.

South of the Sierra Madre is the middle of these three grand terraces, and has an elevation from 500 to 1,000 feet above the sea level.

From its location close beside these mountains and its elevation above the range of ocean fogs, it enjoys a particularly fine climate. Three spurs of hills from the mountains enclose and divide it into grand valleys. On the west are the Santa Susanna Hills; on the east are the Puente Hills, while the San Rafael Spur cuts it in two, leaving the San Fernando Valley on the west and the San Gabriel Valley on the east. On the southern edge of this grand middle terrace is a range of hills, quite low, east of Los Angeles City, but attaining a respectable eminence on the west, where they are known as the Santa Monica Mountains. These last constitute the southern border of San Fernando Valley.

The lower terrace, which runs down to the sea, is also divided into valleys. The one to the north is known as the Santa Monica Valley, and is triangular-shaped, the base of which may be said to lie along the ocean front about ten miles, while the apex is about fifteen miles east, among the Los Angeles Hills. To its north is, the San Fernando Valley, while on the south between it and the Los Angeles Valley, is at first a low divide, which culminates in the Palos Verdes Hills of the San Pedro Peninsula.

The Los Angeles Valley is a plain that is about twenty miles wide and forty miles long, extending over into Orange County.

Santa Catalina Island, thirty-five to forty miles southwest of Los Angeles, is twenty-three miles long, and two to four wide, and is almost in two sections, a depression only thirty feet high connecting them. They are 3,000 feet high. Nice little harbors exist around the island, and upon it are beautiful valleys, mineral springs, wells of good water, etc. Wild goats are still here, and fish and natural curiosities abound along the shore, and the island is a popular summer resort. It is eighteen miles from shore, and is now the property of an English syndicate.

There are several sections which are denominated as valleys and have separate names. The "Pomona Valley" is that portion of the great San Bernardino Valley lying within the eastern boundary line of Los Angeles County. The "Cahuenga Valley" is that portion of the Santa Monica Valley immediately sheltered by the hills of Cahuenga Pass.

The Los Angeles River rises about twelve miles northwest of the city of Los Angeles and flows easterly to the city, turning thence to the south; the remaining waters, after supplying the irrigating ditches, sink inside the city limits. In time of high water, however, the stream flows further, joining the old San Gabriel River seven miles from the ocean. Its ancient course to the sea was via the Cienega and La Ballona.

The San Gabriel River has two principal sources in the Sierra Madre Mountains, the North Fork and the East Fork. The former rises in township 2 north, range 12 west, and flows easterly through three townships into range 9 west, where it forms a junction with the latter, flowing south through three townships from its head, in township 3 north, range 9 west. From thence its main channel is south to the ocean. Draining a greater mountain area, its stream is much larger and longer, and also more constant than the Los Angeles River.

Numerous other streams exist in the county, which, though quite small and apparently insignificant, are nevertheless valuable contributors to the value of the land.

The coast line of Los Angeles County exhibits two large indentations, geographically defined as bays, and designated on the map as Santa Monica and San Pedro. One of them (San Pedro) has for years ranked as the leading port of California, outside of San Francisco, and with the completion of the harbor improvements now in progress and contemplated, its possibilities will be greatly augmented. The inner bay of San Pedro, better known as Wilmington Slough, with an area of between 1,100 and 1,200 acres, had a narrow entrance at La Goleta, between the main land and Rattlesnake Island. From Rattlesnake Island to Dead Man's Island, about one mile and one-fourth, the Bay of San Pedro had but little depth, except in a narrow channel near to and north of Dead Man's Island. Timms' Point, one-half mile from Dead Man's Island, was the nearest mainland.

CLIMATE.

The facts in the following paragraphs are mainly compiled from Dr. J. P. Widney's article in the book entitled "The California of the South:"

While the Pacific Coast, in respect to some climatic features, is somewhat uniform throughout its extent, the climate of Southern California has some marked differences from that of the other sections. As one comes by sea from the northwest and turns into the Santa Barbara Channel he suddenly emerges from a region of chilly fog into one of sunshine. The direction



A VIEW OF SANTA CATALINA ISLANDS,

SHOWING BEACH AND HOTEL, WITH MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTANCE.

of the currents in the ocean and the mountain ranges on land is such as to cause a striking change in climate as one approaches this part of the country from the north. The Sierra, which from Alaska south follows the general trend of the coast, turns eastward, walling in the country from the north, and then turning southward again with a great curve, walls it in again on the inclement east side. The land which in Northern California faced off westward to the sea now faces southward toward the sun. On the part of the sea, the current from the north is left far to the westward by the eastward turn of the coast, and even kept still farther out by a chain of islands, while a warm current emerges from the south near the shore, within the islands.

The interior plain of Southern California thus affected comprises the long reach which includes the San Fernando Valley, the Pasadena country, the valley of the San Gabriel River, the Pomona and Ontario uplands, the valley of the Santa Ana River, in which lie Colton, the San Bernardino country and Riverside, and the long plains of San Jacinto River southward. Unlike the inward plain of Central California, it is very irregular in outline, branching out in many directions, and often merging, almost insensibly, into rolling upland mesas. This plain, with its irregular windings, is about 200 miles in length, with a width averaging from thirty to fifty miles. The whole country is therefore a great open coastland facing the south, and with the high Sierra for a background.

The Sierra, which north of the so-called Mojave Desert makes a great curve westward around the south end of the San Joaquin Plain, turns southward again opposite Santa Barbara and Ventura counties, and, doubling back upon its course, walls in the west end of the desert, then, turning directly eastward, separates the desert from the Los Angeles and San Bernardino plains. Turning southward again, it stands as a wall between the Colorado desert and the west part of San Diego County. The range varies in height from 5,000 to 7,000 feet, with peaks reaching from 8,000 to 13,000 feet. There are several passes in these Sierra which are less than 3,000 feet in altitude; and this feature has a perceptible influence upon the climate in this portion of the State. The Mojave Desert, with an area of several thousand square miles, averages about 2,000 feet above sea level, while the Colorado Desert, with a less area and lying opposite the passes leading eastward, has some of its surface 350 feet below the level of the sea.

The term "winter," with the associations it has in the minds of the eastern people, is not applicable in California. Even the term "rainy season" conveys the idea of too much rain; the phrase "rain season" might be better, signifying that portion of the year during which there is some rain. The cause of the "dry season" is evidently the excessively heated air of the interior plains, which absorb and carry away all the moisture brought thither from the sea, while the current from the sea meets with no cold air to condense its freight of moisture until the sun has nearly reached its southern tropic, in November.

The counter-trades of the North Pacific Coast, following the sun southward during the autumn, reach the coast of Southern California shortly after the rains have begun in the northern portion of the State. The first rain may come anywhere from the middle of October until the middle of November. A south wind comes in from the sea; clouds bank up along the southern horizon, and then about the mountain tops, and broken, rainy weather lasting for several days follows, during which time the precipitation amounts to from two to three inches. The first rain may also give snow in the mountains, but not always, nor to any great depth.

After three or four weeks of clear, pleasant weather comes another rain, much like the first, and this time generally with a decided snowfall in the mountains, as the temperature is considerably lower. These rains clear the atmosphere of much of its dust, so that mountains many miles away seem near enough to approach in a morning's drive. With the coming of the

rains the land begins to turn green from the springing grasses.

About the latter part of December may be expected one of the heavy winter storms. Setting in with a strong south wind from the sea, laden with moisture, this is condensed by the cooler air of the mountains and uplands, and rains fall for a week or more, in almost daily showers, which come mainly during the afternoon and night. The precipitation may amount to six or eight inches. On the mountains it will be snow.

January is often a month of clear skies, and to many the pleasantest portion of the year, as the air seems to be fresher and more bracing.

In February another storm, like that of December, may be expected; then scattering rains, of two or three days' duration, at intervals of several weeks, through March and April, and then the "rain season" is over.

The annual average precipitation at Los Angeles is eighteen inches, while along the base of the mountains back of the plains it is thirty to forty inches. The amount of rain per year therefore varies greatly, from almost none on the plains in the interior to forty inches or more about the coast mountains, whose cold summits first capture the moisture from the warm currents fresh from the sea. Northward, the rainfall at Visalia averages only 10½ inches; at Stockton, 15; Sacramento, 19; San Francisco, 24; Portland, Oregon, 53; and Sitka, 110. To compare with principal States in the east, we will mention that the average precipitation in Lake States is about 30 inches, and at Mobile and Pensacola about 60 inches. The reason that Los Angeles County has more rain than the counties just north is the peculiar configuration of the coast line and the mountain ranges. But here there are only about forty rainy days in the year.

In common with the whole Pacific Coast, the shore line of Southern California has, from May to September, the night fog, which comes rolling down from the sea in the evening, and remains in the form of clouds just overhead until nine or ten o'clock the next morning. This fog, as such, however, does not always come from the sea; for often it is formed from the cold air above coming down in masses amid the moist warm air upon the ground. This fog is not so chilly and disagreeable as that further north, while it in a manner serves instead of the rain season, as to its effect upon vegetation.

The "percentage" of humidity (invisible moisture) in the atmosphere at Los Angeles is 68, San Diego 71 San Francisco 76, Mojave and Colorado deserts probably 60 or below, Yuma 43, Salt Lake 44, New Orleans 79, Florida 75, and New York 72.

Following the same lines across the continent for comparison, the average number of cloudy days per year is found to be at New York 119, Salt Lake 88, San Francisco 79; on the more southern line, Florida 51, New Orleans 97, Yuma 14, Los Angeles 51, and San Diego 85.

On the Pacific Coast the winds are more regular than in any region east of the Sierra. The winds here are never as violent as they often are at every point in the east, but neither is there so great an extent of dead calm. Nearly always there is a gentle current, never a departure from this. The sea breeze starts in upon the land about the middle of the day, and the land breeze sets in to sea during the night and continues until nine or ten o'clock the next morning. The northeast trade wind is an upper dry current, off-shore, dropping down at night to become the off-shore land breeze. While it is on high, the sea breeze is coming in landward. Thus the stagnant, lifeless air of the heated spells of the Atlantic Slope and of the Mississippi Valley is here an impossibility.

From a table of observations taken during the last twelve years, it is found that the lowest temperatures for the winter months were from 28° to 42°, and the highest, for the warmer months, 81° to 105°; but during that period the thermometer rose above 100° only 12 days, and above 90° 168 days. Half of those days,

however, were in September and October! It was below 32° only seven days.

The maximum velocity of the wind ranged from seventeen to forty-six miles per hour, but was over twenty-five miles per hour only forty-three times. The daily movement ranged from 100 to 183 miles—that is, the average movement just over the tops of buildings ranged from a slow walk, by a man or horse, to a fair trot.

THE ABORIGINES.

CHAPTER II.

THE ORIGIN OF THE INDIAN.

DID the Indian originate on the continent of America, or did he come from the great Asiatic home of the race? There are facts which seem to point to the latter question as the one that should be answered in the affirmative. Four hundred years ago both of the continental Americas were thickly inhabited by them, from the British possessions on the north to Tierra del Fuego on the south. Mexico and Peru were even the seats of an advanced civilization, and they themselves had been preceded by other civilizations so remote that they rival the most ancient of Greece or Egypt. They are to be read in the mounds of the Mississippi Valley, the ruins of Arizona, Mexico, Central America, and further south. These objects carry the mind back of the era of the white man, with his written records, back of the time of the Montezuma, with his painting and his priests, back and beyond the time when even the foundations of the Casa Granda were not yet laid nor the mounds were surveyed. There is even suggested to the mind a time when the whole country was without a soul living in all the broad space from Behring's Strait to Cape Horn. How, then, came the Indian to people all this vast waste? The following facts are submitted for what they are worth, as perhaps throwing some light upon the question.

1. Numerous instances are extant of the shipwrecks of Chinese and Japanese junks upon the Pacific Coast. Washington Irving in his Astoria, mentions the circumstance of a Chinese junk having been wrecked near the mouth of the Columbia River prior to the year 1812, part of the crew of which was living. The Flat-head Indians killed all the men and appropriated the women for wives, so at least a part of the Indian race in that section are of Asiatic origin. Titus Fey Cronise, in his Natural Wealth of California, records a similar instance. The Chinamen said that their vessel had been dismasted in a typhoon off the Chinese Coast, and that they had drifted for seventeen months on the water, subsisting on their cargo of rice and what fish they could catch and what rain water they could save. J. Ross Browne notes the wreck of a Japanese junk that was found on the coast of Lower California.

2. In the Pacific Ocean there is a great "gulf stream," so to speak, that flows around from the Asiatic Coast to America, a stream that is much greater than the one in the Atlantic, and as fully defined in power. It was in this stream that the wrecks above noticed floated to America, and actually added to its population. The query may now be put, How long have these additions been going on? If the answer be, as long as Chinamen have had boats, then there is a fact number.

3. Very old is the Chinese civilization, definitely known at least for 3,000 years. Long ago they had not only boats but the mariner's compass; it was possible for them to have navigated the peaceful ocean. If, in the inexorable law of change, civilization never stands still, then during the great Chinese civilization that was, it is not only possible but probable that the Chinese did navigate the Pacific. Let there be no begging of the question; identical languages would not be spoken by autocthons on opposite sides of unnavigable waters.

4. Several vocabularies which have been compiled show the identity of some of the Indian languages of California with the Chinese. On no stronger argument than the similiarity of languages is the kinship claimed of the different Indo-European races. It is not asserted that all Indians are of Asiatic origin. Strong claims are made by the Welsh and Norwegians that they had American colonies in pre-Columbian times, while in the theories of some the island of Atlantis also plays a prominent part. The infusion of the blood of these pre-historic European immigrants, if there were such, into the truly aboriginal stock, may account for the superiority of the eastern and southern Indians over those of the Pacific Coast.

Be all that as it may, when the Spaniard came, the valleys of California were filled with Indians. Most that is known of the Los Angeles County Indians comes from the pen of Perfecto Hugo Reid, a Scotchman, who spent many years among them. It has been thought best to give his writings in full.

His letters were first published in the Los Angeles *Star* in 1852. The following has been carefully compared with the original manuscript in the possession of Don A. F. Coronel.

LETTER I.

"The following are the rancherías, with the corresponding present names:

Yang-na,	Los Angeles.
Sibag-na,	San Gabriel.
Isantheog-na,	Mission Vieja.
Sisit Canog-na,	Pear Orchard.
Sonag-na,	Mr. White's place.
Acurag-na,	The Presa.
Aznesag-na,	Azusa.
Cucomog-na,	Cucamonga.
Pasinog-na,	Rancho del Chino.
Pimocag-na,	Rancho de Ybarra.
Awig-na,	La Puente.
Chokishg-na,	La Jaboneria.
Pimug-na,	Isl. of S. Catalina.
Toybipet,	San José.
Hutuog-na,	Santa Ana (Yorbas).
Ahupquig-na,	Santa Anita.
Mang-na,	Rancho Feliz.
Hahamog-na,	Rancho Verdugos.
Cabueg-na,	Cahuenga.
Paseeg-na,	San Fernando.
Suang-na,	Suanga (Wilmington).
Pubug-na,	Alamitos.
Tibahag-na,	Cerritos.
Chowig-na,	Palos Verdes.
Nacaug-na,	Carpenter's farm.
Kinkipar,	Isl. of S. Clemente.
Houtg-na,	Rancho Lugo.

"Irup and San Bernardino, etc., belonged to another distinct tribe possessing a language not at all understood by the above lodges; and, although reduced by the Spanish missionaries to the same labor and religion, they never amalgamated their blood, they being considered as much inferior, and named Serranos (Mountaineers).

"The captains, or chiefs, of each lodge took its name followed by *ic*, with sometimes the alteration of one or more final letters. For instance, the chief of Azucsag-na was called Azucsavic; that of Sibag-na, Sibapic. The title of a chief's eldest son was Tomear; of his eldest daughter, Manisar.

"Suanga was the most populous village.

"The Cahuillas were named by the Spanish missionaries, thus misnamed as a tribal name, the word *cahuilla* signifying master.

LETTER II.

"They have a great many liquid sounds, and their gutturals are even softened down so as to

become agreeable to the ear. Here follows a vocabulary of plural Ilth words, and an example of the root as conjugated, as follows:

Nahacua, to hear.

Noca nahacua,	I hear.
O a nahacua,	Thou hearest.
Mace nahacua,	He or she hears.
Noc hilg nahacua,	I heard.
O a hilg nahacua,	Thou heardest.
Mace hilg nahacua,	He or she heard.
Nop nom nahacua,	I shall hear.
O gum nahacua,	Thou shalt hear.
Mace gum nahacua,	He or she shall hear.

[illegible]

The Noca Sahi tongue is understood by the Indians of the Purissima, Santa Barbara and San Fernandeña, with the difference, that the two latter soldiers have words a little more, which almost seems impossible. The Ch vocal in this tongue although soft, in the combination, which is strange. The only word in the Gabriel tongue which has an *l* is an interjection, *pluie*, heard in your life.) The Noca tones have an [illegible] to them and their language is so easy to find of San Gabriel. The Noca generally employ a *b* where the Gabrielenos would use an *p*.

[illegible]

Indian, soldier, Spaniard, son, daughter, body and tongue, mouth and blood are words never used without a personal pronoun, as, father, mine, my father, or uncle, my father and uncle, his or her father, &c. &c. If they had children, instead of saying our children, they often say *a* children, which may be translated "part of my body." All brothers other than the speaker are called *tuc*, and *tuc*, and brother, the youngest by speaker, my younger brother. They have no word to express brother. Their equivalent means white men are termed *chichimaro*, reasonable beings. They will open an engagement by the same word. For, should the tongue of a man be called its ears. Snow and ice are the same*. Tobacco, tea, [illegible] tobacco, a particle of it a piece of land. Coffee, brass. No word to signify iron, all metallic [illegible] special names. Calabash, gourd bottle. Glass, flask, or bottle spoon. Quicksilver. Used in great reverence, and the name was seldom pronounced among them. They generally used the Spanish for the two words, and which gives us the

[illegible]

The government of the people was by the heads of the clans, and each one governed his own lodge. The command was hereditary in a family, descending from eldest brother, and from brother to brother. If the right line of descent ran out, they immediately elected one of the same kin nearest in blood. Laws in general were made as they were required, with the exception of some few standing ones. Robbery and thieving were unknown among them, and murder, which was of rare occurrence, was punished by shooting the delinquent with arrows until dead. Incest was held in deep abhorrence and punished with death; even marriages between kindred were not allowed. The manner of death was by shooting with arrows.

All prisoners of war were invariably put to death, after being tormented in a most cruel manner. They were tied to [illegible] of the chiefs. Six or eight were dedicated and sacrificed by a council of the chiefs, as they had to attend to the [illegible] of enemies to torment. A war dance or scalp dance was therefore grand, solemn and maddening. The war-clubs were all made of hard, heavy wood, and some of them were slightly ornamented.

If a quarrel should terminate two parties, the chiefs of the lodge took cognizance of the case and decided according to the testimony produced. But if a quarrel resulted between

* [illegible]

parties of distant lodges, each chief heard the witnesses produced by his own people, and then, in council with the chiefs of the other side, they passed sentence. Should they disagree, another chief, impartial, was called in, who heard the statements made by the two captains, and he decided alone. There was no appeal from his decision. Whipping was never resorted to as a punishment, restitution being invariably made for damages sustained in money, food and skins.

"If a woman proved unfaithful to her husband and he caught her in the act, he had a right to put her to death, if he chose, without any interference by any of the tribe. But what was more generally practiced, he informed the paramour he was at liberty to keep her, and then he took possession of the other's spouse. The exchange was admitted as legal by all concerned, and the paramour would not object.

"Although they counted by moons, still they had another mode for long periods, which was to reckon from the time the sun was farthest north till he was at his southern extremity, and then back again. Summer was counted from the time frogs were first heard to croak. This was used to count war scrapes by, and under the recollection of the chief. When other tribes had to be chastised, the chief sent an express to all other lodges. They brought up from children a number of males, who were taught to hear long stories by the chief and to repeat them word for word. In this manner they became so perfect as to be able to recite the longest oration any one could produce.

"They were not much given to travel, for they only relate of *one* who left his people and proceeded north till he came to the land where the geese bred; and even he appears to have possessed that property ascribed to his race; for on his return he informed them of having fallen in with people whose ears reached down to the hips; others of a small stature; and finally people so perfect that they would lay hold of a rabbit or other animal, put it near the mouth, draw a long breath and then throw the rest away, which on examination was nothing but excrement! They sucked with their breath the essence of the food and so lived without any calls of nature!

LETTER VI.—FOOD AND RAIMENT.

"The animal food used by the Gabrielinos consisted of deer meat, young coyotes, squirrels, badgers, rats, gophers, skunks, raccoons, wildcats, small crow, blackbirds, hawks and snakes, with the exception of the rattlesnake. A few ate of the bear, but in general it was rejected, on superstitious grounds. A large locust or a grasshopper was a favorite morsel, roasted on a stick at the fire. Fish, quails, seals, sea otter and shell-fish formed the principal subsistence of the immediate coast range lodges and islanders. Acorns, after being divested of the shell, were dried and pounded in stone mortars, put into filterers of willow twigs, worked into a conical form and raised on little sand mounds, which were lined inside with two inches of sand; water added and mixed up, filled up again and again with more water, at first hot and then cold until all the bitter principle was extracted; the residue was then collected and washed free of any sandy particle it might contain; on settling, the water was poured off; on being boiled it became a sort of mush, and was eaten when cold. The next favorite food was the kernel of a species of plum, which grows in the mountains and islands. It is sometimes called the mountain cherry, although it partook little of either, having a large stone wrapped in fiber and possessing little pulp. This, cooked, formed a very nutritious, rich, sweet aliment, and looked much like dry frijoles. *Chia*, which is a small, gray, oblong seed, was procured from a plant apparently of the thistle kind, having a number of seed vessels on a straight stalk, one above the other, like sage. This, roasted and ground, made a meal which was eaten, mixed with cold water, being of a glutinous consistence and very cooling. Pepper seeds were also much used; likewise the tender tops of wild sage. Salt was

used sparingly, as they considered it having a tendency to turn the hair gray. All their food was eaten cold or nearly so.

"The men wore no clothing. The women of the interior wore a short waist skirt of deer-skin, while those of the coast had otter-skin. Covering for sleeping consisted of rabbit-skin quilts. The women wore earrings, the men passing a piece of cane or reed through the ear lobe. The earrings of the women were composed of four long pieces of whale's tooth, ground smooth and round, about eight inches in length, and hung, with hawks' feathers, from a ring of abalone shell. Their necklaces were very large and heavy, and consisted of their money beads, of beads made of black stone, and pieces of whale's teeth, ground round and pierced. They used bracelets of very small shell-beads on both wrists."

[The black beads referred to are made of dark, greenish black serpentine, some specimens resembling diorite excepting as to hardness. They vary in size, the smallest one measuring about one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and one-eighth in thickness, and the largest known to the writer measures seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and one and a half inches in length. The perforation in this specimen is one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and presents transverse striæ caused by the sand used in drilling. The shell beads were usually made of Haliotis and Trivola. Shell money-beads were flat, and about one-third of an inch in diameter. Other beads used for necklaces were cylindrical or sub-cylindrical, larger in the middle than toward either end. Many of them, found in graves, present the same style of delicate perforations as we find in the beads from Santa Cruz Island. The writer is of the opinion that these narrow perforations were made by means of sea-lion's whiskers as drills, and extremely fine silicious dust. The channels are scarcely large enough to admit a good-sized thread, and in several beads which have split lengthwise it is apparent that drilling was done at both ends, as the perforations cease a short distance beyond the middle of the bead, thus passing one another, perhaps less than the tenth of an inch. It is evident, from the appearance of other unfinished specimens, that the boring was begun by using a stone drill,—of which many and various forms occur,—after which the bristle was applied. The channels are slightly conical toward the outer end, and at about one-fourth the length of the shell there is a constriction beyond which and near the middle of the bead the channel again becomes wider, assuming an elliptical form. * * * A body was recently discovered on Santa Cruz Island, with which was obtained a bunch of these bristles carefully wrapped from end to end. Furthermore, it is well known that Chinamen on the Pacific Coast purchase all the bristles of the sea-lion that can be obtained, paying twenty-five cents apiece therefor, to be prepared and sold as toothpicks.

Most of the shells required for use were obtained at the Santa Catalina Islands. These, as well as the islands opposite Santa Barbara, are fine localities for Haliotis shells even at this time. The serpentine used in making beads, ollas and large rings was also obtained at the islands first named.]

LETTER VII.—MARRIAGES.

"Chiefs or captains had one, two or three wives, as their inclinations dictated: their subjects only one. When a person wished to marry, and had selected a suitable partner, he advertised the same to his relations. On the day appointed, the male portion of the lodge and male relations living at other lodges brought in their contributions of shell-bead money, generally to the value of twenty-five cents each. The contribution ready, they proceeded in a body to the residence of the bride, where all her relations were assembled. The money was then divided equally among them, the bride receiving nothing, as it was a purchase. After a few days, the bride's female relations returned the compliment in taking to the bridegroom's dwelling baskets of meal made of *chia*, which was distributed among his malee rlations. These

preliminaries over, a day was fixed for the ceremony, which consisted in decking out the bride with innumerable strings of beads, paint and skins. Being ready, she was taken up in the arms of one of the strongest of the tribe who carried her, dancing, toward her sweetheart's habitation, all her family connections dancing round and throwing food and edible seeds at her feet at every step, which were collected by the spectators as best they could in a scramble. The relations of the groom came and met them, taking away the bride from the carrier, and doing the duty themselves as likewise joining in the ceremonious walking dance. On arriving at the bridegroom's lodge, who was within waiting, the bride was inducted into her new residence, placed beside her husband, and baskets of seeds emptied on them to denote blessing and plenty. These were likewise scrambled for by the spectators, who, in gathering up all the "seed-cake" departed, leaving them to enjoy their honeymoon according to usage. The bride never visited her relations from that day forth, but was at liberty to receive their visits.

"Should the husband beat the wife and ill-treat her, she gave advice of it to her lodge, when her relations collected all the money which had been paid at her marriage, took it in deputation to the husband's lodge, left it with him and led off the wife, whom they married immediately to another.

LETTER VIII. BIRTH AND BURIAL.

"Immediately on the birth of a child, the mother and infant were purified, in the following manner: In the center of a hut a large hole was dug, and an immense fire was kindled in which large stones were heated until red-hot. When nothing remained but hot embers and the stones, bundles of wild tansy were heaped on the same and covered all over with earth, with the exception of a small chimney or aperture. The mother had then to stand over the aperture with her child wrapped up in a mat, flannel fashion. Water was then poured by degrees in at the opening, which caused immense quantities of steam or vapor, causing the patient to hop and skip a little at first and provoked profuse perspiration afterward. When no more steam was procurable, the mother and child lay down on the heap, covered up, until the steaming was renewed again. Three days was the term of purification, morning and evening being the times of sweating. No food was allowed the mother during that time, and her drink (water) was warmed. She was now allowed to eat of everything at discretion, with the exception of animal food, which was debarred her for two months. Her diet at length complete, three pills were prepared of the size of a musket-ball, composed of one part of meat and one part of wild tobacco. These swallowed, she was allowed to eat meat; but she was not permitted to share her husband's bed until the child was able to run.

"When a person died, all the kin collected to lament and mourn his or her loss. Each one had his own peculiar mode of crying or howling, and one could be as easily distinguished from the other as one song from another. After lamenting awhile, a mourning dirge was sung in a very low tone, accompanied by a shrill whistling, by blowing into deers' bones. Dancing can hardly be said to have formed a part of their rites, as it was merely a monotonous action of the foot by stamping on the ground. This was continued until the body showed signs of decay, when it was wrapped up in its covering with the hands across the breast and tied from hand to foot. A grave having been dug in their burial place, the body was interred according to the means of the family, by throwing in seeds, etc. If deceased was the head of the family, or a favorite son, the hut was set fire to, in which he died, and all of his goods and chattels burned with it, reserving only some article with which to make a feast at the end of twelve months."

[Between Los Angeles and the coast, near San Pedro, gravestones were erected to the memory of the deceased, or perhaps simply to identify the location of the body, so that his friends might come to offer food, and to mourn. On

one specimen are etchings resembling the figure of a whale, evidently carved there to show that the deceased had been a fisherman or a whale-hunter. Among the Innuits of Southern Alaska a similar custom prevails.]

LETTER IX.—MEDICINE AND DISEASES.

[In the following letter the term "shaman" would be more appropriate than "medicine man." The seer was an individual whose profession was distinct from that of the shaman. In some tribes there are rain-makers, etc. During the performance of religious or professional ceremonies the shaman resorts to many and various utterances and movements not understood by the uninitiated. Rattlers, small dried animals or skins, curiously shaped vegetable growths, rare sparkling minerals and wrought stones of odd forms are employed as fetiches. Among the last named the writer found both oblong and pyriform polished stones, such as have hitherto been considered and described as "plummets, plumb-bobs, sinkers and weights." An old Tobikhar said that such stones would require too much time and labor to be used only to be cast into the sea. The Indians term them "medicine stones," and consider them as possessing medical properties.

That the shaman also prepared arrow poison, there is no doubt. Nearly all the tribes between the Pacific Ocean and the Rocky Mountains had more or less knowledge of plants, insects or other materials, which rendered it capable of producing septicaemia in any person or animal wounded thereby.]

"Medicine men were esteemed as wizards or seers; for they not only cured disease, but caused disease and poisoned people, made it rain when required, consulted the Great Spirit and received answers, changed themselves into the form of diverse animals and foretold coming events. The medicine man collected the poison for dipping the heads of arrows. Fire was supposed to destroy its hurtful properties; consequently the flesh of animals so killed were eaten without any misgivings. The seers pretended not only to know poisons which destroyed life by giving it internally, but also others which the simple touch was sufficient to produce the desired effect; and that some were instantaneous, and that others required one, two or even twelve months before action took effect.

"Rheumatism comprised nearly all the general complaints. Syphilis was unknown. [It must, however, have made its appearance among them at a very early day.] Toothache seldom troubled them. Rheumatism was treated by applying a string of blisters, each the size of a dime, to the affected part. The fur off the dry stalks of nettles was used for blistering. This was rolled up, compressed and applied with saliva; then fire was applied, when it burned like punk. As one was extinguished another was lit. For lumbago, they drank of a sweating herb and lay down for twenty or thirty hours in hot ashes. Fever was treated by giving a large bolus of wild tobacco mixed with lime of shells, causing vomiting, besides other herbs and manipulations of the seer.

"Local inflammation was scarified with pieces of sharp flint and procuring as much blood as possible from the part. Paralysis, stagnation of the blood, etc., was treated by whipping the part or limb with bunches of nettles for an hour or two, likewise drinking the juice of thorn-apple, which caused ebriety for two or three days. Decline (of rare occurrence) was treated by giving the cooked meat of the mud turtle for a period of time.

"Shell lime was well known, but none made from limestone. For an emetic, it was mixed with wild tobacco and taken immediately in bolus; but in a more agreeable form it was pounded up and formed into a cake, and used in fragments as required.

"Strangury was treated by sweating, as in the lying-in woman, only marsh mallows were employed instead of tansy; then a large bolus of chewed tobacco produced general laxation and prostration, which often produced relief at once. If this failed, drawing blood by sucking the abdomen immediately above the bladder hardly

ever failed to give relief. This operation was performed with a great many rites prior to the suction, such as smoking to the Great Spirit, pressure and frotation [sic] of the abdomen with the hands, and a song at the end of every verse, concluded with the words.

Non im mainoc, ni mainoc,
Non im mainoc, ni mainoc,
Yobare;

I do what I am doing,
I do what I am doing,
O Church!

"Bites of snakes were cured by the application of ashes and herbs to the wound, and the same, with fine dust found at the bottom of ants' nests, given internally. Red clay was sometimes applied to the hair, covering it all over and allowing it to remain for twenty-four hours, when it was washed off, to prevent the hair from splitting. Chilicotes were burnt to charcoal and applied morning and evening to cure baldness.

LETTER X.—TRADITION.

"There were seven brothers who married seven sisters,—according to their respective ages,—who lived in a large hut together. The husbands went daily to hunt rabbits, and the wives to gather flag-roots, for food. The husbands invariably returned first, and on the wives' arrival reported always bad luck in hunting, with the exception of the youngest brother, who invariably handed his wife a rabbit. Consequently the poor women fared badly in regard to animal food. This continued as a daily occurrence for a length of time, until in a conference held by the women they expressed a conviction of being cheated by their husbands, declaring it strange that with the sole exception of the youngest husband nothing was ever killed. At the same time, to find out the truth, they agreed that the youngest should remain at home the following day under pretense of toothache and watch the return of the party. Next day the men as usual took their bows and arrows and set forth. The six sisters then departed, leaving the other hidden among flags and rushes at the back of the house, in such a position as to command a view of everything transacted within. Several hours before sunset the hunting party returned laden with rabbits, which they commenced roasting and eating, with the exception of one, which the youngest put apart. The others called him a fool, telling him to eat the rabbit, which, however, he refused to do, saying he esteemed his wife a little and always intended to reserve one for her. 'More fool you,' said the others; 'we care more for ourselves than for them.'

"The feast concluded, the bones were carefully gathered together and concealed in a suitable place outside. After some time, the youngest wife arose and presented herself in the hut, to the surprise of the males, who asked her where she came from. 'I have been asleep at the back of the house,' answered she, 'and I have only this minute awoke, having had to remain behind from toothache.' After a while the women came home, who ran to their sister asking for her health. They soon found opportunity to leave the hut and learn the results of the espionage, besides visiting the place where the bones were deposited. They cried very much, and talked over what they should do. 'Let us turn to water,' said the eldest. This was objected to by all the rest, saying that their husbands would then drink them, which would never do. The second proposed that they should turn into stones, which was likewise rejected, because they would be trod upon. The third wanted them to turn into trees; rejected, as their husbands would use them for fire-wood; and so on until it came to the turn of the youngest, who proposed that they should change themselves into stars; an objection was made on the ground that their husbands would always see them, which was at length overruled from the circumstance of being out of reach. They accordingly went to the lagoon where they procured flag-roots, and making an engine (flying concern) out of reeds they ascended to the sky and located themselves as the seven stars.

"Only the youngest brother appeared to be vexed at the loss of his wife, and sought her daily. One day, having wandered to the edge of the lagoon, his wife had compassion on him and spoke directing his attention to the machine they had made, telling him to ascend. He did so; but, not wishing him in their immediate vicinity, they placed him a little way off.

"A song survives, having reference to the seven stars.

LETTER XI. SPORTS AND GAMES.

"Few games, and those of a gambling nature. The principal one was called *churchúrki* (or *peon*, Spanish). It consists in guessing in which hand a small piece of stick was held concealed, by one of the four persons who composed a side who sat opposite to each other. They had their singers, who were paid by the victorious party at the end of the game. Fifteen pieces of stick were laid on each side, as counters, and a person named as umpire, who, besides keeping account, settled the debts and prevented cheating, and held the stakes. Each person had two pieces of wood, one black and one white. The white one alone counted, the black being to prevent fraud, as they had to change and show one in each hand. The arms crossed and the hands hidden in the lap, they kept changing the pieces from one hand to the other. Should they fail to guess right, he lost his peon, and counters allotted to the others, and so on until the counters were gone, or all the peons killed, when the others had a trial. They bet almost everything they possessed. The umpire provided the fine and was paid by the night.

"Another game, called *charcharake*, was played between two, each taking a turn to throw with the points down eight pieces of split reed, eight or ten inches long and black one side.

"Another game, called *harariçuar*, consisted in throwing rods or canes of the length of a lance, at a ring put in motion, and see who could insert it. The ring was made of buckskin with a twig of willow inside, and four inches in diameter. This is not played now. [It is, however, played by other tribes of Indians. The Indians at Santa Barbara also played a similar game, using a barrel-shaped stone ring three inches in diameter and four in length at which the players shot arrows, the idea being to penetrate the hole while the ring was in motion. The players stood up on either side of the course.]

"Football was played by children and by those swift of foot. Betting was indulged in by the spectators.

LETTER XII.—A LEGEND.

[Muhuvit, referred to below, was probably the country of the Mojaves, the tribal name of which was Amoqawi, or Amoqami, pronouncing the *q* like the German *ch*. The western range of their territory formerly extended along the northern slope of the San Fernando Range, but how far westward is not known.]

"In Muhuvit, which lies behind the hills of San Fernando, a woman married a captain of Verdugos. The woman was very stingy and selfish, and when the people brought them roast rabbit, she devoured it alone and never invited any one to eat with her. The young chiefs would surround her, but she never invited any of them. They returned to their houses, and when their mothers inquired if they had partaken of the feast, said, No. Then the people got angry about it and asked the husband to send her home again to her mother. She by this time had a daughter. Old men spoke with him; 'Do what you like,' said the husband.

"The old men accordingly ordered the people to hunt rabbits as usual, but to stuff them, before roasting, with pieces of wet buckskin, lizards and other unpalatable reptiles. They did so, before giving the repast. The old men asked of the chief what was to be done with the daughter, whether to take her away or not. 'Leave her,' said he, 'to die with her mother.' This day, however, she invited her spectators; for, on taking out the leg of a toad, she inquired what it was. 'It is a quail,' she was answered. 'Eat it thou, then,' said she; and so she proceeded, taking out strange substances

and giving them away. An order was likewise given to refuse her water, and being very lazy it was presumed she would not go to the spring. The repast gave her great thirst. 'Give me water;' but none was procurable. She proceeded from hut to hut, with like success, until she arrived at the last where a large basket of urine was prepared for her; she nearly finished it at three sups, only leaving a little for her daughter. This occurred every day; at the end of ten days all her hair fell out, and from being very pretty she became old and wrinkled.

"Seeing herself in such a state, she determined to return to her father, and taking her daughter in her arms she left; but on the road she repented having taken her daughter, and said, 'What a fool I am to be carrying this load, as if they liked me so much!' So she threw it away. After going some little distance she looked back and seeing her little infant stretch out its little arms to her, her heart softened, and she exclaimed, 'What fault has it committed?' and she turned back and took it up again. She went on and on until she got so weak she could go no further. At last she was at a great rock, when she took the child by the heels and dashed its brains out, the blood of which is still visible at this day! Many affirm the child did not die, but turned into a squirrel.

"Then the mother went on alone until she came to the place where her mother usually kept her seeds and acorns, and lay down with the Charnuca. At length her mother came to take out food and on putting in her hand gave a loud cry and jumped back. 'Yes, be afraid of me,' said the daughter, 'after all the injury you have heaped upon me by marrying me to a man who did not care for me.' The mother then heard the story, and left to inform the father, taking him out of the hut so no one might hear it.

"The father proceeded with his wife to take food to their daughter, and every day they brought her the same, and herbs to drink, so as to restore her to health and purge her of the filth she had eaten; also to restore her hair and eyebrows, which she had lost, they applied the fat or oil of the hamisar, a black berry. In three moons she was well again, fat, young and beautiful, hair nearly equal to her father's and brother's, which reached to the ground. She was commanded then by her father to go and bathe herself daily in her brother's bathing place. She did so, and the brother, from seeing the water when he came not limpid as usual, suspected something. At last, coming one day shortly after the other had done, he was convinced, and more so on finding a half the length of his own. This troubled him much, that others were bathing in his well, and he became sad. At last, arriving one day, he caught her in the bath, and saying, 'So it is you who daily dirty the water of my well,' caught her by the leg and threw her out. She fell back, and he beheld her nakedness. This caused her so great grief and shame that she left, and proceeded to the seashore to drown herself. She made a run twice to throw herself into the sea, but each time turned back; but the third time she accomplished it.

"The brother returned to the house and told his mother of having found an unknown woman in his bath, and threw her out of it and saw her nakedness. The father and mother left the hut together, and on seeking their daughter could not find her. 'She has gone from shame,' said the mother; 'where shall we find her?' The father took the twig of a willow, made a ring of it, and covered it with buckskin. This was thrown to the north; it returned again. He threw it to the south, and the same result. He then threw it east, then west, the ring following all the turnings and windings of the daughter. The father followed the ring until it came to the seashore. 'She has drowned herself,' said he, when he saw the ring enter the ocean. He returned, debating with himself whether it was better to punish his son first, or the chief of Verdugos; he determined on the former first.

"On arriving home he told his wife, who

cried bitterly, which amazed the people much. Calling together all his people he told them they must take his son with them on a hunting excursion, and let him be killed by wild beasts. His son was accordingly decked out in all his ornaments and money beads, and told to go with the people hunting, when they were to stay out all night. He went, and they slept out, and the next morning a fire was kindled, at which all were warming themselves. One of the old seers had brought a screech-owl with him, hidden, which was no other than the father of the boy, which he let out and frightened all the people, who ran off, leaving the boy alone, when a large bird, the cuwot (cry *cu*, nothing of which save its shadow had ever been seen), said to be the boy's father in another form, came and took him up. Then the people came back, crying, 'The cuwot has carried off the chief's son!' As they came up the bones came tumbling down from above. The bones were then buried, and the people returned to their huts.

"Shortly afterward the chief saw some one coming, and went to meet him. 'Where are you going? where are you from?' 'From Verduga.' 'Oh!' said the chief, 'how are you getting on there?' 'Very well; the chief is getting another wife and a great feast is preparing.' 'Be it so,' said he; 'they have laughed much at me, now *we* shall laugh and all perish together. What were they doing when you left this morning?' 'The women had all gone to gather prickly pears.' Hearing this he went to where the women were gathered, and said: 'What are you gathering so many prickly pears for?' 'For the feast,' said they, 'as the captain is to be married.' 'Take a sieve,' said he to an old woman, 'and fill it with tuñas,* and sift the fine thorns into my eyes.' She refused; he insisted, and others told her to do as he commanded. He opened his eyes wide and she commenced, when all the women set up a wail at once. They were blind. He burst out laughing, and said: 'Now I laugh; it is my turn now.'

"He left them and went to where the feast was prepared, and going around to the west side changed himself into a huge eagle, and went, low down, to where the feast was. On seeing an eagle come they cried out, 'Catch it! catch it!' with the exception of an old woman who was taking care of her grandchildren during her daughter's absence, who immediately covered the children with a blanket, and cried out to the people not to touch the eagle, as it was a human being and not a bird. The people only called her an old liar, and proceeded to catch it. 'Let us pull its wings off,' said they; and they did so. Blood gushed out from one side and green matter from the other. Fever and bilious vomiting commenced among them, and killed all the people but the old woman and her two grandchildren. The old woman had to bury the dead the best way she could, and to burn the things. The eagle soared up above and never more was heard of.

"The old woman brought up the young ones, and when old enough she constructed a bow with an arrow for the boy, and a batea for the girl, teaching the one how to shoot and the other to clean seed. The boy at last killed first a lizard, then a mouse, then a gopher. When old enough she married them, but shortly afterward the girl turned out bad. At first she gave the old woman to eat, but afterward she refused to give her any meat brought by the husband. The old woman, to be revenged, took an awl made of deer's bone, and placing it where the other sat, she hurt herself. She put it into the bath, and again hurt herself. When her husband came home she acquainted him, saying: 'I have injury done me twice, and know I have to die. At any time you are out in the hills and I die you will know it by feeling some drops of water falling on your left shoulder.' Not

*These were the edible fruit of several varieties of the broad-leaved cactus. These were sometimes crushed and mixed with the meal of seeds or roots. Many of the mortars found in Southern California are merely circular, flat stones, having a slight depression on one side, upon which the pounding was done. To prevent the scattering of seed a funnel-shaped basket was constructed, similar to those used for carrying fruit, etc.; the lower apex was cut off, allowing the hole to be nearly as large as the stone mortar. The cut edge of the basket was then temporarily secured to the mortar by applying a thick coating of bitumen. The basket thus served as a hopper. When the surface of a mortar became smooth by use, it was again roughed by pecking it with a sharp piece of quartz or chalcedony, both of which are abundant

long after, when out hunting, he felt the drops, as he had been told he would. He threw the bow and arrow away and hastened home. In the meantime the old woman had burned and buried the body. 'Where is my wife?' 'I have buried her.' 'Thou hast done this and shalt die for it,' taking up a billet of wood to knock her brains out, when she changed into a gopher and hid in the ground. The husband remained three days and nights by his wife's grave. On the third day he saw a small whirlwind arise, and followed it. After going a long distance he perceived footprints on the ground where it passed over. 'This is my wife's,' said he, and he followed an immense distance, and a voice from the whirlwind addressed him, and said: 'Return to your hut.' 'No,' said he, 'I intend going with thee forward.' 'That cannot be.' said the spirit, 'for I am not as formerly; I am dead to the world, and you cannot go, for no human being can go where I am going, nor can earthly eyes behold our figures; therefore return.' He would not. 'Well,' said the voice, 'how can I take thee? there is an immense sea to pass.'

"At last finding him positive, she bound him to her waist with her sash, telling him to hold his breath as they went through the air. They arrived at last in the land of spirits, where he could see nothing like human forms, and only heard innumerable voices exclaiming, 'What a stench of something earthly! You must have brought that.' The wife acknowledged she had, but exculpated herself on the ground that the being she brought was a superior one, being not only a great hunter, but could do anything. 'Return him to the earth again; take him away,' exclaimed the voices. But one voice at length said, 'Let us try him first and see what he can do.' He was ordered to climb a pole of great length, and bring down a feather from the top. He felt afraid to ascend, but his wife told him to try, but not to look down while doing so. He accomplished the feat and there was great applause, when the voices cried out, 'Our brother-in-law is good at climbing.' He was then given a long hair and told to split it from end to end. This again made his courage fail; but his wife told him to do it and to have faith. He had faith in her word, and the hair split from end to end with ease. 'Well done, our brother-in-law!' exclaimed the voices. He was told to make a map of the constellation of Ursa Major, and show the position of the north star. He felt great fear to attempt this, as he had seen the seers do this but had never learned it himself. H s wife again aided him and he came out triumphant. They then wanted him to test his hunting powers, and four of them were dispatched to drive the deer into his range. He soon heard loud cries of 'Brother-in-law, there go the deer!' but no deer could he see. The spirits ridiculed his hunting. Another trial was made, with the same result. At last his wife told him he would be given a third trial, and that he must kill this time. 'How can I kill deer if there be none?' he said. 'Did you not perceive black beetles?' said his wife. 'Yes.' 'Well, those are deer; things are different here to what they are on earth; kill them.'

"They went on their third hunt, and hearing the cry of 'There they go!' he saw black beetles coming on the sands. He drew his bow, shot at and killed one. It was converted immediately into a fine fat buck. This encouraged him, and he slew right and left, until the spirits told him to desist. The game was carried home. He saw the deer lifted from the ground and carried in the air, though he could not see the carriers, although he could perceive their shadows. Great joy was manifested by all at his success. 'Sister,' said the other spirits to his wife, 'no one has ever been permitted to return to earth, as thou knowest; but as our brother-in-law is so good and he cannot participate in our company of those joys and pleasures we partake, and on account of the gross materials of which he is formed, out of compassion to him, return again to earth.' And addressing him they said: 'Brother-in-law, return again to the earth with thy wife; but for three days thou art not permitted to cohabit with her; after that time thou

art free; but a non-compliance will be attended with disappointment.'

"They left the spirit realms and traveled on earth toward their home, the wife still invisible. At night he built a large fire and lay down; on awakening before daylight he saw his wife lying at a short distance. They traveled the second day as before, and at night he again made a fire; on awakening he again beheld her, and although he had rebellious thoughts, still he restrained himself, for he thought that only one day more and he should triumph. The third day also passed in travel, and on awakening that third night he saw his wife more distinctly than ever. Love for her this time was more powerful than reason. The three days are assuredly expired by this time, and he crept toward her. He laid hold of the figure and found an old rotten trunk of a tree in his arms. He remained a sorrowful wanderer on earth till his death.

"Whenever this legend is to be told, the hearers first bathed and washed themselves, then came to listen.

"The bird cuwot is still believed in. It is nocturnal in its habits, never seen, but sometimes heard. Its cry was simply *Cu*. It is said that a man was once carried away by it from the lodge of Yang (Los Angeles).

"Some state that the return of the woman to life after the soul had fled could not have happened, it being only a compassionate ruse to get the husband to earth, to return again at a proper time in the form of a celestial being."

EARLY VOYAGES AND SPANISH OCCUPATION.

CHAPTER III.

VOYAGE OF CABRILLO—1542.

THE first white man whoever looked upon, if he did not tread, the soil of Los Angeles County was a Portuguese navigator and explorer—Don Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, who in the year 1542 sailed up along the coast of California as far north as latitude 40°, and, returning, died and was buried January 3, 1543, on the island of San Miguel, in the Santa Barbara Channel. He was in the Spanish service on this voyage. He had arrived at San Diego Bay September 28, 1542, from which place he continued his northern trip on the 3d of the next month. On October 6 he discovered the islands of San Clemente and Santa Catalina, which he named for his two vessels, the San Salvador and the Vitoria respectively. From Santa Catalina he sailed over to San Pedro, which he called *Bahía de los Fumos* or *Fuegos* (the Bay of Smokes or Fires), from the smokes and fires he saw there. He described it as a good port with good lands, valleys, plains and groves. On the 9th he anchored in the bay of Santa Monica, and the next day sailed onward to his fate. Bartolomé Ferrelo, who succeeded him in command of the expedition, after reaching latitude 42° north, returned to Mexico. As meager in details as is the account of this voyage about what is now the ocean shore of Los Angeles County, yet Cabrillo and his party were the first white men known to have been here. It is probable that at Santa Monica Bay, where they anchored for a day, they went ashore; if so, that is the first point in the county trod by white men.

VIZCAYNO'S VOYAGE—1603.

The next voyager to sail along the coast was Sebastian Vizcayno, who commanded a Spanish exploring fleet of three vessels. Vizcayno was in search of a suitable harbor, where the Manilla galleons might repair and rest their crews after their long voyages across the Pacific Ocean. He had other objects, such as the discovery of the mythical Strait of Anian, which was supposed to cross the American Continent, and would, if found, give direct passage-way between Europe and Asia. He had sailed from Acapulco in May, 1602. After staying ten days in San Diego Bay he continued his northern trip on November 20, 1603. A strong northwest wind was blowing, and it was not till the 28th that he anchored at the island of Santa Catalina, also sighting the same day the island of San Clemente. These names, given by Vizcayno, have ever since been retained. Before arriving at Santa Catalina, they had visited San Pedro Bay, where, like Cabrillo, they saw plenty of smoke and some green vegetation, but as the bay had no protection from the winds they sailed over under the lee of the island. Vizcayno gave San Pedro its name for the bishop of Alexandria.

Catalina Island then had a large Indian population, who subsisted by fishing and trading. They had well-built canoes and houses, as well as a temple, wherein they sacrificed birds to an idol. They received the Spaniards in a friendly manner, and proved to be experts in the art of thievery. It does not appear that the Spaniards came again over to the mainland. About December 1, Vizcayno continued on his northern trip, but after discovering Monterey Bay, he did not get much further north than did Ferrelo.

SPANISH OCCUPATION—1769–1822.

Whether Cabrillo in 1542 or Vizcayno in 1603 did set their feet on the soil of Los Angeles County is not positively known. If they did not, then to Governor Gaspar de Portolá and his party must be accorded the honor of being the first white men within the present boundaries of Los Angeles County, the date of their arrival being July 30, 1769.

Fearing the encroachments of the Russians on the north, and the possible occupation of Alta California by the English, and, believing that the welfare of the church would be greatly advanced by the spiritual conquest of the natives, the Spanish Government finally decided to occupy the Upper California. Accordingly, in 1768, King Cárlos III. gave orders to the Marqués de Croix, Viceroy of New Spain, to the effect that in connection with other precautions against the Russians on the northwest coast, San Diego and Monterey should be occupied. Croix turned over to Don José de Galvez, the Visitador General, the management of the whole matter, and, in July, Galvez arrived at Santa Ana on the peninsula of California. He arranged for two expeditions to Monterey—one by sea and one by land.

For the sea expedition there were three small vessels prepared—the San Cárlos, the San Antonio and the San José. The last-named vessel was lost at sea. The other two arrived at San Diego in April, 1769. The land expedition was divided into two parties. The first was commanded by Captain Fernando Rivera y Moncada, while Portolá personally commanded the second party, and was accompanied by the famous Junípero Serra, President of the Franciscan missions. Their rendezvous was at the Indian village of Velicatá, in latitude 29° 30′ north, on the peninsula. Here Serra founded the last Franciscan mission on the peninsula while on his way to San Diego with Portolá. By July the sea and land expeditions were united at San Diego; and, while Serra stopped there to found a mission, Portolá pushed forward with a party by land to re-discover, if possible, the bay of Monterey described by Vizcayno one hundred and sixty-six years before. It was while he was on this trip that he passed through what is now Los Angeles County. He was accompanied by two Franciscan priests, Juan Crespí and Francisco Gomez. Crespí kept a diary, and to him belongs the honor of having named Los Angeles. Portolá's party consisted of twenty-seven soldiers wearing leather jackets, commanded by Rivera; six Catalan volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant Pedro Fages, afterward Governor of California; seven muleteers and fifteen Lower California Indians. With the party was also an engineer, Miguel Costansó, and two personal servants of Portolá, making sixty-four persons in all.

From San Diego their route was along the ocean shore to San Juan By-the-Sea, thence along about the line of the Santa Fe Railroad to Los Angeles.

On July 28 they were at the Santa Ana River, at which place they felt four sharp shocks of earthquake, and in consequence named the place El Rio Jesus de los Temblores. Because it was first intended to establish the mission of San Gabriel at this point, it being then mentioned as the "Mission San Gabriel de los Temblores," and it was afterward established at another point near by, some confusion has arisen in the minds of several translators and authors whereby the San Gabriel River was called Los Temblores. But it is clear from the original records, according to Bancroft, that the

Santa Ana River was the one rightfully entitled to this earthquake name.

On the 29th they camped at some little springs about six miles from the river, the identity of which is now lost. They came eighteen miles on the 30th, or twenty-four miles from the Santa Ana River, camping in the neighborhood of the Nadean Vineyard. They were now within what is now the present boundary of Los Angeles County.

Along here they feasted on antelope, which were numerous and easily hunted. On the 31st they were in the Los Angeles region. August 1 they reached the place where now stands the city of Los Angeles. They gave the river the name of Porciúncula, after the famous Franciscan convent of Assisi in Italy. The next day, August 2, is an important date in local history, for that was the day when the name of Los Angeles was conferred upon the place where the city was afterward built. Governor Portolá and party were presumably camped on the bluff overlooking the river, about where is now "Sonoratown." This day being the feast of "Nuestra Señora, la Reyna de los Angeles" (Our Lady, the Queen of the Angels), it was solemnly celebrated, mass being said by the two priests, Crespí and Gomez. It was a custom of Spanish explorers to generally name places where they camped, or any important geographical feature they discovered, after the saint in the church calendar of the day they were there. In this manner it is nearly possible, with maps and a Catholic calendar, to trace the exact course of the explorers up the coast. Thus were named San Quintin and Ensenada de los Todos Santos in Lower California, San Diego and Los Angeles, and scores of places in Upper California. Of course this custom was not adhered to rigidly, as Monterey Bay and Cape Mendocino were named for viceroys, and Pajaro River and Gaviota Pass, for local reasons; but it was in this manner that Los Angeles was named, and not, as has often been published by many eminent writers, for the "angelic" climate or appearance of the locality, for it might have been anything but angelic in August, when Portolá and Crespí were here, the very middle of the heated term, when the highest temperature of the season prevails; neither could it have presented a very angelic appearance at that period of the year, when the grass was all brown and dried, and the only verdure was the foliage of a few cottonwoods and sycamores along the river bottom. The orange groves and blue-gum forests, vast vineyards, cool gardens and wide-spreading alfalfa fields that now give a perennial green, were not then in existence, and it is very doubtful if the Spanish priests and soldiers, fresh from the groves of the Alhambra and the bowers of Castile, then sweltering under an August sun, thought that this then undeveloped land was fit for the abode of angels. The place took its name from the fact that the feast of "Our Lady, the Queen of the Angels," was here celebrated on August 2, 1769, and not from any climatic advantage, of which it indeed has many, or from any appearance which it then presented. The queen of the angels, according to the Franciscans, being Mary, the mother of Christ, the words "Santa María" (Holy or Saint Mary) were frequently added to the already long title of the town, even in official documents, in later years, as appears in the records pertaining to the city; but even this was too long for the sentimental Latins. The brevity-loving Yankee has "boiled it down" to "Los Angeles;" better still would it have been translated "The Angels."

The next day, August 3, Portolá continued his journey, passing around the southern base of the western hills, whereon a considerable part of the city is now built, and camped at the asphaltum springs, which they called the spring of the sycamores of St. Stephen, and going through the Cahuenga Pass and the Encinos Ranch, passed out of the county over the Santa Susanna Mountains, on their way to Monterey. They failed to find the port of Monterey, and on their return to San Diego reported that it must have been filled up with sand! But they did better, they discovered San Francisco Bay.

On the return of the party the next January (1770) they came into the present county by way of the Simí Ranch, and, coming down the San Fernando Valley, crossed over directly into the San Gabriel Valley, and followed a river which they called the San Miguel,* through the Paso de Bartólo, and thence by the old Anaheim stage route to the Santa Ana River, on their way to San Diego.

In April, 1770, Portolá again traversed the county, going north on a second search for Monterey Bay, with a party of nearly thirty persons. Nothing of any importance occurred here again till the founding of San Gabriel Mission.

* Afterward changed to San Gabriel.



THE OLD MISSION BUILDING AT SAN GABRIEL.



CHAPTER IV.

SAN GABRIEL.

THE news of the successful extension of Spanish and Catholic dominion in Alta California was the occasion of an outburst of enthusiasm and great joy in Mexico, and gave no little impetus to the northern cause. It was immediately determined that five new missions, in addition to the three originally proposed, should be established. The first three missions determined upon had been one each at San Diego and Monterey bays, and one midway between the two, to be named San Buenaventura. The missions at San Diego and Monterey had now been established, but for one cause and another the founding of San Buenaventura was delayed for several years. The College of San Fernando furnished ten new priests for the five additional missions, and May 21, 1771, they arrived at Monterey on board the ship San Antonio. The five proposed missions were: San Gabriel, San Luis Obispo, San Antonio, Santa Clara and San Francisco. For San Gabriel Mission President Junípero Serra appointed the friars Angel Somera and Pedro Benito Cambon, who sailed June 7 in the San Antonio for San Diego accompanied by Pedro Fages, the military commander. There was some delay at San Diego on account of sickness among the priests and desertions among the soldiers. Finally, on August 6, Somera and Cambon, with a guard of ten soldiers and a supply train of mules under four muleteers and four soldiers—there being twenty persons in all in the party—left San Diego for the purpose of founding the mission of San Gabriel. They followed the old route of Portolá, which in more recent times was exactly that of the stage line between San Diego and Los Angeles and is now that of the Santa Fe Railroad. It had been the intention to locate the mission on the Santa Ana River which Crespí had called El Rio Jesus de los Temblores, on account of the earthquakes felt there, but as no suitable place was found, they went about twenty-five miles further north on the river San Miguel, which was thenceforth called the San Gabriel for the mission. Here they chose a site still known as the Old Mission, where some adobe ruins yet stand, near what was then the Indian village of Sibag-na, about eleven miles east of Los Angeles City, on land now owned by Richard Garvey. They were surrounded by a multitude of Indians, headed by two chiefs, shouting and making threatening signs. Just then a divine miracle was interposed, so the story goes, saving the lives of the Spaniards, favoring the establishment of the mission. One of the priests unfurled a banner on which was painted a picture of the Virgin Mary in sorrow for the death of her Son. The effect was instantaneous and wonderful. The hosts of Hell were routed horse, foot and dragoons. The evil spirits in the simple aborigines were immediately cast out and gave way to good ones

who prompted the Indians, beginning with their chiefs, to drop their arrows and lay their necklaces at the feet of the beautiful queen, while the women brought pine-nuts and other seeds for her to eat!

Hugo Reid, who lived many years among the San Gabriel Indians, learned from them their first impressions of the Spaniards. He says:

"The Indians were sadly afraid when they saw the Spaniards coming on horseback. Thinking them gods, the women ran to the brush, and hid themselves, while the men put out the fires in their huts. They remained still more impressed with this idea, when they saw one of their guests take a flint, strike fire and commence smoking, having never seen it produced in this simple manner before. An occurrence, however, soon convinced them that their strange visitors were, like themselves, mortals, for one of the Spaniards leveled his musket at a bird and killed it. Although greatly terrified at the report of the piece, yet the effect it produced of taking life led them to reason, and deduced the impossibility of the 'Giver of Life' *to murder animals*, as they themselves did, with bows and arrows. They consequently put them down as human beings, '*of a nasty white color, and having ugly blue eyes!*' This party was a small one, and soon left. Having offered no violence, they were in consequence not disliked. They gave them the name of *Chichinabros* or *reasonable beings*. It is a fact worthy of notice that on becoming acquainted with the tools and instruments of steel used by the Spaniards, they were likewise named *Chichinabros*, which shows the estimation in which they held their conquerors.

"Another event soon convinced them of their visitors mortality, for shortly afterward they received another visit from a larger party, who commenced tying the hands of the adult males behind their backs; and making signs of their wish to procure women—these having again fled to the thicket on the first appearance of their coming. Harsh measures obtained for them what they sought, but the women were considered contaminated, and were put through a long course of sweating, drinking of herbs, etc. The natives necessarily became accustomed to these things, but their disgust and abhorrence never left them till many years after. In fact every white child born among them for a long period was secretly strangled and buried!

"The whites made them a number of presents prior to using any means to convert them; the presents were never refused, but only those consisting of goods were put to any use whatever. All kinds and classes of foods and eatables were rejected and held in abhorrence. Instead, therefore, of partaking of them, they were buried secretly in the woods. Two old Indians, not long since dead, related to me the circumstance of having once assisted when boys to inter a quantity of frijol and Indian corn just received from the whites. Some length of time afterward, being out in the woods amusing themselves, they came where these articles had been deposited. Their surprise knew no bounds to now behold an infinity of stalks and plants unknown to them, protruding through the earth which covered the seed. They communicated the fact at home; their story was verified by others, and the wizards duly pronounced the whites '*witchcrafts!*' Even *panocha* (coarse brown sugar), of which they are now so fond, was declared to be *the excrement* of their new neighbors."

On September 8, 1771, the cross was raised and the regular ceremonies were performed which constituted the founding of the mission of "San Gabriel Arcángel." The Indians helped in the construction of the mission buildings, which consisted of the usual square stockade, with tule-roofed wooden houses inside. Fearing an attack similar to the one on the San Diego Mission, Somera left, October 1, for San Diego, and returned on the 9th with two more soldiers. In the meantime one of the soldiers had outraged the wife of a chief, and the next day after Somera's return the chief undertook to get his revenge by shooting the guilty soldier. The latter stopped the arrow with his shield,

and shot the chief dead with his musket. This was the signal for a general outbreak by the Indians, but the alarm was sufficient to allow the soldiers to buckle on their leather jackets, and place themselves on the defensive. Frightened, however, by the report of the musket and the instant death of the chief, the Indians fled. The Christian soldiers then cut off the heathen's head, and stuck it up on top of a pole at the gate of the stockade. In a few days the Indians returned to beg for the head of their chief, but it was some time before friendly relations were resumed. Thus ended their first lesson in the new religion.

Governor Fages arrived a few days later with two priests, sixteen soldiers and four muleteers in charge of a mule train, on his way to establish the mission of San Buenaventura. The recent Indian trouble decided him to postpone founding the new mission, and to add six soldiers to the force at San Gabriel. Antonio Paterna and Antonio Cruzado, the two priests, also remained, and they next succeeded Somera and Cambon as the regular mission ministers, who retired on account of their poor health. J. Albert Wilson, a historian who devoted considerable study to the mission work, says of this period:

"The priests brought with them a number of vagabonds in the various characters of soldiers, masons, carpenters, etc. Having '*converted*' a few Indians by presents of cloth and ribbons, and taught them to say '*Amar a Dios*' (Love to God), they baptized them, and set them to work under direction of their 'Christian' assistants. Once baptized, the poor natives lost *caste* with their people, and became to them as *Pariahs*. The ceremony was called by the natives '*soyna*,' 'being bathed,' and was regarded as both ignominious and degrading. Unable to revisit their tribe, they remained at the mission, and their hopeless submissiveness to their new masters was duly accredited to a miraculous change of heart, brought about by direct interposition of the blessed Virgin. Yet, in the ceremonies they were compelled to pass through, these poor creatures '*had no more idea they were worshiping God than an unborn child has of astronomy!*'

"The principal uses of the soldiers were, first, to capture new converts, and, second, to awe them into submission. Upon their expeditions of conversion, however, the priests themselves not infrequently assisted. There is a tradition extant concerning one worthy father who was an expert with the lasso, as well as a fearless horseman. Riding at full gallop into a village, he would select his man (as an old-time slaver selected his 'nigger' in the slave market, for his *brawn*), lasso him, drag him to the mission, tie him up and whip him into subjection, baptize him, Christianize him, and set him to work all within the space of one hour; then away for another, without rest; '*such was his zeal for the conversion of infidels!*'

"On one occasion an expedition went as far as the present Rancho del Chino, *where they tied and whipped every man, woman and child in the lodge*, and drove part back with them. On the way home they did likewise to the lodge at San Jose (now Spadra). Upon arrival, the men were directed to throw their bows and arrows at the feet of the priest in token of submission. The infants were then baptized, as also were all children under eight years of age. The first were (per force) left with their mothers, but the latter were kept apart, until maternal instinct compelled the poor women to submit to the indignity of baptism, in order to see their loved ones again. In time the men gave way also, and this contaminated race, both in their own sight and in that of their kindred, became 'followers of Christ,' and laborers in the vineyards of the priests! Strange to say, these Indians, though famous in warfare with other tribes, resisted not their oppressors. Filled with astonishment and fear, they sought only to hide from them; all of which was duly accredited to the good offices of 'Our Sovereign Lady!'

"For several years no attempt appears to have been made by 'the missionaries,' either to

learn the Indian tongue or to teach the natives Spanish. The soldiers learned enough of the former, the better to gratify their lusts; and the Indians were instructed in the latter to say, '*Amar a Dios*' (Love to God), without understanding the phrase any more than if it had been '*Tic doulourcux*,' or '*Jack the Giant Killer!*'"

While Wilson only speaks of individual instances, there is no doubt the instances were too numerous. There were many noble exceptions, however, among the priests, and many of the old missionaries are remembered with affection. Some justify the harsh treatment the priests dealt out to the Indians, because of the savage character of the latter, and that kind treatment was always wasted upon them. Not everybody will accept this view, and even a poet has been constrained to write:

They were merry old fellows in cassock and gown,
Those jolly old knights of the smooth-shaven crown,
Those lion-souled, eagle-eyed Padres of Spain,
Who lorded it grandly o'er mountain and plain;
As ready with fair señorita to dance
As grant absolution or balance a lance;
Whose churches and missions impregnable stood,
And did to the heathen what seemed to them good;
They brought up proud sinners with sharp, sudden pulls,
And lassoed their converts like broncbos and bulls,
Or gathered confessions from red, rosy lips,
To hoard as the treasure the honey-bee sips,
With hands that were ready and hearts that were bold:
How I envy those clean-shaven Padres of old!

With fair purple vineyards and wide-spreading flocks,
They sighed not for riches, they cared not for "stocks"—
Not "Comstocks" at least, though bellowed and gored,
And fought for a "rise" at the Devil's "Big Board,"
With a genuine reckless "bonanza king's" greed,
And cornered the stock in eternity's "lead,"
Refusing all offers of Satan to sell
"Salvation's" sure stock, tho' they "shorted" on Hell,
And played for the kingdom with Satan and sin,
Where souls were the "divvys," and gathered them in;
With stores of "frijoles" and flagons of wine,
They craved not the treasures of city or mine;
With princely possessions to have and to hold,
They were bully old fellows—those Padres of old.
—A. F. Kercheval.

MISSION ANNALS.

The first Indian child was baptized November 27. He was a son of the chief that had been killed; but in two years the whole number of converts was seventy-three, and in 1784 there were 1,019 enrolled on the baptismal register.

The first attempts at farming at the mission were not successful. The first year's crop was drowned. The second was not entirely lost, but yielded 208 bushels of maize, or 195 fold! and eleven bushels of beans, or twenty-one fold! and in 1773 the mission had 200 head of horned cattle.

On the 22d of March, 1774, there arrived at the mission an exploring party, of thirty-four persons, commanded by Captain Juan Bantista Anza. They had left Tubac, Arizona, on the 8th of January, with 140 horses and sixty-five head of cattle, for the purpose of exploring a land route between Sonora and California. Their route from Tubac, on the Santa Cruz River above Tucson, was westerly by way of the Sonoita Valley and through the Papago country. They forded the Colorado River at Yuma and crossed the desert to its west side, and kept up along on the eastern slope of the San Jacinto Mountains, and came around through the San Gorgonio Pass. At the San Gabriel Mission they found the supply of provisions short, because of the failure of the transport ships to arrive from Mexico. Anza sent back a part of his company to the Colorado River, and went on to Monterey and was back at the mission again by May 1, and two days later started for Tubac. These were the principal events this year at the mission. Anza deserves to be called a "pathfinder," for he was the first white man who came overland to California!

The date of the removal of the mission from the old site, now on Mr. Garvey's ranch, to the present one, some nine miles east of Los Angeles City, is unknown; but it must have been about 1775, for in 1774, in his second annual report, Serra mentions the proposition to move the San Gabriel Mission a short distance, and says that for that reason no permanent improvements had been made on the old site. In the same report he says the San Diego Mission had been moved. So it must have been about that time that the site was changed.

In 1797 the present stone church was half completed, though it was unfinished in 1800. At any rate the removal was made sometime

between 1774 and 1797. The new site is much more eligible than the old. The ground is higher and drier, there is better drainage, and no danger from frost and flood as on the low land where the mission was first located. The new site is in the midst of a belt of live oaks, and the scenery is charming. A few miles to the north the Sierra Madre rise abruptly to a height of over 5,000 feet, with peaks having an altitude 6,000 and 8,000 feet, while west and east, and south, is the valley, some twenty miles wide and long, surrounded by low hills.

Although the records are silent as to the first work done at San Gabriel, there are some yet living who are conversant with the facts as learned from the old missionaries. Don Juan Warner, a native of Connecticut, who arrived in Los Angeles in 1831, thus wrote in the Historical Sketch of Los Angeles County, published in 1876:

"In less than sixty years from the founding of the mission of San Gabriel, the herds of neat cattle, bands of horses, and flocks of sheep and goats, of the three missions of this county, covered the major part of the land in Los Angeles County, and all that part of San Bernardino County lying south and west of the San Bernardino Mountain Range. The number of Indian converts in these three missions was, in 1802, 2,674. In 1831, when these missions had reached their highest prosperity, the number of neophytes was more than 4,000. By the labor of the subjugated and converted Indians the missionaries planted orchards and vineyards, and cultivated large fields of corn, wheat, barley, beans and other food vegetables. As soon after the founding of a mission as its circumstances would permit, a large pile of buildings in the form of a quadrangle, composed in part of burnt brick, but chiefly of sun-dried ones, was erected around a spacious court. A large and capacious church, which usually occupied one of the outer corners of the quadrangle, was a necessary and conspicuous part of the pile.

"In this massive building, covered with red tile, was the habitation of the friar, rooms for guests, and for the major-domos and their families, hospital wards, store-houses and granaries, rooms for the carding, spinning, and weaving of woolen fabrics, shops for blacksmiths, joiners and carpenters, saddlers, shoemakers, and soap-boilers, and cellars for storing the product (wine and brandy) of the vineyards. Near the habitation of the friar, and in front of the large building, another building of similar materials was placed and used as quarters for a small number—about a corporal's guard—of soldiers, under command of a non commissioned officer, to hold the Indian neophytes in check, as well as to protect the mission from the attacks of hostile Indians. The soldiers at each mission also acted as couriers, carrying from mission to mission the correspondence of the government officers and the friars. These small detachments of soldiers, which were stationed at each mission, were furnished by one or the other of the military posts at San Diego or Santa Barbara, both of which were military garrisons. At an early period in the history of San Gabriel, a water-power mill, for grinding wheat, was constructed and put in operation in front of and near the mission building. At a later period, a new grist-mill was built by the mission, and placed about two miles west of the mission proper. This was also operated by water-power. The building in which was placed this mill now forms a part of the residence of E. J. C. Kewen, Esq.* A water-power saw-mill was also built by this mission, and was located near the last mentioned grist-mill. These were the only mills made or used in California, either for grinding or sawing, in which water was the motive power, or in which a wheel was used, for more than half a century after the founding of the first mission in continental California. In these two grist-mills the revolving millstone was upon the upper end of a vertical shaft, and the water-wheel upon the lower end, so that the revolution of the stone was no more frequent than that of the water-wheel.

"In 1831 the minister at San Gabriel, Friar

* In 1889 the place is the property of E. L. Mayberry.

Sanchez, aided and encouraged William Wolfskill, Nathaniel Prior, Richard Laughlin, Samuel Prentice and George Yount (all Americans) to build a schooner at San Pedro, which was employed, by the Americans named, in the hunting of sea otter. The same year, or in the preceding year, Friar Sanchez purchased a brig which was employed in commerce between this coast and the ports of Mexico and South America.

"Of the products or manufactures of those missions, during the sovereignty of Spain over California, very little was exported, being mostly consumed by those who belonged to the mission, or by the inhabitants of the town of Los Angeles, and the stock-breeders in the country adjacent.

"Such was the patience, the energy, the business capacity and tact with which the friars controlled and managed the Indians, and the general affairs of the missions, that in a few years, with some supplies which—while the power of Spain was undisturbed in Mexico—were annually sent them from the port of San Blas, by their convent in the City of Mexico, their granaries and store-houses were filled to overflowing, and the intervening country from mission to mission was covered with live-stock, and their shepherds and herders were counted by hundreds. Although in the annual lists of stock and of agricultural products made out by the friars the number was much less, it was estimated by the most competent judges that the number of neat cattle belonging to the three missions, in 1831, exceeded 100,000, with sheep and horse kind in full proportion."

Resuming the annals of the missions, Anza, the Spanish pathfinder, arrived at San Gabriel again January 4, 1776, from the State of Sinaloa. He had started with a party of 235 persons, composed of soldiers and their families, recruited for the presidios (forts) of Monterey and San Francisco. They had 165 mules, 340 horses, and 320 head of cattle. Commandante Rivera had arrived the day before from Monterey *en route* to San Diego to punish the Indians who had burned the San Diego Mission on the 4th of the last November, and among others had killed one of the resident ministers, Friar Luis Jaume. Anza decided to let his immigrants enjoy a needed rest after their wearisome journey across the deserts, and accompany Rivera. Nothing came of the trip to San Diego beyond flogging a few Indians. The immigrants made heavy inroads upon the meagre supplies of provisions at San Gabriel, and the missionaries were not sorry when Anza returned. On February 21 he took his party and left for Monterey, where they arrived on the 10th of March.

On the 24th of March, 1776, there arrived at San Gabriel a remarkable man, Father Francisco Garcés, who, more than any other of early missionaries, explored the country and visited the native tribes. The story of his life would fill a large-sized volume, and would be full of interest from beginning to end. He had accompanied Anza as far as the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, and while the latter with his large party came straight on to San Gabriel, Garcés explored the California country to the gulf. Then turning north he went as far as the vicinity of The Needles, and then struck out across the Mojave Desert to the westward, following almost exactly the present course of the Santa Fe Railroad: up the Mojave River, passed unwittingly the argentiferous riches of the Calico Mountain, and, coming through the Cajon Pass, arrived at San Gabriel. Frémont explored the same route seventy years afterward. Everywhere Garcés went he distributed little metallic medals among the Indians. As late as 1854 one of these medals was recovered by A. A. Humphries, of the United States Survey, from an Indian on the Colorado River. Garcés also would unfurl a banner, on one side of which was painted a picture of the Virgin Mary and on the other side a picture of a lost soul suffering in the flames of an eternal hell. When the Indians looked on the pretty virgin they gave away to exclamations of delight, thus evincing good taste, and when they saw the man in a great lake of fire, even their barbaric

and savage natures, degraded and uncultivated as they had been for untold generations, could not help expressing their horror, thus showing still better taste.

Garcés received a cordial welcome at the hands of his fellow friars at San Gabriel,* whom he had met two years before when with Anza on the pioneer overland expedition to California. After a fortnight's rest Garcés set out to renew his explorations. Rivera, who from the first did all he could to annoy the missionaries, refused Garcés an escort, but the priests supplied him with provisions sufficient for his journey into the interior. Rivera had early quarreled with President Serra, but, on the latter appealing to the Viceroy, had been obliged to submit to Serra's plans. Notably was this so at San Diego in regard to the distribution of troops at the missions. It was Rivera that plainly told Garcés that communication with the Rio Colorado was undesirable. Five years laterboth River a and Garcés were massacred by the Yuma Indians.

Garcés left San Gabriel April 9, 1776, and went out through the San Fernando, Santa Clara and Antelope valleys, and, crossing the Sierra Nevada Mountains through Tejon Pass, went into the Tulare Valley as far north as about where Visalia now is, without seeing Tulare Lake, and, turning south, re-crossed the mountains through Walker's Pass, being the first white man to visit that section. From there he went to Northern Arizona, and thence back to Mexico.

A second miracle was wrought at San Gabriel in 1777, when there was an uprising among the Indians. The revolt was caused by outrages committed upon them by the soldiers; but a shining image of the Virgin was held up before them, which caused them, it is said, to lay down their arms, kneel and weep, and even embrace the missionaries.

There was continual friction between the soldiers and the priests from the Governor and President at the head of each side down all along both lines. The numerous causes of this controversy are minutely and accurately set forth in Bancroft's voluminous history of California, and it is not necessary to reproduce them here, any more than the quarrels which especially affected San Gabriel. In the first place Pedro Fages, the military commandant, had the mission founded without Serra being present, the first one he had missed, and he was not at San Gabriel for a full year after its establishment. Governor Portolá and Serra had disagreed, and the latter had an open quarrel with Rivera at San Diego, over the disposition of troops, and when Governor de Neve came in 1774 he agreed no better with the friars, who seemed to want the entire control of the soldiers to use as they deemed best, not only in the protection of the missions, but in the capture of fugitive neophytes, who were becoming numerous.

In October, 1785, an aboriginal Eve played her part in tempting the neophytes into a revolt, assisted by the "gentiles." The corporal in command averted all danger by promptly arresting some twenty of the conspirators. The woman, by order of General Ugarte, was sent into perpetual exile. One Indian, Nicolás, was sentenced to six years' work at a presidio, to be followed by exile, and two other Indians were imprisoned for two years. The remainder of the conspirators were flogged and released. This severe punishment deterred any further outbreaks for several years. In 1810 there was a threatened attack of Mojave Indians, but it was suppressed by a company of military artillery from Los Angeles, under Captain Zuraga.

*As a curious instance of the manner in which historians differ sometimes, the following statement is taken from Wilson's History of Los Angeles County, page 21: "During the year 1775, a Mexican friar named Francisco Garcés, notable as pioneer from Sonora to the missions of Upper California and preserved a record of his trip. He naturally expected to be received by his brethren of the missions at least with kindness, and perhaps to be admitted as a coadjutor in the work of civilizing, christianizing, and enslaving the natives, this more especially as having verified the successful trip the possibility of land communication with Mexico, and of connecting in one band the whole territory from the Rio Colorado to the Pacific. What, then, was his surprise, on arriving at San Gabriel Mission, to find that he was treated with coldness and neglect, and to be told "that it was not desirable a communication should be opened by which Indians on the Rio Colorado river intervening plains might be enabled to molest the new settlements." So much displeased was the friar errand's gloomy at the accounts of this interloper that he refused him provisions when he went to return home. Chilled by treatment so utterly at variance with what he had expected, the worthy father returned home in great haste, thankful to have retained even sound body — to speak an unkept tongue people."

Wilson was a good student and a conscientious writer, but he did not have access to the original records and Bancroft, whose account, therefore, is always to be preferred before any other writer when any differences exist between them. Wilson's confusion probably arose from misinformation in regard to trouble between Rivera and the missionaries, which is stated in the text.

and it is recorded that so wisely did he act in his proceedings with the hostile Indians that upward of 400 of them were "converted." In spite of this wonderful extension of the kingdom of peace, the missionaries lived in constant alarm of Indian troubles all the next year.

The great earthquake of Sunday, December 8, 1812, which overthrew the church at San Juan Capistrano, was also felt at San Gabriel. The church was cracked, the steeple fell and images inside were broken; the friars' residence was also injured.

RULE OF ZALVADEA.

It was under José María Zalvadea, who came from San Fernando in 1806, that the mission of San Gabriel attained its maximum of prosperity. He is described as having been "a man of powerful mind, ambitious as powerful, and cruel as ambitious." When he arrived, the mission already owned an abundance of cattle, horses, mares, sheep, and hogs; but, in his opinion, only a beginning had been made. According to Hugo Reid:

"He it was who planted the large vineyards, intersected with fine walks, shaded by fruit trees of every description, and rendered still more lovely by shrubs interspersed between; who laid out the orange garden, fruit and olive orchards; built the mill and dam; made fences of tuñas (*cactus opuntia*) round the fields; made hedges of rose-bushes; planted trees in the mission square, with a flower garden and hour-dial in the center; brought water from long distances, etc. He also remodeled the existent system of government. Every article must henceforth be in place, and every man at his station. *Everything under him was organized and that organization kept up with the lash!*

"The people were now divided into classes and vocations. These included *vaqueros*, soapmakers, tanners, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, bakers, cooks, general servants, pages, fishermen, agriculturists, horticulturists, brick and tile makers, musicians, singers, tallow melters, vignerons, carters, cart-makers, shepherd,s poultry-keepers, pigeon-tenders, weavers, spinners, saddle-makers, store and key-keepers, deer hunters, deer and sheep-skin dressmakers, masons, plasterers, people of all work—everything but coopers, these were foreign; all the rest were native Indians.

"Large soap works were erected, tanning yards established, tallow works, bakery, cooper, blacksmith, carpenter and other shops. Large spinning rooms, where might be seen fifty or sixty women turning their spindles merrily, and looms for weaving wool, flax, and cotton. Then large store-rooms were allotted to the various articles, which were kept separate. For instance, wheat, barley, peas, beans, lentils, chick, peas, butter and cheese, soap, candles, wool, leather, flour, lime, salt, horse-hair, wine and spirits, fruit stores, etc., etc. Sugar-cane, flax- and hemp were added to the other articles cultivated, but cotton wool was imported.

"The principal ranchos belonging at that time to San Gabriel were San Pasqual, Santa Anita, Azusa, San Francisquito, Cucumongo, San Antonio, San Bernardino, San Gorgonio, Yucaipa, Jurupa, Guapa, Rincon, Chino, San José, Ybarras, Puente, Mission Vieja, Serranos, Rosa Castillo, Coyotes, Jaboneria, Las Bolsas, Alamitos, and Serritos."

A principal head (Major-domo) commanded and superintended over all. Claudio Lopez was the famed one during Padre Salvadea's administration, and although only executing the priest's plans, in the minds of the people he is the real hero. Ask any one who made this, or who did that, and the answer on all sides is the same, "*El difunto Claudio!*" and great credit is due him for carrying out without flogging the numerous works entrusted to him. There were a great many other major-domos under him for all kinds of work, from tending of horses down to those superintending crops, and in charge of vineyards and gardens.

Indian alcaldes were appointed annually by the padre, and chosen from among the very

laziest of the community, he being of the opinion that they took more pleasure in making the others work than would industrious ones, and from my own observation this is correct. They carried a wand to denote their authority, and what was more terrible, an immense scourge of raw-hide, about ten feet in length, plaited to the thickness of an ordinary man's wrist! They did a great deal of chastisement, both by and without orders. One of them always acted as overseer on work done in gangs, and accompanied carts when on service.

The unmarried women and young girls were kept as nuns, under the supervision of an abbess, who slept with them in a large room. Their occupations were various; sometimes they sewed or spun, at others they cleaned weeds out of the gardens with hoes, worked at the ditches, or gathered in the crops. In fact, they were jacks or jennies of no trade in particular.

The best looking youths were kept as pages to attend at table, and those of most musical talent were reserved for church service. The number of hogs was great; they were principally used for making soap. (The Indians, with some few exceptions, refuse to eat pork, alleging the whole family to be transformed Spaniards! I find this belief current through every nation of Indians in Mexico. Why should they, without being aware of it, have each selected the hog more than any other animal to fix a stigma upon? It probably may be from its filthy habits, or can something appertaining to the Jews be innate in them?) Near the mission at San Francisquito were kept the turkeys, of which they had a large quantity. The dove-cote was alongside of the soap works, in an upper story, affording plenty of dung to cure leather and skins with.

The padre had an idea that finery led Indians to run away, for which reason he never gave either men or women any other clothing (including shirts and petticoats) than coarse frieze (*xerga*) made by themselves, which kept the poor wretches all the time diseased with the itch. If any handkerchiefs or cotton goods were discovered among them the same were immediately committed to the flames.

He was an inveterate enemy to drunkenness, and did all in his power to prevent it, but to no purpose. He never flogged, however, while the influence of the liquor lasted, but put them into the stocks, under care of the guard, until sober. Finding the lash alone was of no avail, he added warm water and salt to the dose, which was given until it ran out of the mouth again! It was of no use, the disease was as incurable as consumption.

Having found out the game practiced in regard to destroying the children born by Indian women to whites, he put down all miscarriages to the same cause. Therefore, when a woman had the misfortune to bring forth a still-born child, she was punished. The penalty inflicted was shaving the head, flogging for fifteen subsequent days, iron on the feet for three months, and having to appear every Sunday in church, on the steps leading up to the altar, with a hideous painted wooden child in her arms!

He had no predilections for wizards, and generally (as some one or other was always reporting evil of them) kept them chained together in couples and well flogged. There were, at that period, no small number of old men rejoicing in the fame of witchcraft, so he made sawyers of them all, keeping them like hounds in couples; and so they worked, two above and two below, in the pit.

On a breach occurring between man and wife they were fastened together by the leg until they agreed to live again in harmony.

He was not only severe, but he was in his chastisements most cruel. So as not to make a revolting picture I shall bury acts of barbarity known to me through good authority, by merely saying that he must assuredly have considered whipping as meat and drink to them, for they had it morning, noon and night.

Although so severe to the Indians he was kind in the extreme to travelers and others. There being so much beef, mutton, pork and poultry, with fruits, vegetables and wine, a

splendid public table was spread daily, at which he presided. Horses to ride were ever at their service, and a good bed to sleep on at night. Whenever ready to start, either up or down the coast, horses and a servant were at command to go as far as the next mission.

Having brought the establishment and everything connected with it to the climax of perfection, he had still calculated on doing more. He purchased large quantities of iron, with the intention of railing in all the vineyards and gardens. But, alas! even Catholic societies are not proof against the "capital sins" they so strongly condemn. Envy and jealousy stepped in and prevailed. He was ordered by his superior to the mission of San Juan Capistrano. The loss of his favorite hobby capsized his reason, and after lingering for many years in a disturbed religious state of mind he at length expired, regretted by all who knew his worth and gigantic intellect.

During his pastorate, Zalvadea also mastered the Indian language, and reduced it to grammatical rules, being the first padre in this section having either the ability or energy necessary for such a task. He translated the church service, and preached each Sabbath in the native tongue. His translation of the Lord's Prayer, commencing "*Ayoinac*," "Our Father," is said by Mr. Reid to be "a grand specimen of his eloquence and ability." He thus gave the natives an insight into the Catholic faith, but did not alter their own one iota. Those who came after him were too indolent to keep up the reforms he had inaugurated. For a time sermons were translated sentence by sentence, to the congregation; but this was soon discontinued, probably to the great relief of the unfortunate listeners.

Zalvadea was succeeded by Padre José Bernardo Sanchez, his former colleague and assistant. Padre Sanchez is described as having been "of a cheerful disposition, and a frank and generous nature." He was also a great sportsman and capital shot. "In ecclesiastical affairs, solemn; in trade, formal; in government of the mission, active, lively, and strict; in social intercourse, friendly, full of anecdote, and fond of jokes; even to those of a practical nature." Apropos of this last phase of his character, Mr. Reid relates the following as having actually occurred at one of the weekly picnic parties given by this mirth-loving priest:—

"Don J. M. M. (an old Spaniard, having extensive commerical relations with the mission) had a negro servant named Francisco, who was exceedingly skillful in all matters of cookery. While preparing for one of the weekly picnics, (whether tempted of the devil or Momus, does not appear) M. and the good priest agreed to carry out a rare joke at the expense of their guests. Procuring a fine fat little puppy, they had him stuffed and roasted by Francisco in a manner which would surely tempt the most fastidious epicure; and this was brought on as a last course under the name of lamb, along with an excellent salad to correspond.

"All present (with the exception of the two concerned in the joke) ate of it and praised it much. After concluding with a glass of wine, the old man inquired of his guests how they relished dog! No one would believe the assertion that this was what they had just eaten, until the negro made his appearance with the head and paws on a plate. Then a mixed scene ensued which caused the old priest to nearly kill himself with laughter. While the quiet portion of his guests quickly retired to ease themselves, and get rid of the detested food, those of more pugnacious disposition remained to fight M. first, intending to do the other afterward. The padre finally procured harmony, but for many a day after, roast lamb and salad were looked upon with suspicion by the former partakers of his cheer."

J. J. Warner furnishes the following, as setting forth the usual dinner served daily at San Gabriel Mission during the years of its prosperity:—First course: *Caldo*—Plain broth, in which meat and vegetables had been boiled; second course: *La Olla*—Meat boiled with vegetables, and served separately; third course:

Al Bondigas Forced meat balls in gravy; fourth course: *Guisados*—Stews, generally two; fifth course: *Azado* — Roast — beef, mutton, game, fowls; sixth course: Fruit and sweetmeat; seventh course: Tea, coffee, cigarritos. Pork was also eaten sparingly at every meal. Wine was served *ad libitum*. On Fridays, fish followed the caldo, and the meats were dispensed with.

It behooved the guests, however, who sat down to such a dinner not to overeat, for medical men were scarce in those days. Mr. Reid says:—

"It is strange no medical man was kept on the establishment, as the number of people was great and the stock of medicines very large. They were provided not by the pound, but by the quintal! Not in gallons, but in barrelfuls! Still all the dependence for medical aid (with the exception of midwives) was either on a casual foreigner passing, or on the stupidity of some foreigner employed on the premises. I know not why, but an Anglo-Saxon, in those days, was synonymous with an M. D. Many an '*Estrangero*,' who never before possessed sufficient confidence in himself to administer even a dose of Epsom, after killing, God knows how many, has at length become a tolerable empiric. One thing in favor of the sick was, that after a lapse of years the greater part of the drugs lost their virtue."

The regulations enforced by his predecessor were still observed under Sanchez; but while the lash was still ever ready, yet other modes of punishment were generally adopted for minor offences. Nor was such leniency barren of good results, for many Indians who had formerly proved insubordinate from mere vindictiveness of spirit now refrained from the love and goodwill which all bore toward their spiritual and temporal ruler.

Supplies for the mission were purchased in large quantities, frequently amounting to $30,000 at one time. These consisted of domestics (brown, bleached and printed), flannels, cloths, rebosos, silks, hosiery, sugar, panocha, rice, etc., etc. These articles were distributed in two stores, from whence they were dealt out to the natives, or sold to the public. The people were now better dressed than formerly. The coarse frieze (*xerga*) of the women was used only as sweat-cloths for horses; and the native ladies appeared at church in full-blown glory of fancy petticoats, clean white chemises, variegated kerchiefs on their head, and rebosos around their shoulders. The men had pants, jackets, hats, and fancy silk sashes. Even the children plumed themselves in gay colors, and sported shirts and kerchiefs.

Married people were provided with sheets for their beds, and even curtains. The major-domo visited each house weekly to see that all was kept clean, and the priest made a similar round in person once a month. Rations, with wine and spirits (and occasionally a few dollars in money) were distributed once a week; but in addition to this, daily food was provided ready cooked, for the laborers. We quote further further from Mr. Reid's letters:

"The mission bell, on being rung, aroused the Alcaldes from their slumbers, and these with loud voice soon set all the world agog. Mass was now heard, and again the bell rang to work. At eleven its notes proclaimed dinner, when in all flocked, basket in hand, to receive *posale* and a piece of beef. (*Posale* consisted of beans boiled with corn or wheat). At twelve o'clock they were again warned to their labors, which concluded a little before sundown, to afford them time to receive supper, which consisted of '*atole*' or mush. If a gang were at a distance, a copper kettle and attendant accompanied them and provided food on the spot.

"After twelve o'clock on Saturdays soap was distributed, and all the world went a washing of clothes and persons, to make a decent appearance at church on Sunday. Saturday night was devoted to playing *peon*, and, with few exceptions, none slept; for whites and Indians, men, women and children, were all generally present.

"After service on Sunday, foot-ball and races took place, and in the afternoon a game called 'Shindy' by the Scotch, and 'Bandy' by the

English, was played, with men and women on opposing sides. People flocked in from all parts to see the sport, and heavy bets were made. The priest took great interest in the game, and as the women seldom had less than half a dozen quarrels among them, in which hair flew by the handful, he was the more pleased. The game being concluded, all went to prayers and so ended the Sabbath."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The stone church that is now the admiration of visitors was half finished in 1794, and had not been completed in 1800, but was shortly afterward. It was first built with an arched roof, in which cracks soon appeared. When these were repaired an earthquake re-opened them. The arched roof was then taken down, and a new roof of timbers and tiles was substituted in 1804, and this date is usually taken as the year in which the church was finished.

Francisco Dumetz, Serra's only surviving companion, died at the mission January 14, 1811. His name was perpetuated by Vancouver, the English navigator, who applied it to the north point of Santa Monica Bay.

The first party of Americans to arrive in California overland was that one headed by Jedediah S. Smith, in 1826. He left Salt Lake in August, and came by way of the Virgin and Colorado rivers, and up the Mojave River, and through the Cajon Pass. The exact date of his arrival is unknown, but in December Smith had obtained from the Americans at San Diego a certificate that he was a good citizen, and was given supplies by the missionaries, and permission to depart from the country, which he did not do. He and his party of trappers were near San Bernardino as late as the next February, when Smith sent back to the mission one of his men who was sick. He subsequently went up north through the San Joaquin Valley, and crossing the Sierra Nevada returned to Salt Lake.

In December, 1830, the trial of Henry D. Fitch, of San Diego, took place at San Gabriel before Friar Sanchez. There does not appear to have been any written charge distinctly specifying a crime, any more than it was loosely alleged that Fitch had greatly scandalized the church (?) by running away with a señorita of San Diego. The facts of the case are as follows: The young lady, who had captured the affections of the American sailor, was Josefa Carrillo, a niece of Don Pio Pico. Her parents were willing, and Fitch himself was so anxious to have her that he joined the Catholic church, but during the marriage ceremony a message from Governor Echeandia stopped further proceedings. His Excellency was a rejected suitor of the young lady! She thereupon counseled an elopement, which the parents approved, and Don Pio Pico himself carried her aboard a vessel, where Fitch was already waiting for her, and sailed for Chili, where they were married, and returned to California the next year with an addition to the family in the shape of a small boy. They were arrested at Monterey, and taken to San Gabriel. The offended dignitaries of the church could not evade the force of Fitch's marriage certificate, but "considering the great scandal Fitch had caused the province, he was condemned to give as penance a bell of at least fifty pounds weight for the church at Los Angeles," which he never did; at least there is no record to that effect.

The general statistics of the Mission of San Gabriel for the whole period of its existence of sixty-three years (from 1771 to 1834) are thus given by Bancroft: Total number of baptisms, 7,854, of which 4,355 were Indian adults, 2,459 Indian children, and 1 adult and 1,039 children of "gente de razon," which may mean the Spaniards and their mixed-blooded descendants. Total marriages, 1,955; of which 241 were "gente de razon." Total deaths, 5,656; of which 2,896 were Indian adults, 2,363 Indian children, 211 adults and 186 children "de razon." Annual average, 88; annual average death rate, 7.61 per cent. of population. Largest population, 1,701, in 1817. There was a slight excess of males down to 1803, and a greater excess later.

The proportion of children varied from one-eighth per cent. at first to one-tenth per cent. at the last. Largest number of cattle, 26,300, in 1828; horses, 2,400, in 1827; mules, 205, in 1814; asses, 6, in 1794; sheep, 15,000, in 1829; goats, 1,380, in 1785; swine, 300, in 1802, 1803 and 1822; all kinds, 40,360 animals, in 1830. Total product of wheat, 225,942 bushels; yield, 16 fold. Barley (for only eleven years), 1,250 bushels; yield, 10 fold. Maize, 154,820 bushels; yield, 145 fold. Beans, 14,467 bushels; yield, 28 fold. In the year 1834, at the time of secularization, there were 163,579 vines in four vineyards, and 2,333 fruit trees.

All statistics stop with the attempted secularization of the mission in 1834.



SAN FERNANDO MISSION.

CHAPTER V.

THE mission of San Fernando was the second to be established within the present limits of Los Angeles County, and was founded September 8, 1797, under the general plan for the establishment of missions in Alta California, by President Lasuen, assisted by Francisco Dumetz, at a site called by the natives Achois Comihavit, on the lands claimed by a Spaniard named —— Reyes, who quarreled with the friars respecting the ownership of the land. The priests appropriated Reyes' ranch house for their dwelling. The mission was established with the usual religious ceremonies, in the presence of the troops and a great crowd of natives, and dedicated as required by instructions from Mexico to San Fernando, King of Spain. St. Ferdinand was Fernando III., King of Spain, who reigned in 1217–'51, and under whose rule the crowns of Castile and Leon were united. He was the founder of the Spanish Inquisition, and was canonized in 1671 by Pope Clement X. This mission was never so important as that of San Gabriel, and hence its history is necessarily much shorter.

Francisco Javier Uría was associate priest with Dumetz, and both served till the year 1800 and later. Ten children were baptized the first day, and thirteen adults had been added to the list early in October. In 1797 there were fifty-five neophytes on the baptismal register; in 1800 there were 310, there having been to that date 352 baptisms and seventy deaths. The number of cattle (including mules and horses) in 1800 was 526, and of sheep 600. In 1799 there were 1,200 bushels of wheat, corn and barley raised, and the total yield for the three years 1798–1800 was 4,700 bushels.

The adobe church with a tile roof, the ruins of which yet remain, was completed and consecrated in December, 1806. Francisco Dumetz, one of the founders, left in 1802, but was back again in 1804–'05. Uría left the country in 1805. In that year Nicolás Lázaro and José María Zalvidea (the latter was the priest who subsequently acquired such fame at San Gabriel) arrived at the mission, and served as ministers until their transference to other places. In 1806 Zalvidea was transferred to San Gabriel, which he ruled with great success for twenty years, and Lázaro died at San Diego in August, 1807. In that year José Antonio Uría and Pedro Muñoz arrived at the mission as regular ministers. Uría retired in November, 1808, and was succeeded by Martin Landeata, who served until his death in 1810. José Antonio Urresti came in 1809. The number of neophytes in 1810 was 955, and the deaths amounted to a little over fifty per cent. of the baptisms.

In 1804 the mission friars were successful in protesting against the granting of Camulos Ranch to Francisco Avila.

In August, 1808, a gentile Indian from the region of Tulare Lake arrived at San Fernando, with a flag which the priests could not identify. He said it "came through a space of ten captains;" that is, through a chain of ten tribes by a captain, whose name he did not know, and who wanted to know if it were true that there were civilized people west of the Sierra. The flag was finally pronounced to be English; but of this there is no certainty.

Urresti died in 1812, and Pedro Muñoz left the country in 1817. The history of this priest is worthy of some attention. He was born in Spain in 1733, and came to America in 1803, arriving in California the next year (1804), and served at the mission of San Miguel until he came to San Fernando in 1807, where he served as minister for ten years. During this time he made several expeditions into the interior, the most important being with Moraga, in 1806, going as far north as the Tulare Valley. He left a diary of this trip. On account of an indiscretion committed on the way to California he excited the suspicion of his inferiors, and instructions came from the President that his conduct should be watched. A scandal concerning his relations with the wife of a certain major-domo gained some currency, which Muñoz sensibly denied, and left the statement that the charge was investigated by his superiors and proven false. He retired by reason of his ill health.

Marcos Antonio de Vitoria succeeded Muñoz, serving from 1818 to 1820, and Urresti was succeeded by Joaquin Pascual Nuez, who served from 1812–'14, and by Vincente Pascual Oliva, who served from 1812–'14. Roman Ullibarri came in January, and Francisco Gonzales de Ybarra came in October, 1820. Vitoria appears to be the only minister from 1815 to 1820, a period of five years.

An earthquake occurred December 21, 1812, that did some slight damage to the church building, necessitating the introduction of thirty new beams to support the wall. In 1813 a neophyte was killed by the Indian alcalde, who threw a club at him from a distance of some sixty feet with a view to hasten his work. The killing was deemed accidental, and the penalty imposed was two months' imprisonment in the presidio. During 1816–'18 a large number of neophytes deserted, and before 1818 a new chapel was completed. The greatest population of this mission was 1,080, in 1819, and then began its decline. Ybarra was minister in 1821, in which year Ullibarri died, and was buried Santa Gabriel.

Captain de la Guerra, in 1821, applied for a grant of the Piru Rancho, which Father Ybarra was already using to some extent for the mission herds. The controversy resulted in de la Guerra failing to obtain the rancho; but it was not secured for the mission. About this time complaint was made that the soldiers behaved badly, selling liquor to the Indians. The mission was no longer prosperous in any respect, showing a decline in live-stock and agriculture. The amount of supplies furnished by this mission to the soldiers in 1822–'27 was $21,203.

J. J. Warner tells the following interesting story:

"In the early part of the autumn of 1833, a little before midday, two American trappers, clothed in buckskin garments, the one feeble and emaciated by disease, the other his attentive assistant and companion, arrived at the mission upon jaded mules, coming thither by the mountain path leading from the San Francisco Ranch. They dismounted, and the sick man, aided by his companion, laid himself down upon his blanket under the porch of the mission. The mules were unsaddled and picketed out to feed upon the grass. Neither of the two strange travelers had sufficient knowledge of the Spanish language to make themselves understood by those they found at the mission, nor could they comprehend what was said to them. The travelers attempted to supply this lack of intelligible words by signs which were understood to mean that they de-

sired to spend the remainder of the day and the succeeding night in that locality. By words, of which they did not understand the meaning, and by signs which were sufficiently plain to be understood by men who had spent years in the mountains among many tribes of Indians (with whom the usual means of intercourse was by signs), they were given to understand that they could not be permitted to remain at San Fernando over night; that the pueblo of Los Angeles was near at hand, where they must go to find a sleeping place.

"When it was intimated, by signs, to those of the mission that the sick man could not continue his journey, but that he could sleep under any of the trees about the premises, an emphatic negative was given.

"Soon after the church bells had announced the culmination of the sun, pages carried a bountiful repast to the way-worn travelers. For the sick man was brought chicken broth and soups, and also a plentiful supply of excellent wine for both. A desert of fruits and a cup of tea for the invalid concluded the repast.

"As the day began to wear away and the priest had arisen from his after-dinner nap, a cup of chocolate and a small piece of sponge cake were taken to the sick man, neither he nor his companion having as yet manifested any intention of taking their departure. It was not long after the sending of the chocolate that the priest made his appearance in the portico of the building. Keeping himself at a safe distance from where the invalid was lying he talked and gesticulated in so excited a manner, accompanied with such emphatic signs, that the weary travelers concluded that their safety would be secured only by a prompt departure. When about midway across the plain, a man coming from the opposite direction, mounted upon a reeking horse, steered out from the path, and, passing the travelers at a respectable distance, sped on his way toward the mission. The two travelers immediately recognized the horseman as the one who had left the mission while they were preparing to depart therefrom. On their arrival at Cahuenga Ranch, the travelers could not find a living soul about the premises, but unmistakable signs of a recent utter and precipitate abandonment by the occupants were plainly to be seen. The fire in the kitchen (which was a shed or out-house) had been but recently extinguished with water, and not a stick of fire-wood was to be seen about the place. In short, it was evident that everything about the house that might have encouraged the travelers to remain there over night, instead of continuing their march on to Los Angeles, and which could be suddenly removed, had been carried away out of sight. The conclusion was that the horseman had been hurried away from the mission with orders from the priest to the occupants of the ranch to abandon the house and leave nothing to induce them to remain.

"Years afterward, this strange treatment of the travelers was explained by the priest who had refused to entertain them. The summer preceding this event a most fearful epidemic had swept off the Indian population of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. Vague rumors of this pestilence had reached the ears of this priest, and when he discovered that there were two strangers at his mission who had come from that direction, and that one of them was but the shadow of a man and suffering from disease, he was seized with fear that this fatal malady might be introduced among the thousands belonging to the mission, and all his powers were aroused to relieve the place from the presence of such unwelcome guests. In after years, when the priest and the once frightfully sick man had become sufficiently acquainted with each other to spend evenings over a social game of *conquien*, the respective sensations of each at their first meeting were matters of frequent comment and mutual raillery."

In 1834, with others, the mission of San Fernando was secularized; and Lieutenant Antonio Del Valle was the commissioner in charge Ybarra continued his ministry until the middle of the year 1835, when he temporarily retired to Mexico. His successor was Cabot, who

served until his death, in October, 1886. Blas Ordez came in 1838 and served two years.

In 1840 there were still about 400 Indians in the ex-mission community. Del Valle, who secularized the mission in 1834, became its major-domo the next year, which position he held until the year 1837, when he was succeeded by Anastasio Carrillo. Captain José M. Villavicencio served as administrator from the middle of the year 1838.

At one period of its history there were nearly one and a half miles of buildings connected with this mission, these including residences, workshops, schools and store-houses, all of which are now in ruins. The edifice erected especially as an abode for the padres and reputed to be the finest of its kind in Alta California, is, however, still standing in a fair state of preservation. It is principally interesting as having been the abode of the Mexican General, Andrés Pico, and was his headquarters during the war of occupation. It is two-story, nearly 300 feet in length by eighty feet in width, inside measurements; and the walls—of brick and adobe—are four feet thick. The ratters, after being cut in the mountain forests many miles away, were dragged here by Indians and oxen, each log being occasionally turned upon the way, "that all sides might be planed alike." They are as smooth as though really planed. The long corridor of this building is paved with brick, and the heavy tile roof is supported by arches and columns of masonry. Many of the windows are protected by iron bars, giving it a somewhat prison-like appearance.

The church building—in all the tottering decrepitude of venerable decay—measures 45 x 150 feet within walls. It is entirely dismantled, and no service has been held therein for years.

The general statistics of the San Fernando Mission from the date of its foundation in the year 1797 till its secularization in 1834, are as follows: Total number of baptisms, 2,839, of which 1,415 were Indian adults, 1,367 Indian children, 57 children de razon. Total marriages, 849; of which 15 were gente de razon. Deaths, 2,028; 1,036 were Indian adults, 965 Indian children, 12 white adults and 15 white children. The largest population was 1,080 in 1819. The sexes were nearly equal; children from one fourth to one-third. Largest number of cattle, 12,800 in 1819; horses, 1,320 in 1820; mules, 340 in 1812; sheep 7,800 in 1819; goats, 600 in 1816; swine, 250 in 1814; all kinds, 21,745 animals in 1819. Total product of wheat, 119,000 bushels, yield nineteen fold; barley, (only raised six years) 3,070 bushels, fourteen fold; maize, 27,750 bushels, eighty-three fold; beans, 3,624 bushels, fourteen fold.

The church is 40 x 60 varas, tiled roofed, board ceiling, brick floor, adobe walls, three doors, seven windows with wooden bars; sacristy, eight varas square, with one door and window. The mission also had 32,000 vines, 1,600 fruit trees; this in the year 1835.

THE SECULARIZATION OF THE MISSIONS.

CHAPTER VI.

THE secularization of the missions had been a great political question in Mexico for many years, extending even back into the days of Spanish domination. To "secularize the missions" meant not to destroy them, as the attempt resulted in California, but to take them from the control of the missionaries, make citizens of the converts, and place the missions and the new-made citizens thereafter under the spiritual guidance of the regular clergy. It was at first thought that the missions would be ready in ten years after their founding to convert into pueblos, the christianized Indian by that time being supposed to be ready to be clothed with civil rights. The theory was pretty but not practical. The fact was, the Indian, with rare exception, was never anything more than a brute in human form, and all the prayers and chants he could learn to repeat by rote never made him anything else than a child in mind that he was. In the hands of the priest he practically became a slave, building churches and toiling in the fields, flogged when lazy, or otherwise punished severely when he attempted to renew his wild freedom, or was hunted like a wild beast if he did escape. The priest stood to him in *loco parentis*; indeed, in the nature of the native it never could be otherwise. Again, the missionary found in the unrequited labor of the Indian a source of rapidly increasing wealth. The immense riches of the missions were all created by Indian labor. The priests, notwithstanding their vows of "chastity, poverty and obedience," are only human, and when once this wealth and its mode of acquirement was within their grasp, it is no wonder they were loth to let it go. It is also no wonder that the "regular clergy" were anxious to get a bite of the missionary pie. To such a crisis did the controversy come in South America, that, at the solicitation of the Bishop of Guiana, the Córtes of Spain, in 1813, passed a decree fixing the limit of the life of missions at ten years; but, with the struggle for independence in Mexico, the question did not come prominently to the front for several years. After independence had been secured the question again came up. The clergy urged the execution of the plan; but the missionaries protested that the Indians were not ready to become citizens, being incapable of self-government, which was true. In California a stronger argument still was urged by the people, and that was that the missions were monopolizing all the good land to the exclusion of the settlers. And still another argument in favor of secularization was that of the politician, who ever hopes for more spoils of office. Finally the Mexican Congress, anxious to fill its depleted treasury, enacted a law to that end, which was supplemented at once by similar legislation in California. Says Warner, in the Historical Sketch:

"It was not contemplated, either by the Government of New Spain or the Directory of the College of San Fernando, that the missions to

be established should remain permanently as missions, but that at the expiration of ten years from the founding of each and every mission, it should be converted into a municipal organization, known as a pueblo, and that the property created and acquired by the mission during the term of its continuance should vest in the inhabitants of the political organization. It soon became evident, to both the ecclesiastic and political authorities, that at the end of the ten years the neophytes of a mission—the converted Indians—would be incompetent to form a political organization or to rightly use and manage the property accumulated by the mission; and consequently no steps were taken while California was subject to Spain, nor for more than fifty years after the establishment of the first mission in California, to convert them into pueblos.

"After the independence of Mexico, 1821, the discharged soldiers and their offspring, who desired to obtain land upon which to breed cattle, began to agitate the matter of the conversion of the missions into towns, and in 1824 the Mexican Congress enacted a law under which, in 1828, the Executive of the Mexican Government issued regulations for the disposal of the public lands. The conversion of the missions into towns did not meet with the approbation and hearty approval of the friars in charge of the missions, and the transition was so slow, and attended with so many obstacles, that only the mission of San Juan Capistrano reached the condition of being dressed in the swaddling clothes of a political organization. The control and management of the neophytes and the temporalities of the missions were taken from the friars about 1835 and given to secular officers, called administrators, who were appointed by the Governor of California.

"When the friars became convinced that the conversion of the missions into towns was determined upon by the Mexican Government, the prudent and economical management of the missions, which hitherto had been the practice, became, during the last few years in which they were under their control, wasteful. Under the far more improvident management of the secular officers, the personal effects of the missions rapidly diminished, and those buildings which had been reared by the toil and labor of thousands of Indian converts, and which had so heavily taxed the powers of the friars, and had been their pride and their glory, were not long in giving evidence of neglect. The artificial water courses, which had been constructed under the direction of the friars, to conduct water to the gardens, orchards, fields and vineyards for irrigation, were neglected, their banks broken and rendered useless for the conveyance of water. The orchards and vineyards were left without irrigation or proper cultivation. Groves of olives were barbarously felled and converted into firewood. Fruit orchards and vineyards were left unprotected by fence from the inroads of cattle, until in 1846 hardly a vestige of the vines, which had covered scores of acres of land, was left remaining. The orange orchard of San Gabriel, and a fragment of the vineyard and olive grove of San Fernando, still remain, as living witnesses of the energy and untiring industry of those zealous friars who, coming into a country full to overflowing with ignorant, savage barbarians, changed them into patient, docile laborers, and in less than fifty years filled the country with fruitfulness."

In 1846 Governor Pio Pico was authorized by the California Legislature to sell the mission estates at auction, distributing among the Indians any surplus of funds that might exist, and in any case providing for the maintenance of the priests and the expenses of public worship. Before the decree was carried into effect there arrived an order from Mexico suspending all proceedings in the sale of mission property. Pico, however, had sold San Luis Rey to Reid & Workman. The San Fernando Mission was sold to Celis, for $14,000. In the case of the San Gabriel Mission, after American occupation, the Supreme Court decided that Pico had no right to make the sale; but the title of the San Fernando Mission was confirmed by the United States Land Commission.

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES FROM THE FOUNDING UNTIL THE MEXICAN WAR.

CHAPTER VII.

THE town of Los Angeles was founded by Governor Felipe de Neve, September 4, 1781. The town was made a city and capital of Alta California on May 23, 1835, by the Mexican Congress, but it did not actually become the capital until ten years later. April 4, 1850, the city was incorporated by the Legislature of the American State of California. The reasons why it was named Los Angeles have been already given. The causes which led to the selection of the site and the founding of the town will now be told.

Supplies for the missions and presidios were yearly shipped from San Blas. It often happened that these supplies were deficient in quality or quantity. Once they entirely failed to reach their destination, and the priests and soldiers were compelled for the time to live on milk and what few herbs they could gather. If California could raise its own grains, fruits and vegetables these troubles would not again occur. Not only would it reduce the expense of maintaining the northern establishments, but it would render them more self-reliant. Captain Anza had brought back the report from California in 1774 that there were good agricultural lands on the Colorado River; and Governor Felipe de Neve, who received the appointment of his office that same year, was directed by the Viceroy of New Spain to look out for similar lands near and convenient to the missions. He arrived at Loreto in March, 1775, and at once assumed his office. Loreto is situated on the eastern side of the peninsula of California like its namesake on the Adriatic side of Italy. It is in about latitude 25° 29′ north, and was the first mission on the peninsula, having been founded in 1697.

In August, 1775, Governor de Neve was ordered to transfer the capital to Monterey, but he did not receive his final orders till July of the next year, just sixteen days after American Independence had been declared. Nothing much is known of De Neve's journey to Monterey, except that he went overland, and arrived there February 3, 1777. He kept the matter in mind to look out for suitable sites for agricultural colonies, and finally reported that he had selected two such places as fit for experiment. One was on the Rio de Porcúncula in the south, and the other was on the Rio de Gaudalupe in the north. He also determined to found two pueblos (or towns), one on each of these rivers, and asked the Viceroy for four laborers and other necessary assistance. Before he received a reply he made up his mind to at once establish the northern pueblo; and, accordingly, he took nine of the soldiers from the fort at Monterey, who knew something of farming, and five settlers, who had come to California with Anza, making about sixty-six persons in all, and on November 7, 1777, founded the pueblo or town of San José.

Echeveste's regulations for the government of

California, which had been prepared, as the result of Junípero Serra's visit to Mexico in 1773, were next revised by De Neve, and published in 1779, and became of effect as law, with the approval of King Cárlos III., from thebe ginning of the year 1781.

An important feature of this new law was in reference to the founding of a pueblo on the Rio Porcúncula, at the historic camping spot of Governor Portolá in 1769, and was therefore to be called "Nuestra Señora de los Angeles." The pueblo was to have a guard of four soldiers for two years. Settlers were to be obtained from the older provinces; to be granted each a house-lot and a tract of land for cultivation; to be supplied at the beginning with the necessary live-stock, implements and seed, which advance was to be gradually repaid within five years from the produce of the land; to be paid each an annual sum of $116.50 for two years, and $60 for the next three years, the payment to be in clothing and other necessary articles at cost prices; to have as communities the use of Government lands for pasturage and for wood and water; and finally to be free from church tithes or State taxes for five years. Government aid in the way of money and cattle was to be given only to colonists who left their own country to come to California; but in respect of lands, other colonists, such as discharged soldiers, were entitled to equal privileges. In return for aid thus received the colonists were simply required to sell to the presidios exclusively the surplus products of their lands, at fair prices to be fixed from time to time by the Government, in accordance with the market rates in the southern provinces. Each settler must keep himself and horses and muskets in readiness for military service in an emergency. They must take their farms together within the pueblo limits of four square leagues, according to Spanish law; they could not alienate their lands nor in any way encumber them with mortgages or otherwise; they must build houses, dig irrigating ditches, cultivate, own and keep in repair certain implements and maintain a certain number of animals. They could not kill or otherwise dispose of their live-stock, except under certain regulations to insure its increase; neither could one person own more than fifty animals of a kind (!). Certain community work must be done in the construction of dams and irrigating canals, on roads and streets, church and necessary town buildings, and in tilling the propios (or pueblo lands), from the product of which the municipal expenses were to be paid. The municipal officers at first were to be appointed by the Governor but afterward chosen by the people.

In December, 1779, Governor De Neve sent Lieutenant-Governor Don Fernando Rivera y Moncada to Sinaloa and Sonora for the purpose of recruiting soldiers for the Santa Barbara presidio and missions and settlers for the new pueblo on the Rio Porciúncula. He does not appear to have had an easy time in enlisting soldiers and settlers for California; for by August 1, 1780, he had recruited only forty-five soldiers and seven settlers. But by the 25th he had nearly completed his number at Rosario, in Sinaloa. According to instructions he was to recruit twenty-four settlers and fifty-nine soldiers. He obtained, however, but little more than half the number of settlers. The soldiers were to march to California overland from Alamos, in Sonora, by way of Tucson and the Colorado River, and were commanded by Rivera in person. Leaving Alamos in April, 1781, they arrived in July, at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, where Rivera sent on the most of his troops to San Gabriel Mission, while he remained to recruit the live-stock before attempting to cross the Colorado Desert. Here he was massacred by the Yuma Indians, who at the same time burned the two missions and massacred the priests on the opposite side of the river in California from where he was camping.

The remainder of the recruits crossed the Gulf of California from Guaymas to Loreto, under command of Lieutenant José Zúñiga. In this party were the eleven settlers and their families who had been enlisted for the pueblo on the

Porciúncula. All were *en route* for the north by May 16, coming up overland on the peninsula, and all arrived August 18 at San Gabriel, where they were kept in quarantine three miles from the mission for a few days, as some of the children were recovering from the small-pox.

On the 26th of August, Governor De Neve issued his proclamation containing instructions for the foundation of the pueblo Nuestra Señora de los Angeles, which, besides reciting the general provisions of the law for the establishment of pueblos, contained many additional particulars respecting the survey and the distribution of lots. The site selected for the new pueblo was on the bench of land where that part of the city now called "Sonoratown" stands, overlooking the Rio Porciúncula, which name was then changed for that of the town. Here, in a quiet manner, with little or no ceremony, was founded, September 4, 1781, the pueblo of Los Angeles. There can be no doubt as to the exactness of this date; although by a strange error, when the centennial anniversary of the founding was celebrated, the 5th was chosen for the date. H. H. Bancroft, who more than any person has had access to the original records in the archives of Mexico, hints at no other date; hence the date of September 5 as given by Don Juan de Toro, in his "Authentic History," and Major Ben. C. Truman in his writings on Southern California, must be erroneous, as they do not agree with the original records.

The founders of the pueblo, who had been enlisted in Sinaloa, were as follows:

1. José de Lara, a Spaniard fifty years old; had an Indian wife and three children.

2. José Antonio Navarro, a mestizo forty-two years old, whose wife was a mulattress, and had three children.

3. Basilio Rosas, an Indian sixty-eight years old; had a mulatto wife and six children.

4. Antonio Mesa, a negro thirty-eight years old; had a mulatto wife and two children.

5. Antonio Felix Villavicencio, a Spaniard thirty years old; had an Indian wife and one child.

6. José Vanegas, an Indian twenty-eight years old; had an Indian wife and one child.

7. Alejandro Rosas, an Indian nineteen years old, and had an Indian wife.

8. Pablo Rodriguez, an Indian twenty-five years old, and had an Indian wife and one child.

9. Manuel Camero, a mulatto thirty years old, and had a mulatto wife.

10. Luis Quintero, a negro fifty-five years old, and had a mulatto wife and five children.

11. José Moreno, a mulatto twenty-two years old, and had a mulatto wife.

Thus there were eleven families, consisting of forty-four persons, and no more, who constituted the founders of Los Angeles. Not counting the children, there were two Spaniards, nine Indians, one mestizo, eight mulattoes and two negroes, truly "a mixtie, maxtie, motley squad," as Burns would say. Not one of them could read or write, and only one of them, Navarro, had a trade; he was a tailor. They were very poor, or else they would never have come so far for such low wages. Poor in purse, poor in learning and poor in blood, the founders of Los Angeles were certainly among the scum of Mexico. As to the number, Bancroft himself strangely contradicts the original records, which he gives in a foot-note, from which the above is taken, for in the body of his subject-matter he says there were "twelve settlers with their families, forty-six persons in all," and then refers directly to the foot-note, which contains the names as above given. The name of a twelfth settler does indeed appear, that of Antonio Miranda, but Bancroft immediately says he was then absent at Loreto, and on the next page says, "The record does not show that Miranda, the chino, ever came to Los Angeles at all," so he could not have been one of the founders.

They were engaged at $10 per month for three years, and rations of one "real" (12½ cts.) per day for ten years, though this did not agree with De Neve's law, which had probably been modified; $2,546 was furnished them in Sonora, and $500 in California, and there was due to them December 31, 1781, $2,303. Two of the origi-

nal recruits had deserted before reaching the country, and three of the "founders," Lara, Mesa and Quintero, the first was a Spaniard and the two last were negroes, were sent away in 1782 as "useless to the town and to themselves." But the rest went to work, and soon the Governor reported satisfactory progress in their irrigating ditch and mud-roofed huts of palisades, the latter before the end of 1784 being replaced by adobe houses, the needed public buildings having also been erected, and a church begun of the same material.

It would be an interesting and perhaps not unprofitable task for some historian to trace out the subsequent life of these founders, humble though they were, and their genealogical lines of descent. It is also interesting to here note the popular errors which exist and flourish vigorously in the annual editions of local newspapers, in the writings of eastern correspondents, and in various ephemeral pamphlets about the early history of the city.

1. That the name of Los Angeles—the angels—was given on account of the climate. It was so given because a religious ceremony was here celebrated on the day of the first arrival of white men, August 2, 1769, the festival of "Our Lady of the Angels."

2. That the founders were soldiers, or had been soldiers. Generally the fancy is here greatly drawn upon by various writers, in describing how the old soldiers of the king started the town. It is true there was a guard of four soldiers at first provided for the town. It is also true that many discharged soldiers settled in Los Angeles after it was founded. The founders themselves were also required to bear arms in any emergency that might arise; but it is not true that any of them at the time of their enlistment as colonists, or previous thereto, were soldiers. Indeed their enlistment was almost in the nature of a draft, for Rivera was nearly eight months in securing them in a populous part of Mexico. The record is very clear that they were enlisted as *pobladores* (town settlers), and not as *solados* (or soldiers).

The very first idea of the founding of Los Angeles was that of an agricultural colony, to help supply the northern establishments, and not as a soldiers' home, as is often pictured. It was a pueblo (town), and not a presidio (fort). The discrepancies in the number of settlers, as given by various writers, have already been mentioned.

3. The statement that a Chinaman was one of the founders is generally made by the same writers, who claim the founders were all soldiers! It would be interesting to know how a long-tailed, almond-eyed denizen of the Orient came to be in the military service of the house of Bourbon! It is true there was a "chino" enlisted, as has been already stated, but he never came to Los Angeles, at least so far as is known. While the Spanish word "chino" may ordinarily mean a Chinaman, some scholars claim it is also used in Spanish America for persons of different blood, as a child of mixed Spanish and negro blood, or it is applied to a person or animal having curly hair.

J. J. Warner, of Connecticut, arrived in Los Angeles in the year 1831, being then twenty-four years old. He undoubtedly conversed with some of the founders and other early settlers of the city. Forty-five years later he wrote an important chapter in "An Historical Sketch of Los Angeles County," from which is taken the following:

"For the center of the town a parallelogram, 100 varas* long and seventy-five wide, was laid out as a public square. Twelve house-lots fronting on the square occupied three sides of it, and one-half of the remaining side of seventy-five varas was destined for public buildings, and the other half an open space. The location of the public square would nearly correspond to the following lines: The southeast corner of Upper Main and Marchessault streets for the southern or southeastern corner of the square; the east line of Upper Main street, from the above-named corner 100 varas in a northerly direction, for the east line of the

* A vara is 33 inches.

square; the eastern line of New High street for the western line of the square; and the northern line of Marchessault street for the southern line of the square.* At a short distance from the public square, and upon the alluvial bottom land of the river, upon which the water of the river for irrigation could be easily conducted, there were laid out thirty fields for cultivation. The fields contained 40,000 square varas each, and were mostly laid out in the form of a square, and separated from each other by narrow lanes. In accord with the paternal idea of the Spanish Government the head of each family was furnished from the royal treasury with two oxen, two mules, two mares, two sheep, two goats, two cows with one calf, one ass and one hoe, and to the settlers in common the tools for a cart-maker. These articles, as well as the live-stock, were all charged to the individuals respectively, or to the community, at a price fixed by the Government, and the amount was to be deducted insmall installments from their pay.

"As the Government of California was a combination of military and ecclesiastical powers, so the municipal government devised for the settlers of Los Angeles was a compound of political and military government, in which the latter largely predominated. All the municipal power was vested in one officer, called alcalde, who was appointed by the Governor, who was himself the military commander of the country, or by a military officer who commanded the military district in which the town was situated. The territory of Upper California was divided into military districts corresponding in number with the military posts, which were four, and the jurisdiction of the commanding officer of the post extended over the district, and civil as well as military matters came under his cognizance.

"The adult males and those over eighteen years were enrolled, and were subject to the performance of guard duty, both by day and night, at the guard-house, which was located on the public square. * * * *

* The present plaza was first used as a cemetery.

"We find a military officer, one whose jurisdiction was co-extensive with that of the commanding officer of the garrison of Santa Barbara, granting a house-lot in the town of Los Angeles, on the 23d of June, 1821. This lot, upon which the Pico House stands, was granted to José Antonio Carrillo by his brother Anastacio Carrillo, a military officer, who styled himself commissioner. The exclusive jurisdiction of the *alcalde*, the chief officer of Los Angeles, was extremely limited, even if in practice it was known to exist. Cases of all kinds, except such as could be heard by ecclesiastical authorities, both civil and criminal, and of trivial character, went from the alcalde and beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Los Angeles, to be heard and determined by the military commandant of a garrison more than a hundred miles distant.

"The absence of municipal records for the first half century after the founding of Los Angeles of itself raises the presumption that the municipal officers exercised but little authority during that time. After the allotment of house lots and fields for cultivation to the original twelve [only nine received land grants —ED.] settlers, there does not appear to have been any record kept of the grants of either house-lots or farming lands until as late as 1836.

"The system adopted by the Government for the formation of pueblos, and the granting of building lots and farming lands to settlers within the limits of a pueblo, did not require a record of the grant. In conferring upon a settler the right to acquire and occupy a lot upon which to build a dwelling-house and land to cultivate, the Government did not absolutely divest itself of its title to and control over the soil. The settler who erected a house upon a lot assigned to him, or fenced and cultivated a field which had been set off to him, did not become vested with the unconditional title of ownership to either. If he, without justifiable cause, suffered his house to remain unoccupied, or to fall into decay, or his field to remain uncultivated for two consecutive years, it became

subject to denouncement by any other person legally competent to take by grant, and the granting authorities could and were by law required, upon a proper showing of the abandonment, to grant the property to the informant, who then acquired the same and no better rights than those possessed by his predecessor."

From the first directory published in Los Angeles in 1872, by Messrs. A. J. King and A. Waite, the following account is taken:

"For the town site a parallelogram 100 varas long by seventy-five in width was laid out. Upon three sides of this were house-lots, each 40 x 20 varas, excepting the two corner lots, which, fronting in part on two sides of the square, were of a different figure. One-half the remaining side of the parallelogram was open, and the other half was for the guard-house, royal officers and a granary. The location of this town site was above or northeast of the present Catholic church. The guard-house and royal building, which occupied the west half of the southwestern side of the parallelogram, were on the opposite of [Upper] Main street, from Campbell's store [then at the south junction of Upper and North Main streets]. The four lines of the parallelogram, instead of running toward the four cardinal points, were about equi-distant between them. An irrigating ditch, bringing the water from the river, passed along to the east, and close to those lots, on the southeast corner of the square. Thirty fields for cultivation were also laid out. Twenty-six of these fields contained each 40,000 square varas. They were, with the exception of four, which were 300 varas by 100, 200 varas square, and separated by lanes three varas wide. The fields were located between the irrigating ditch and the river, and mostly above a line running direct and nearly east from the town site to the river. The distance from the irrigating ditch to the river, across these fields, was upward of 1,200 varas. At that time the river ran along where now [1872] stand the houses of Julian Chavez and Elijah Moulton. It was evident that when the town was laid out the bluff bank, which in modern times extended from Aliso street up by the Stearns [the Capitol in 1889], mill to the toma did not exist, but was made when the river ran near the town. * * * Subsequent to the settlement of the town the river abandoned its bed, and flowed to the west side of all the fields along where the Eagle Mill [Lankershim's mill in 1889] now stands, and where Alameda street is now located. The old fields were either washed away or covered up with sand by the change in the river's bed. In 1825 the river again left its bed and made a new one nearly intermediate between the two preceding ones. * * *

"The public square and the houses around it fell into decay and ruins, while the growth of the town was mostly on the southwest of the original site. This might have been, and probably was, caused by the change in the bed of the river, the destruction of the agricultural fields and the washing out and leaving the bed of the river so much where the water was taken out, that the water could not be brought into the original ditch, and the inhabitants were forced to make new fields in the neighborhood of what is now San Pedro street."

José Francisco Sinova, who had lived some time in California as a laborer, was the first to apply to for admission as a settler in the pueblo in 1785.

In September of the next year, José Argüello, an ensign in the Spanish army, received a commission from Governor Pedro Fages, the successor of De Neve, to survey the pueblo and put the settlers in possession of their lands. He took Corporal Vicente Felix and Private Roque de Cota, of the pueblo guard, as legal witnesses. In the performance of his duty Argüella summoned each of the settlers, whose numbers had by this time been reduced to nine, and in the presence of them all granted first the house-lot, then the four fields, and finally the branding iron by which the live-stock of each was to be distinguished from that of his neighbors. In both house-lots and fields the pretense of a measurement was made. In each case the

nature of the grant was fully explained, the grantee assented to the conditions involved, and for each of the twenty-seven grants a separate document was drawn up, each bearing, besides the signature of Argüello and his witnesses, a cross, for not one of the settlers could write his name. The nine settlers included eight of the founders of the pueblo: Pablo Rodriguez, José Vanegas, José Moreno, Felix Villavicencio, Basilio Rosas, Antonio Navarro, Manuel Camero and Alejandro Rosas; and José Francisco Sinova, the new-comer, made the ninth.

The population of the pueblo grew quite rapidly in the next four years, being recruited chiefly from soldiers who had served out their time, the increase being from nine to twenty-eight families, making a total population of 141.*

The twenty new settlers were Domingo Aruz, Juan Álvarez, Joaquin Armenta, Juan Ramirez Arellano, Sebastian Alvitre, Roque Cota, Faustino José Cruz, Juan José Dominguez, Manuel Figueroa, Felipe Santiago García, Joaquin Higuera, Juan José Lobo, José Ontiveros, Santiago de la Cruz Pico, Francisco Reyes, Pedro José Romero, Efigenio Ruiz, Mariano Verdugo and José Villa, besides Vicente Felix, the corporal and commissioner of the pueblo.

In 1789 there were five new settlers: José Silvas, Rejis Soto, Francisco Lugo, Melecio Valdéz and Rafael Sepúlveda.

In 1790 the large stock numbered 2,980 head; small stock, 438; and the crop of that year amounted to 4,500 bushels.

José Vanegas was the first alcalde in 1788; José Sinova the second in 1789, with Felipe García and Manuel Camero as regidores; and Mariano Verdugo was the third alcalde in 1790. The year 1788 appears to have been the first date of any municipal government. Vicente Félix was at first corporal of the pueblo guard, which was furnished by the San Diego presidio. He was made a kind of director before 1784, being responsible to the Governor through the commandant at Santa Barbara. In 1787 he received especial instructions from Governor Fages to see that the settlers performed their duties, and to co-operate generally with the alcalde in the administration of law. The settlers did not then have the reputation of being very orderly. There were in 1790 twenty-nine adobe residences, besides the town hall, barrack, guard-house and granaries; and all were enclosed by an adobe wall. There were also a few buildings outside the wall.

Events were common-place enough for the next ten years in the pueblo, which was for many years a genuine Mexican sleepy hollow. In 1800 the white population was 315, chiefly increased from the maturity of children and additions of retired soldiers. Horses and cattle numbered 12,500; sheep, 1,700; while the crop that year was 4,600 bushels, mostly maize. They offered that year to contract for 3,400 bushels of wheat annually at $1.66 per bushel for the San Blas market, but it does not appear that the offer was taken.

In 1800 Vicente Félix was still the pueblo commissioner, having been temporarily relieved in 1795–'96 by Javier Alvarado. The successive alcaldes were: Mariano Verdugo, elected in 1790; Francisco Reyes, 1793–'95; José Vanegas, 1796; Manuel Arellano, 1797; Guillermo Soto, 1798; Francisco Serrano, 1799, and Joaquin Higuera in 1800.

A story illustrative of the times is told by Padre Salazar, that when he was here in 1795, a man who had 1,000 mares, and cattle in proportion, came to San Gabriel to beg for cloth to make him a shirt, for none could be had at Los Angeles!

The records for the beginning of the first decade in the nineteenth century are deficient, there being no mention of any town officials for the first nine years.

In 1809 Javier Alvarado, a Sergeant in the Spanish army, was town commissioner, and the probabilities are that he had acted in that capacity for the preceding nine years. He was

* A census taken August 14, 1790, is as follows: Males, 77; females, 66. Unmarried, 91; married, 14; widowed, 6. Under 7 years, 45; 7 to 16 years, 35; 16 to 20 years, 12; 20 to 40 years, 27; 40 to 90 years, 13; over 90 years, 9. Europeans, 1; Spaniards, 72; Indians, 7; mulattoes, 22; mestizos, 39.

succeeded in 1810 by Guillermo Cota, who probably also served during the following year. Mariano Verdugo was again alcalde in 1802, and with him, as a member of the ayuntamiento (or town council), were Fructuoso Ruiz and Ramon Buelna as regidores. Also Guillermo Soto served as alcalde probably for a part of the year 1809, with Anastasio Ávila and Teodoro Silvas as regidores. Francisco Ávila also served as alcalde, probably for part of the year 1810, with Ávila and Silvas as regidores.

In 1810 the population was 365, to which should be added about fifty persons who were recruited from the town as soldiers for the presidios. The number of cattle and horses had decreased nearly fifty per cent, by reason of intentional slaughter. The sheep were still less than 2,000 in number, and the crops of wheat and maize varied from 3,000 to 4,000 fanegas.* In 1805–'06 the crops of maize and beans were devoured by locusts. In 1809 drunkenness and other excesses were alarmingly on the increase, and despite the efforts of the commissioner in that year the stocks were always filled.

In 1810 a quarrel arose between the people of Los Angeles and the mission priests. The latter were accused of cutting off the supply of water from the town by damming the Los Angeles River at Cahuenga; but the priests expressed themselves willing to remove the dam if the town people could prove that it was a real injury to them. Another cause of the quarrel was the refusal of the priests to attend the sick in the town. During the first decade of this century there were no additions to the population from outside, the increase coming from births and retirement of soldiers.

Guillermo Cota was commissioner from 1810–'17; Juan Ortega, in 1819. Antonio María Lugo was alcalde in 1816, and again in 1818. In 1819 Anastasio Ávila was alcalde, and Tomas Uribes was regidor. In 1820 Anastasio Ávila was again alcalde, and Antonio Ignacio Ávila was regidor.

During the decade closing with 1820 the population varied as follows: 1811, 354; 1815, 478; 1818, 586; 1820, 650, including the ranches surrounding. In 1817 there were 53,186 vines planted in the city.

In August, 1814, the corner-stone of the present church on the plaza was laid by Father Gil. Nothing further was done on the church for seven years. In January, 1818, the site of the church was changed in favor of a higher point, near the commissioner's house, probably the present place. At this time the citizens subscribed 500 cattle for the building of the church, and in 1819 the priests of the different missions subscribed seven barrels of brandy to the building fund. The money realized from the sale of the cattle and brandy enabled them to build the church as far up as the window arches before 1821. It was completed and dedicated December 8, 1822.

The quarrel between the priests and the people in regard to the latter having the privilege of religious exercises in the city still continued, the priests at San Gabriel and San Fernando contending that the town people should come to the respective missions to have their spiritual interests cared for. There was also a quarrel between the priests and the town people in regard to the pueblo and mission limits, the priests contending that the town people pastured their stock on land belonging to the missions, and the town people complained that the priests wanted all the land.

On April 30, 1815, the citizens of Los Angeles ratified the federal constitution of the Mexican Republic. During this month a big flood occurred, which turned the Los Angeles River into a new course, and did much damage to gardens and live-stock.

The first school in Los Angeles was kept in 1817–'18, by Maximo Piña, a retired soldier, who received $140 a year for his services.

The year 1818 is famous in the history of California as the "Year of the Insurgents" (El Año de los Insurgentes), when Captain Hippolyte Bouchard, a Frenchman, appeared in November at Monterey with two vessels, and, after

* A fanega is 1.599 of an English bushel.

a battle, captured that place, with a loss of two of his crew taken prisoners by the Spanish. One was an American named Joseph Chapman, afterward distinguished at Los Angeles as the builder of the mill at San Gabriel Mission, and a workman on the church at Los Angeles; the other was Thomas Fisher, an American negro. Bouchard sailed down the coast and landed at the Ortega Ranch, near Santa Barbara, which he plundered and burned the houses. At this place the Spaniards, December 2, captured three prisoners—William Taylor, a native of Boston, and a negro, and a native of South America, whose names are not given. Four days later Bouchard exchanged a prisoner, a Californian whom he had captured at Monterey, for these three men.

The appearance of Bouchard and his vessels created great alarm along the coast, and Los Angeles furnished a company of men who went to Santa Barbara and were present at the affair at Ortega Ranch. Bouchard next appeared at San Juan Capistrano, on December 14, where he plundered the mission of wines and other supplies, and disappeared. He was a privateer from the Buenos Ayres Republic, of South America, under a commission from Chili, which was then struggling for its independence from Spain. The next day after his disappearance from San Juan, four deserters from him presented themselves and asked for pardon on the ground that they had been forced against their will to enlist in the Insurgents' services. These four men were—John Rose, a Scotch traveler aged twenty-seven; Mateo José Pascual, a negro; Pedro Zalvidar, of Buenos Ayres, and Nicholás Chabarria, of Bogota, South America. These men afterward settled in California.

For 1821 Anastasio Carrillo was commissioner, Anastasio Ávila was acalde, and Antonio Ignacio Ávila and José María Aguilar were regidores. In 1822 Carrillo was again commissioner, Manuel Gutierrez was alcalde, and José Palomares was a member of the Legislative Assembly. In November of this year, although the ayuntamiento had been acting, it was formally established by order of the provincial Legislature; but the incumbent officers continued their places, and the only real change was the addition of a síndico and a secretary, whose names, as indeed those of the regidores for this year are not given. By this act the civil authority was supposed to be fully organized, and the military office of commissioner no longer needed; but at the request of the old soldiers the Governor appointed Guillermo Cota as commissioner, who was to have jurisdiction over criminal matters only. The town officers declined to recognize his authority, or any military authority whatever over the citizens, and were met with a sharp reprimand from the Governor. The question again came up in 1825, over Cota's reappointment as commissioner, and the matter was compromised by the election of Cota as alcalde.

In 1823 Manuel Gutierrez was alcalde, Juan Ballesteros was regidor, and Francisco Morales was secretary of the ayuntamiento, at a salary of $15 a month. In February of this year, Guillermo Cota was appointed commissioner, which office he held for two years.

In 1824 Encarnacion Urguideo was alcalde, and Juan Ballesteros was regidor; this year is noted for the complaint that the town was filled with vagrants.

In 1825 José María Ávila was alcalde until October, when he was suspended from office by the people. The regidores were Francisco Sepúlveda and José María Aguilar. Sepúlveda succeeded Ávila as acting alcalde for the remainder of the year. One soldier was sent to Santa Barbara in irons for illicit relations with a married woman. In May, 1825, the "Very Illustrious Ayuntamiento" issued a series of resolutions on police regulations for the preservation of morality and good order. All offenders against the Roman apostolic religion were to be punished with the utmost severity. Failing to enter church, entering disrespectfully, lounging at the church door, standing at the corners, remaining on horseback when processions were out, were all to be punished with fines and

imprisonment. Gambling, prostitution and blasphemy were among the evils which the municipal Legislature proposed to exterminate.

In 1826 the alcalde was Claudio Lopez, and the regidores were Desiderio Ybarra and J. M. Aguilar; José Palomares was síndico and Narcisco Botello was secretary of the ayuntamiento; but he was later succeeded by F. Morales. J. A. Carrillo had been elected alcalde for this year, but nine citizens protested that his election was illegal as he voted for himself, and also because he could hold office twice within two years; and hence a new election was ordered. In November of that year a man was prosecuted for "habitual rape!"

In 1827 the alcalde was Guillermo Cota, and the regidores were Vicente Villa and Desiderio Ybarra. In the autumn of 1827, Duhaut-Cilley, a French traveler, visited the town, being the first foreign visitor. He found eighty-two houses, built of adobe and roofed with asphaltum, surrounded with cultivated gardens, vineyards and orchards, on alluvial lands, and noted the inability of the authorities to keep the peace and preserve order. It was this year that Don Juan Bandini, the father of Mrs. Colonel R. S. Baker, of Los Angeles, introduced a proposition in the provisional Legislature to change the name of the town to Villa Victoria de la Reina de los Angeles! and make it a city and the capital of Alta California. The matter was submitted to the national Government, but nothing was ever done with it.

In 1828 J. A. Carrillo was alcalde, D. Ybarra was regidor, and José Palomares was secretary.

In 1829 Guillermo Cota was alcalde, Dominguez regidor, and F. Morales, who was removed from the office of secretary in 1827 for incompetency, for revealing confidential business, and for losing papers, appears this year as síndico, while José Palomares was secretary of the ayuntamiento. The debt of the city council this year was $49. The tax on wine and brandy was $339, and vines $158; and the expenditures for the year amounted to $642.

In 1830 Tiburcio Tapia was alcalde, J. B. Alvarado, regidor, and José Palomares, secretary. A complete list of town officers is not given for this decade. This year the population of Los Angeles was 1,000 white people, beside 200 or 300 Indians.

In 1830 Manuel Victoria was appointed Governor to succeed José María Echeania, and assumed his office February 21, 1831. He neglected to convene the Legislature, even when urged to do so, to the disgust of the members and their friends, the most influential part of the population; and by many other acts also he succeeded in making himself very unpopular. He claimed that a majority of the members had been illegally elected, and announced the suspension of the Legislature, and recommended the abolishment of all elective bodies and the restoration of military rule, except that certain judges be appointed for Los Angeles and San José. The Californians sent a protest to Mexico against this usurpation of power by Victoria. The Governor further made himself unpopular by the infliction of severe penalties, in many instances where the victim was merely technically guilty. He still further increased his unpopularity by banishing Don Abel Stearns, an American who had been naturalized, who, however, went no further than San Diego or the frontier of Lower California. This Victoria did without trial or specification of any offense He also had the alcalde of San José arrested for visiting the house of a woman who had sent him an amorous invitation, and brought in irons to Monterey to be tried for the offense before a military court. He also aroused the people of Los Angeles by ordering them to restore to office Vicente Sanchez, who had been declared not competent to hold the office of alcalde, being already a member of the Legislature, and ordered that regidores Alvarado and Perez and six citizens should be put in prison because of their connection with the matter. The six citizens were Tomás Talamontes, Francisco Sepúlveda, José María Avila, Máximo Alanis, and Demisio Dominguez and José Aguilar. Victoria also otherwise interfered in the local government of

Los Angeles. He banished José Antonio Carrillo, for what was not exactly known, but it is presumed that he had taken a prominent part in sending memorials from the South in the interest of the Legislature being convened. Carrillo's exile, however, was of short duration. Other prominent people were exiled by him, the reasons for which he never assigned; in other words, he undertook to rule California with an iron hand, to which a people of free and independent spirit like those of California would not submit, and a revolution against his rule broke out at San Diego, headed by such men as Carrillo, Stearns, Bandini and Pio Pico, who issued a proclamation against Victoria, organized a military force and set out for the north for the purpose of deposing him. In the meantime Victoria's acts of petty tyranny had been on the increase; and among other prominent citizens whom he had imprisoned was Andrés Pico, a brother of Pio.

On arriving at Los Angeles, December 4, the revolutionists at once freed all the prisoners and in turn placed in prison Vincente Sanchez, the obnoxious alcalde, who had been put in office by Victoria. The people of Los Angeles joined the revolution with great enthusiasm, and the next morning, December 5, the revolutionists to the number of 150 marched out of Los Angeles to meet Victoria, who at the same time left the mission of San Fernando with about thirty men for Los Angeles. He started from Monterey to quell the troubles in the South before the proclamation of November 29, issued at San Diego, had reached the capital, and he had not heard of it even at Santa Barbara, which probably accounts for the smallness of the force which he had with him. Before he reached San Fernando, however, messengers overtook him from Santa Barbara with definite news of the San Diego revolution. At San Fernando, on the evening of December 4, Padre Ybarra had not heard of the revolution, and a messenger arriving at that moment from Los Angeles brought word from Alcalde Sanchez that there were no signs of a revolution there. Later in the night, however, when the revolutionists arrived from San Diego, releasing the prisoners and locking up Sanchez, a brother of the latter escaped to San Fernando with the news. This was the first information Victoria had of the revolution.

The next morning the contending forces met near the Cahuenga Pass, about twelve miles west of the city. The revolutionists were commanded by Pablo de la Portilla, and halted to await Victoria's approach. J. A. Carrillo was at the front; but ex-Governor Echeandia, Pio Pico and Juan Bandini remained behind. Victoria was accompanied by Romualdo Pacheco, whose son of the same name was subsequently Governor of the American State of California. Pacheco counseled Victoria not to attack the enemy, on account of his insufficient force; but he disregarded the counsel of his captain. Approaching within speaking distance, Portilla commanded Victoria to submit. The latter replied that he, Portilla, and the soldiers should come over and support the Governor and the legitimate authorities. Victoria, noting the refusal of the revolutionists to obey this order, ordered his men to fire. Portilla and a portion of his men now ran away, followed by the Los Angeles contingent, excepting two or three who had been imprisoned by Victoria, and had personal grievances against him, and who made a charge against the foe before retiring. This party was headed by José María Ávila, who, as he passed Pacheco, shot the latter in the back with a pistol, as the two horses were carried past each other by the impetus, after mutually parried sword and lance by the respective riders. Pacheco fell dead with a bullet through his heart. Ávila, followed by Tomás Talamantes, now closed in on the Governor, when a struggle ensued which did not last over three minutes. Victoria received several lance wounds, a soldier was shot in the foot, Ávila was unhorsed and killed by Victoria himself, and Talamantes escaped unhurt. The combatants then separated. Victoria's men made no attempt at pursuit, the revolutionists retired to Los Angeles, and the

wounded Governor was carried to San Gabriel by way of Los Feliz Ranch. The bodies of Pacheco and Ávila were taken to Los Angeles, where they were buried the next day.

On the 9th Victoria had an interview with Echeandia at San Gabriel Mission, when he surrendered his office to the latter, and also issued a proclamation ordering the Legislative Assembly to meet at Los Angeles, shortly afterward, left for Mexico.

The Legislature met at Los Angeles January 1, 1832, and chose Pio Pico as Governor, who took the oath of office on the 27th. The town council of Los Angeles refused to recognize Pico as Governor, and Echenadia openly declared him to be incompetent and his election was illegal. Pico thereupon declined to retain the office, in opposition to Echeandia and the people of Los Angeles.

In 1835 there was no revolution, this time, at Los Angeles. On the night of March 6th, about fifty Sonorans, who had lately come to California, in the Hijar colony, assembled at Los Nietos Ranch, and early in the morning of the 7th entered the town, under command of Juan Gallardo, a shoemaker, and Felipe Castillo, a cigar-maker, and captured the arms of the different foreign residents and then took possession of the town hall. Francisco J. Alvarado, the alcalde, was then summoned, and, at the command of the revolutionists, convened the town council in a splendid meeting. Gallardo then submitted to that body a proposition to remove Governor Figueroa and place Captain Pablo de la Portilla in his stead, claiming that Figueroa had exceeded the powers granted him by assuming both political and military command, and seemingly protesting against the measures taken by the Legislature for the secularization of the missions, and that Figueroa was unworthy of public confidence, and also that they wished the priests to have again the exclusive control of the temporal affairs of the missions. It was generally understood, however, that the revolt was for the purpose of ultimately making as Governor one José María Hijar, who had brought these people to California as colonists, and had come himself with a commission from President Santa Ana, of the Mexican Republic, as Governor of California, which had been revoked by Santa Ana after Hijar had left Mexico and before he had arived in California. The town council decided that it had no authority to act in such a matter, and went so far as to disapprove of the revolution, appointing a committee to request the revolutionists to remove their forces across the river. This they declined to do, but promised to preserve the peace and hold their position until after four o'clock in the afternoon, when the leaders respectfully informed the council that as that body had not approved their plan, they had decided to give up the instigators of the movement and throw themselves upon the mercy of the authorities. They accordingly delivered Antonio Apalategui, a clerk, and Dr. Francis Torres, who, with some twenty others, were finally sent back to Mexico as disturbers of the public peace and conspirators against legitimate authority. Subsequent investigations proved that the Sonorans had no special grievance to redress, but had been easily induced to join what they regarded as a popular movement.

By decree of the Mexican Congress dated May 23, 1835, Los Angeles was made a city, and also the capital of California, which fact was made public by the proclamation of Governor Gutierrez January 4, 1836. But Los Angeles did not then become the capital city from the fact that its inhabitants neglected to provide even temporary public buildings necessary for the occupancy of the Government officials, and the capital always remained at Monterey.

The sectional feeling between Southern and Northern California which now prevails among Americans to such an extent as to cause a serious discussion of the division of the State, is one also that caused no little amount of contention among the early Mexican inhabitants. It was manifested as far back as 1836, when a revolution deposed Governor Gutierrez and placed José Castro in his stead, and the provincial

Legislature at Monterey issued a decree declaring that "the constitutional congress of the free and sovereign State of California is declared hereby legitimately installed," and wound up with the words, "Live the Free and Sovereign State of Alta California!" It was a virtual declaration of independence from Mexico; and is said to have been instigated by plotting Americans, who had a lone-star flag prepared at Monterey, but were prevented by David Spence from raising it. Castro was soon succeeded by J. B. Alvarado, whom the Legislature declared Governor *ad interim* of the State. The same Legislature divided the State temporarily into two "can'ons." The first, that of Monterey, included the towns of San Francisco and San José; the second canton was that of Los Angeles, including Santa Barbara and San Diego. Each canton was to have a political chief, Governor Alvarado himself for the first canton, and for the second a man subordinate to the Governor, and was to be appointed by him from a trio to be elected at Los Angeles by commissioners named by the councils.

While the Northern part of the State readily fell in and approved of this sudden action of the Legislature, a very strong opposition developed itself in the South and succeeded in strangling the new-born State. It is a curious fact that when California came to be admitted into the Union in 1850, there was a similar protest from the Southern counties, although it was not successful. This strong sectional feeling between the North and the South had been in process of development as early as 1825, when Governor Echeandia, charmed with the Southern climate and the Southern ladies, had seriously wounded the pride of the capital, Monterey, by fixing his residence at San Diego. A majority of the representatives to the Mexican Congress had been from the South, which the North had always regarded as a slight. On the other hand, Argüello and others were Northern Governors, while Pico and Estudillo, Southern men, had failed to secure recognition. Serious quarrels had existed between the custom-houses of San Diego and Monterey. The feeling was increased also by the fact that Los Angeles had gained so much in population that it had been made a city, an honor which San José, the older and northern pueblo, had not attained. Los Angeles had also been made a capital of the province, but Monterey still actually retained possession of the headquarters of the Government, a fact which did not tend to allay the bitter feeling of the people of Los Angeles. The division of the missions between the friars of the colleges of San Fernando and Guadalajara had also helped to widen the breach. It was usual for the South to oppose whatever the North advocated, and *vice versa*, as is the case at the present day among the Americans. It is not surprising, therefore, that the people of Los Angeles and San Diego opposed the erection of the province of California into a State. Manuel Requena, the alcalde of Los Angeles, called an extra session of the town council to consider the matter. The excitement was increased by rumors of the fact that Alvarado had raised a military force and was marching on Los Angeles to put down all opposition, and that he had employed a company of American riflemen, under the command of Isaac Graham, a famous hunter from Tennessee.

The town council of San Diego also assembled in extra session, and Juan Bandini and Santiago E. Argüello were appointed commissioners to proceed to Los Angeles, and take part in the deliberations of the town council and people of that place, November 25–'6, on that subject. At these meetings the action of Monterey was rejected, and the councils of other places were invited to send each three persons to Los Angeles to elect a provisional Governor; to enforce the law which made Los Angeles the capital; to invite military officers not engaged in the Monterey movement to choose a General; and to await the co-operation of San Diego and Santa Barbara; and these resolutions were to have effect until the natural laws should again be enforced.

The next day a communication was read from

the alcalde at Santa Barbara declining to approve the plan of Monterey. Meanwhile the troops at San Diego and at San Luis Rey served notice that they must be paid if their services were expected.

Everything now seemed favorable in the South for the establishment of a separate provisional Government which should either defeat the plan of Monterey or exact favorable terms of compromise. Santa Barbara backed out and chose to remain neutral, taking sides neither with Monterey nor with Los Angeles.

When the new council of Los Angeles was installed in 1837, among its first acts was to refuse to recognize the Monterey plan, and to call a meeting of the electoral college at Los Angeles, and to assume command of the Southern part of the province until the meeting of the new Legislature which should be elected. San Diego partly approved of this plan.

Alvarado left Monterey during the latter part of December, 1836, with an army of sixty Californians and twenty-five Americans, under command of Isaac Graham, and was cordially received at Santa Barbara, which gave him its unqualified support. From this place he forwarded an address to the town council of Los Angeles, declaring the justice of his cause and protesting against the adoption of a sectional policy. His address was not favorably received, and preparations were made at once to oppose him with force, to which San Diego added help in sending twenty men, under Pio Pico, to resist the advance of Alvarado. A force of 270 men, under Ensign Rocha as commander-in-chief, was stationed at San Fernando to oppose the advance of Alvarado, where they took their position January 16, 1837. Alvarado's address was discussed by the town council, and Alcalde Sepúlveda and A. M. Osio were appointed commissioners to effect a settlement with Alvarado on the condition that the plan of independence from Mexico could not be accepted; that the Roman Catholic religion must be the only one permitted; and that the revolutionists must not be punished.

Osio met Alvarado at the Cayugas Rancho, where a conference was held on the 18th; and in the city he again met Osio, with Sepúlveda, at the Encinos Rancho, where Andrés Pico brought the news that his brother was coming from San Diego with a large force. The next day Alvarado approved in writing the Los Angeles plan, which he did not regard as being in conflict with that of Monterey. Osio and Sepúlveda then claimed that Alvarado should withdraw his force and retire to the North. Alvarado replied that if Sepúlveda did not surrender San Fernando he would take it by force. The order was at once obeyed, and late in the afternoon of the 21st Alvarado occupied the mission of San Fernando, and the Los Angeles soldiers marched home.

The next day the town council disapproved of Alvarado's approval of their plan, and declared arrangements with him null and void; and that California was not a sovereign State; that Alvarado was not its Governor; and that Los Angeles was again ready to defend itself. All these resolutions were of no avail; for on the 23d Alvarado entered the city without opposition, accompanied by Graham's company and the Monterey militia, while Rocha retired with the soldiers to San Gabriel.

The town council met on the 26th, and was addressed by the Governor, who proposed a plan, in six articles, upon which he thought all might agree. This plan was submitted to a committee of three, of which Pio Pico was chairman, who reported it back with certain modifications. It provided that a new Legislature should assemble at Santa Barbara on February 25, to adopt or reject what had been done at Monterey, always supporting federalism and insisting upon a native ruler. Alvarado issued a proclamation accordingly, thus mollifying the South. The new Legislature did not meet until April 10, at Santa Barbara, when it empowered itself under the new organization as a constituent Congress of the State. Los Angeles refused to accept the action of the Congress, claiming that the treaty with Alvarado had been made under the old

condition of the Territorial Government. San Diego for the time remained non-committal.

At a meeting of the Los Angeles council, however, on May 2, after much discussion, it again changed front and accepted the new condition of affairs, recognizing the State Government. Although the South gracefully yielded for the present to the inevitable triumph of Alvarado, and went to their homes, it was not to remain submissive, but to plan for another revolution, which was manifested May 21, 1837, at San Diego, by the town council of that place adopting a plan restoring California to its territorial form of government, and raising a military company to enforce its proposition, which line of action met the speedy approval of Los Angeles.

Early in July there was also a revolt at Monterey against Alvarado's authority, by the very ones, some of them Americans, who had put him in power. The result was that the free and sovereign State of California was dissolved almost as soon as it was created; and finally the news came from Mexico that California had been formed into a department. Alvarado was still the Governor *ad interim* by virtue of his position as first member of the Legislature.

The Wolfskill party arrived from Santa Fé in February. In the autumn of 1830 William Wolfskill, a Kentuckian by nativity and then thirty-two years of age, fitted out a company for trapping in California. He had been a partner of Ewing Young, and was assisted pecuniarily in this enterprise by Hook, a Santa Fé trader. They left Taos in September, crossed the Colorado and the Great Basin, in a northwest course across the Grande, Green and Sevier rivers, then south to the Colorado River, and west through Mojave Desert to Los Angeles. In this party were George C. Yount, Lewis Burton, Samuel Shields, Francis Z. Branch, John Rhea, Zacharias Ham, and several foreigners.

In 1831 a Mr. Jackson, who had been a member of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, and a partner of Jedediah S. Smith, came to Los Angeles to buy mules for the Louisiana market. He returned to New Mexico with the mules he purchased. With him was J. J. Warner, yet living. The date of their arrival was December 5, 1831.

Ewing Young started on his second trip to California from Taos in September, 1831, and came by way of the Gila route, reaching Los Angeles in April, 1832. He had with him seventy men, most of whom were soon sent back to Mexico in charge of mules and horses which were bought here. Eight or ten of his men remained, prominent among whom were Moses Carson, a brother of Kit; Isaac Williams, subsequently proprietor of the Chino Ranch; Isaac Sparks, Job F. Dye, William Day, Benjamin Day, Sidney Cooper, Joseph Dougherty, William Emerson, Joseph Gale, Joseph Dofit, John Higgins, James Green, Cambridge Green, James Anderson, Thomas Lowe, John Price, Pleasant Austin, Powell Weaver, James Bacey and James Wilkinson. Anderson was murdered by Cambridge Green in Arizona, for which he was delivered to the authorities in Los Angeles, but some time later he made his escape from prison.

In the winter of 1832–'33 another party from New Mexico arrived, including Joseph Paulding, Samuel Carpenter, William Chard and Daniel Sill. John Foster came up from Guaymas to Los Angeles by land in 1833. This year there was a school in Los Angeles, kept by Vicente Moraga, who was paid $15 a month for his services.

In September, 1835, William Day bought a barrel of wine from Abel Stearns, and, finding it sour, wished Stearns to take it back, which he refused to do. A quarrel ensued in which Stearns attacked Day with a stick. Day defended himself by stabbing Stearns in four places and nearly cutting out his tongue! Day was arrested and kept in jail for a year. He was not only imprisoned, but also handcuffed; and certain of his Mexican friends, indignant at his treatment, headed by Juan Manuel Arzaga, broke into the jail and removed his handcuffs, for which they were banished.

R. H. Dana, in his book "Two Years Before the Mast," thus notices a local event that occurred about 1835:

"A Yankee, who had been naturalized and become a Catholic, and had married in the country, was sitting in his house at the Pueblo de los Angeles with his wife and children, when a Mexican with whom he had had a difficulty entered the house and stabbed him to the heart before them all. The murderer was seized by some Yankees who had settled there, and was kept in confinement until a statement of the whole affair could be sent to the Governor-General. The Governor-General refused to do anything about it, and the countrymen of the murdered man, seeing no prospect of justice being administered, gave notice that if nothing was done they would try the man themselves. It chanced that at that time there was a company of some thirty or forty trappers and hunters from the Western States, with their rifles, who had made their headquarters at the pueblo; and these, together with the Americans and English who were in the place (who were between twenty and thirty in number), took possession of the town, and waiting a reasonable time, proceeded to try the man according to the forms in their own country. A judge and jury were appointed, and he was tried, convicted, sentenced to be shot, and carried out before the town blindfolded. The names of all the men were then put into a hat and, each one pledging himself to perform his duty, twelve names were drawn out, the men took their stations with their rifles, and firing at the word, laid him dead. He was decently buried, and the place was restored to the proper authorities. A general, with titles enough for a hidalgo, was at San Gabriel, and issued a proclamation as long as the fore top bowline, threatening destruction of the rebels, but never stirred from his fort, for forty Kentucky hunters with their rifles, and a dozen of Yankees and Englishmen, were a match for a whole regiment of hungry, drawling, lazy half-breeds. This affair happened while we were at San Pedro, the port of the pueblo, and we had the particulars from those who were on the spot."

Los Angeles has the distinction of producing the first vigilance committee in California. Domingo Felix, who lived on a ranch near the town, was married to Maria del Rosario Villa, who had abandoned her husband to enjoy the embraces of Gervasio Alipas. Through the efforts of Felix to recover his wife, he had several quarrels with Alipas, who murdered him in one of those fracases, March 26, 1836. The body was not found till three days afterward, and on the 1st of April the town council was summoned in extra session to take measures to preserve the peace. The people, well knowing the law's delays, and that California was said to have no tribunal authorized to inflict the death penalty, met on the 7th of April at the house of John Temple. About fifty were present. Victoria Proudton was chosen chairman and Manuel Arzaga, secretary. Francisco Araujo was put in command of an organized armed force. The demand was made on the alcalde, Manuel Requena, for the woman and Alipas, who were in the jail. The ayuntamiento in session received and considered the demand, which was decidedly refused, after two committees had been sent out to reason with the crowd. The refusals, however, did not seem to have been of a very determined character, for the guard was arrested, the keys were taken, and the criminals taken out of jail and shot.

In April, 1838, a small body of men under the command of Clemente Epinosa, an ensign, was sent from Santa Barbara by Colonel José Maria Villa, a partisan of Governor Alvarado and General Castro, to capture certain persons suspected of being engaged in a plan to overthrow the Government of Alvarado, and replace Governor Carrillo in authority. The party of Espinosa entered Los Angeles in the night, and camped on the open space in front of the old Catholic church. The inhabitants discovered upon opening the doors of their dwellings on the following morning that the town had been captured, or rather that it was then held by

armed men from abroad, who soon commenced a general search in the houses of the citizens for the suspected persons. Quite a number were arrested, among whom were José Antonio Carrillo, a brother of the deposed Governor, Pio Pico, Andres Pico and Gil Ybarra, the then alcalde of Los Angeles, together with about half a dozen more of the most prominent native citizens of the place. They were all taken north as prisoners of war. The only casualt which occurred was the breaking of the arm of J. J. Warner by one of Espinosa's men, in consequence of his inability to inform them where Don Pio Pico could be found, and his resistance to an order of arrest for refusing permission to have his house searched for suspected persons.

In 1838 Ignacio Coronel, the father of Don Antonio F. Coronel, of this city, aided by his wife and daughter, opened a primary school in Los Angeles.

The municipal officers of Los Angeles during the decade 1830-'40 were: 1831—Alcalde, Vicente Sanchez; First Regidor, Juan B. Alvarado; Síndico, Gil Ibarra. 1832—Alcalde, Manuel Dominguez; Regidores, Juan N. Alvarado, José Manuel Cota, Felipe Lugo, Ignacio María Alvarado, Juan Ballesteros; Secretary, Vicente de la Ossa. 1833—Alcalde, José A. Carrillo; Regidores, Felipe Lugo, Ignacio M. Alvarado, Antonio Machado and José Sepúlveda; Síndico, Tiburcio Tapia; Secretary, —— Ossa. 1834—Alcalde, José Perez; Regidores, José Sepúlveda, Vicente de la Ossa, Januario Ávila; Síndico, Vicente Moraga; Secretary, Moraga till May, and Manuel Arzaga from June. 1835—First Alcalde, Francisco Javier Alvarado; Second, Domingo Romero; Regidores, Januario Ávila, Vicente de la Ossa, Ignacio Palomares, Rafael Guirado, Juan N. Alvarado, Juan de Dios Bravo; Síndico, Narciso Botello; Secretary, Manuel Arzaga. 1836—First Alcalde, Manuel Requena, Second, Tiburcio, Tapia; Regidores, Rafael Guirado, Juan Alvarado Basilio Valdes, Felipe Lugo, and José M. Herrera; Síndico, Abel Stearns to June, Antonio M. Osio from July; Secretary, Narciso Botello. 1837—First Alcalde, Gil Abarra; Second, José Sepúlveda; Regidores, Valdes, Lugo, Herrera, Francisco Pantoja and Bernardino Lopez; Síndico, Ignacio M. Alvarado; Secretary, N. Botello. 1838—First Alcalde, Luis Arenas; Second, José Perez; Regidores, Ignacio Palomares, Bernardino Lopez, Juan Ballesteros, Antonio Machado, Januario Ávila, José del Carmen Lugo; Síndico, Vicente de la Ossa; Secretary, N. Botello. 1839—First Alcalde, Tiburcio Tapia; Second, Manuel Dominguez; Regidores, Antonio Machado, Januario Ávila, José del C. Lugo, F. M. Alvarado, José Sepúlveda, Crisostomo Vejar; Síndico, Vicente Sanchez; Secretaries in succession, Botello and Ignacio Coronel.

In 1840 the city of Los Angeles had a population of 1,100. January 14, 1836, the town council complained of an epidemic of crows, and called for a contribution for a slaughter of the birds, else a proclamation would be issued. The same month there was a hydrophobia scare, and the council solemnly decreed that no man should keep more than two dogs, and these must be securely tied, and all the rest killed; and this work must be done on credit, as the treasury was empty. In February, 1837, some men convicted of the crime of fornication were marched through the streets, for humiliation. In 1839 Francisco Limon was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for committing rape on a little Indian girl, which resulted in her death. This year also California was divided into two districts, each one to be governed by a prefect. Cosme Peña was appointed prefect of the second or Los Angeles district. He soon afterward turned his office over to Alcalde Tapia, who was succeeded by Santiago Argüello. The prefect was an executive officer exercising a general authority over the town councils and all local officers in the district.

In 1840 occurred the arrest and exile to Mexico of Isaac Graham and about fifty of his fellow Americans, under orders from Governor Alvarado. Graham possessed the usual character of a frontiersman, rough but honest, illiterate and largely given to sensuality, warm-hearted, and strong in his friendships and hates. He it

was who had befriended Alvarado and brought him up from the obscurity of a clerkship at Monterey to be Governor of California. It was Graham, at Alvarado's request, who raised a company of frontiersmen, consisting of hunters, trappers and settlers, all foreigners and mostly Americans and Englishmen, who had taken a leading part in deposing Gutierrez and making Alvarado Governor, when the latter in turn promised grants of land to the foreigners and other favors, which he immediately forgot as soon as he became Governor.

Alvarado's order was that all foreigners, from San Francisco to San Diego, who could not show papers or were not married to native women, or engaged in some well-known and honorable occupation, should be arrested. It is not known exactly how many were arrested at Los Angeles, but it is supposed there were about eleven, whose names are thus given by Bancroft: James Door, William Lumsdel (or Lumsden), Gabriel Pryor (supposed to be Nathan), William Wald, Milton White, Jacques Dufra, Thomas Jones, William Green, Jeffrey Brown, John Auntroy and Albert Williams. Three or four more are reported whose names are not given. One, by name Johnson, a blacksmith, escaped. Not all of these, however, were exiled. Under an armed guard from Santa Barbara, in October, they were conducted in chains to Mexico, and imprisoned at Tepic, where they were subjected to the shameful and cruel treatment, such as bad quarters, ill-ventilated, and poor food. The Government of the United States of America, with its accustomed indifference, did nothing to relieve the distress of its citizens; but, fortunately for the Americans, there were some Englishmen among the exiles, and the English Government, with its customary celerity, promptly interfered in behalf of its subjects, and the result was that the exiles were freed, and the men who had taken them to Mexico in chains were themselves arrested. An investigation followed, and no evidence was found that the exiles had been engaged in any plot against the Government of California; and they were furnished with some money and a passage back to their homes.

Not all those who were arrested at Los Angeles were sent to Mexico; and it is not positively known whether all returned who were sent, the records being very obscure on that matter. About twenty of them returned in July, 1841, and others found their way back at different times subsequently, having been furnished money, clothes and arms by the English consul at Tepic on the authority of the Mexican Government, on signing a release for damages on account of their exile.

In 1840 Abel Stearns, of Los Angeles, was arraigned for continuing his smuggling operations at San Pedro. In October a strange vessel landed goods there at night in a mysterious manner. On searching Stearns's warehouse a lot of silks and liquors was found, and condemned. Stearns wrote violent letters, talked loudly and appealed for justice, meanwhile exerting himself to make false invoices and otherwise put his accounts in order. To what extent he succeeded the records fail to show; but in December contraband new hides were found by another search of his warehouse.

American immigration began to be extensive in the '40s. In 1841 a party, twenty-five in number, arrived at Los Angeles from Santa Fé, known as the Workman-Rowland Company, being headed by William Workman and John Rowland. The members of the company were —Fred. Bachelor, *Frank Bediby, *James Doke, Jacob Frankfort, Isaac Given, *William Gamble, William Gordon, *Frank Gwinn, *Wade Hampton, William Knight, Thomas Lindsay, *L. (or J. H.) Lyman, *John McClure, James D. Mead, William C. Moon, John Rowland, Daniel Sexton (now of Colton), Hiram Taylor, *—— Tibault, Albert G. Toombs, Michael White (who had previously been in California), B. D. Wilson and William Workman. Those marked with a star did not remain in California. Other accounts give also the name of a Mr. Pickman.

This number was organized at Santa Fé, where

most of the members had for a time resided. Starting in September, they crossed the Colorado River, and came by the old Sante Fé trail (down the Colorado and across the Mojave Desert), and arrived at San Gabriel. Workman and Gordon brought their families on this trip, and there were three native families who came with them to remain. Gamble, Lyman and Mead were scientists and spent but a short time in California. David W. Alexander and Jean B. Rouelle arrived at Los Angeles this year from New Mexico.

In February, 1841, Joseph R. Walker, who gave his name to Walker's Pass, with a party of fourteen Americans, trappers and traders, arrived in Los Angeles on a trading expedition.

In 1842 General Manuel Micheltorena was appointed Governor of California, and in July of the same year arrived in San Diego with a battalion of troops recruited from the convicts and ruffians from Guadalajara. He stopped in Los Angeles during a portion of the months of September and October with his soldiers, enjoying a round of fandangos, feasts and bull-fights. In October he started with his men for Monterey, and on the 24th camped at San Fernando, where he received the news that Commodore Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, of the United States Navy, had captured Monterey and taken possession of it in the name of his Government. Micheltorena, who had been the veteran of five battles, immediately fled to Los Angeles and commenced preparations for the defense of the city. His engineers marked the outlines of a fort to be built on the hill, at a point near what is now the intersection of Rock and Fort streets, and where subsequently the United States did erect some field works. While his surveyors and soldiers were at work upon this fortification, they were personally visited by J. J. Warner, who was thus an eye-witness of their labors.

In the meantime news came that Jones had surrendered Monterey back to Alvarado, and operations upon the fort were immediately abandoned. Commodore Jones was cruising in the Pacific Ocean, and heard rumors of a war between the United States and Mexico; and, fearing that the English might seize California, he sailed immediately for Monterey and captured that fort October 19, 1842. Learning of his mistake two days later, he hauled down the American flag and saluted the Mexican colors, and sent word to Micheltorena that he would visit him personally at San Pedro. Commodore Jones sailed from Monterey on the war-ship Cyane, and arrived at San Pedro, January 17, 1843, where he received an invitation to visit Governor Micheltorena at Los Angeles. The invitation was accepted, and the following morning the Commodore and his staff disembarked, and were received by an escort sent by the Governor and taken to Los Angeles, where they were honored by a ball, held in the only two-story adobe house in the place. (Some years afterward this building was partly torn down, and the remaining portion for a long time formed one of the principal buildings in Chinatown.)

While here, Micheltorena presented Jones with a written proposition for the payment of uniforms and loss of arms and ammunition occasioned by the Governor's flight from San Fernando during a rain-storm, when he heard of Jones's capture of Monterey. Jones returned the proposition without his signature or approval. Returning to San Pedro, he embarked with his officers. While in Los Angeles, Commodore Jones was the guest of Abel Stearns.

During the first half of 1843 Micheltorena remained at Los Angeles with his battalion of ex-convicts, who became daily more unpopular on account of their continued excesses, and in July he moved his battalion to Monterey, where his unpopularity on account of his soldiers continued to increase, and signs of an impending revolution were growing daily.

March 29, 1843, Micheltorena issued a decree restoring to the priests their temporal management of the missions on the condition that one-eighth of the total products of every mission should be paid into the treasury. San Gabriel and San Fernando, the two missions in this county, were named in the decree, and the

changes were effected in April, but practically amounted to nothing.

The disaffection which had been manifested from the first appearance of Micheltorena's soldiers in California grew stronger in 1844. There were rumors of revolt in Monterey, which resulted in the arrest of ex-Governor J. B. Alvarado. The revolt finally came, which resulted in driving Micheltorena and his ex-convicts from the country. The revolution commenced about the middle of November, 1844, at Monterey, by a party of fifty Californians, under Manuel Castro, stealing the Government horses and seizing the ammunition stores at the mission of San Juan Bautista. The uprising was general throughout all California. In his extremity Micheltorena applied to John A. Sutter for aid, and he consented to espouse the Governor's cause provided the latter should assure to him and his friends certain grants of land which they desired. This agreed to, Sutter, with about seventy other foreigners, principally Americans, placed himself under Micheltorena's orders, and the latter marched toward Los Angeles. At this place the sympathies of the Americans were all for the South as against Micheltorena; and while they did not expect to fight their countrymen under his command they organized a company for their own protection, under James McKinley. In this organization William Workman was a Captain and John Rowland a lieutenant, and among the private soldiers were Abel Stearns, B. D. Wilson, Alexander Bell, Richard Laughlin, Nathaniel Pryor, Alexander Sales, Michael White, P. Mace, James Beckwourth, James Barton, William Fallon, John Reed, Louis Vignes, William Garner, Samuel Carpenter, Henry Dalton, Daniel Sexton, —— Callaghan, Cornelius Perry and William Smith.

Governor Micheltorena and his army had left Monterey for the South about the middle of January, and on February 19 entered the San Fernando Valley somewhere in the neighborhood of Encino Ranch. On the previous day Castro and Alvarado had advanced through the Cahuenga Pass from Los Angeles with 284 men, and camped on the southern edge of the San Fernando Valley, seven or eight miles from the Encino Ranch. On the 19th Pico also came from Los Angeles with re-enforcements, so that the Californians had about 400 men, while Micheltorena had about an equal force.

On Friday morning, February 20, 1845, the rival armies being only a few miles apart, advanced toward each other, Micheltorena starting from the Encino Ranch and moving eastward down the San Fernando Valley, and Castro from Cahuenga westward up the valley, both armies marching along the Los Angeles River toward each other until they approached within very long cannon range. The revolutionists had two small cannon, and Micheltorena three. It was probably noon before the firing began, but it was kept up all the afternoon, on both sides. Micheltorena's gunners used grape and fired over 100 shots, while Castro's men used balls, and in some cases small stones, but fired fewer shots. The "tide of battle" raged with varying success throughout that eventful afternoon. Many trees had their limbs broken, and the mountain rabbits were frightened almost to death by the sudden explosion of gunpowder! The engagement was quite as noisy as an American Fourth of July! The result of the day's fighting was that a horse on Castro's side had his head blown off. Some say that two horses fell, and it was rumored that Micheltorena was slightly injured. The battle-field was at a well-known place called Alamo. Just before night Micheltorena moved his army eastward across the plain, with the apparent intention of executing a flank movement, and, striking the river at its bend, followed it down to the city. Accordingly a large part of the Californian army withdrew from the Cahuenga Pass, and, proceeding to the left until they reached the river, ascended its course for a few miles and encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 21st the two armies were again facing each other, on the Verdugo Ranch, some ten or twelve miles from the action

of the preceding day. There seems to have been more cannon firing for an hour or two, when Micheltorena raised the white flag and proposed a capitulation. This sudden action on his part was occasioned by the desertion of Sutter and his men to the other side. They left him without firing a shot, being persuaded so to do by their fellow-countrymen of Los Angeles, against whom they would not fight, many of them being personal friends. They had been wavering before, and were not sorry for an excuse to withdraw from a bad cause.

During the battle they were visited by McKinley and Wilson, who argued that it was neither the duty nor the interest of the Americans to fight for the purpose of keeping Micheltorena's convict army in California. Captain Gantt and other members of his company admitted the force of Wilson's reasoning, but replied that their men were afraid of losing the lands which Micheltorena had granted or promised to them. To remove this difficulty Pio Pico was sent for, and came in person, explaining to the Americans that Micheltorena's grants and promises were worthless, because lands could not be granted legally to any but Mexicans; and assured them that they would in no way be oppressed; that their present occupation of land would not be disturbed; and that as soon as they chose to be citizens he would give them legal titles. This being satisfactory, the Americans immediately withdrew from the field and left the Mexicans to fight it out for themselves.

Sutter was not in the ravine with the riflemen, but came there while negotiations were in progress to learn why they were not obeying orders. On his way back to Micheltorena's position he and Bidwell, his aide, were captured, and after a brief detention were sent under a parole to Los Angeles. "There is room for suspicion," says Bancroft, "though there is no proof of it, that Sutter's capture was not altogether against his will, it being a pre-arranged method for honorably deserting Micheltorena's cause. It was evident from which quarter the winds were seen to blow, and it was high time for the wily Swiss to trim his sails accordingly."

As soon as Micheltorena realized that the Americans under him had gone over to the other side, he surrendered. A treaty was made the next day by which Micheltorena agreed to return to Mexico, turn over the Government to Pio Pico, and for such of his troops to go with him as wished to, and those who did not might remain. Pico at once assumed command, and on the 23d issued a proclamation as Governor, congratulating the people on the return of peace.

Micheltorena embarked with 200 of his troops at San Pedro for Monterey, where they were not allowed to land, except the General himself. There they were joined by his wife, and on the last of March sailed away to Mexico.

With Pio Pico as Governor, and a majority of the legislature Southern men, the old question of the capital was at last settled, and Los Angeles for the first time obtained her rights, and during the remainder of the period of Mexican rule, about a year and a half, was the capital of California. Pico made Bandini his Secretary of State at first, and a little later José M. Covarrubias.

The Legislature met at Los Angeles in regular session on March 2. There was a notable absence of Northern members. The only important action of this Legislature was the preparation of an extensive report of the late proceedings against Micheltorena.

But the new Government did not find everything easy. In March Simplicio Valvés was arrested on a charge of conspiring to seize the public funds, and proclaim Micheltorena Governor. At the same time Matias Moreno was convicted of libel committed against the Government, and banished across the frontier, but a few months later was pardoned. On the night of April 8 some twenty criminals overpowered their guards and escaped from the jail, seized their arms, and stationed themselves before the church, kindled a bonfire, and cleared the streets with a volley of their muskets and

the church cannon, shouting, "Down with Pico, Carrillo and Sanchez!" As the citizens began to assemble in arms the enthusiasm of the rebels cooled, and most of them surrendered to the authorities. The ringleaders were sentenced to six years' imprisonment at Acapulco.

In May Carrillo was superseded in command by Andrés Pico. The news came this month of the war between the United States and Mexico, and a vessel was sent from Monterey to Acapulco to learn whether it were true.

The population of Los Angeles City in 1845 was 1,250. In the same year the town council presented the church with a new cemetery, on the condition that there should be no church tax on the burials, which the bishop declined. A prosperous school was taught by Lieutenant Medina. This year the town council also appointed a committee to name the streets and number the houses.

In 1841 there arrived at Los Angeles the annual New Mexican caravan, under the command of E. Vigil. There was also a party of fifty-five Americans, under the command of "Peg-leg" Smith. This year, January 18, was committed the murder of Nicholas Fink, a German shoemaker, who had lived in California five years. His shop was closed for five days, when an investigation showed that he had been murdered and the place robbed on the night of the 14th. The body was found in the shop, the skull having been broken by a blow from a gun-barrel. Three Mexicans, named Ascencion Valencia, Santiago Lenares and José Duarte, were convicted of the crime, and shot by a detachment of eleven soldiers from Santa Barbara. The execution took place between ten and eleven o'clock on the 6th of April.

In March, 1842, occurred a discovery of gold at the San Francisquito Ranch, thirty-five miles west of Los Angeles. The circumstances of the discovery by Francisco Lopez, a native of California, as related by him, are as follows: Lopez, with a companion, was out in search of some stray horses, and about midday they stopped under some trees and tied their horses out to feed, they resting under the shade, when Lopez with his sheath knife dug up some wild onions, and in the dirt discovered a piece of gold, and searching further found some more. He brought these to town, and showed them to his friends, who at once declared there must be a placer of gold. This news being circulated, numbers of the citizens went to the place and commenced prospecting in the neighborhood, and found it to be a fact that there was a placer of gold. After being satisfied most persons returned, some remained, particularly Sonorians, who were accustomed to work in placers. They met with good success. From this time the placers were worked with more or less success, and principally by Sonorians, until the latter part of 1846, when most of them left, with Captain Flores, for Sonora. While worked there was some $6,000 or $8,000 taken out per annum.

In 1846 the provincial Legislature met in Los Angeles. Only the Southern members were present. Pio Pico communicated to the Legislature the news of his appointment by President Herrera as the constitutional Governor of the Californias, and on April 18, before that body and in the presence of a large concourse of citizens and officials, he took the oath of office and delivered his inaugural address.

This closes the annals of the city prior to the Mexican war; but this is the most appropriate place for a list of the municipal officers for the period, 1840–'48.

As has been before stated, the Government of Los Angeles was placed under a prefecture in 1840, when Santiago Arguella was appointed prefect, which office he held until 1843: Manuel Dominguez had the office during the last seven months of 1843. In 1844 there was no prefect, the system being abolished by Governor Micheltorena, after whose fall it was restored by Pico, in July, with Los Angeles as the First District, and José Sepúlveda as sub-prefect, the Governor's presence removing in theory the necessity of a prefect.

In 1841–'43 municipal affairs were managed by

two justices of the peace, the first judge being successively Ignacio Palomares, Manuel Dominguez and Antonio F. Coronel. In 1844 the ayuntamiento was restored, and the chief alcaldes this year were Manuel Requena and Vincente Sanchez. The rural guards (jueces del campo) were appointed each year to watch over the enforcement of law in the suburbs and at the ranchos. The full list of officers is:—

1841.—Prefect, Santiago Arguello; Secretary, Narciso Botello; Justices, Ignacio Palomares, Ignacio M. Alvarado; Tax Collector, etc., Basilio Valdes.

1842.—Prefect, Santiago Arguello; Secretary, José Ramon Arguello from February 1; Justices, Manuel Dominguez and José L. Sepúlveda y Avila; Rural Guards, Antonio I. Avila, Macedonio Aguilar, Ramon M. Lopez; Recaudador, Valdes.

1843.—Prefect, Arguello till May 16, when he resigned, then Manuel Dominguez; Secretary, Botello; Justices, Manuel Dominguez and Antonio F. Coronel till May, then Coronel and Rafael Gallardo; Recaudador, Tomas Sanchez.

1844.—No prefect. Alcaldes, Manuel Requena and Tiburcio Tapia; Regidores, Luis Arenas, William Wolfskill, Felipe Lugo, Cristobel Aguilar; Síndico, Juan Bandini; Secretary, Ignacio Coronel; Rural Guards, José Carmen Lugo, Ramon Ibarra, Tomas Talamantes, Pedro Avila, Juan Avila, Tomas Colima and Bernardo Yorba; Police Agent, Gabriel de la Torre; Commissioner of the Zanjas, Vicente Sanchez from April; Zanjeros, Gaspar Valenzuela, Antonio M. Valdes and José M. Lopez.

1845.—Sub-prefect, José L. Sepúlveda; Alcaldes, Vicente Sanchez, Juan Sepúlveda; Regidores, Felipe Lugo, Christobal Aguilar, Leonardo Cota, Luis Jordan; Síndico, Basillio Valdes; Secretary, Ignacio Coronel; Rural Guards, A. M, Lugo, Macedonio Aguilar, Ignacio Reyes, Antonio I. Avila, Francisco Garcia at St. Feliciano.

1846.—Sub-prefect, Abel Stearns; Alcaldes, Juan Gallardo and José L. Sepúlveda; Regidores, Leonardo Cota, Luis Jordan, Miguel Pryor and Julian Chavez; Síndico, Alexander Bell; Secretary, Ignacio Coronel. Cota was Juez de Aguas and Casildo Aguilar was Celador.

1847.—Alcaldes, José Salazar and Enrique Avila; Regidores, Miguel N. Pryor, Julian Chavez, Rafael Gallardo and José A. Yorba; Síndico, José Vicente Guerrero; Secretary, Ignacio Coronel.

1848.—Alcalde and Judge of the first instance, Stephen C. Foster; Second Alcalde, Vicente Guerrero; Síndico, Abel Stearns; Rural Guards, Antonio I. Avila, Augustin Machado, Tomas Serrano, Juan Ramirez, Antonio Salazar, Francisco Lopez; Sheriff, Henry Cardwell; Collector at San Pedro, David W. Alexander.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE beginning of the Mexican war in California found J. C. Frémont in charge of an exploring expedition in the Upper Sacramento Valley, *en route* to Oregon, whence he was hastily recalled by Lieutenant A. H. Gillespie, a special messenger from Washington. In June, 1846, the American settlers captured the town of Sonoma and raised the famous "Bear Flag." July 7, Commodore Sloat, of the United States Navy, raised the flag of the United States at Monterey, issuing a proclamation that California thenceforth would be a portion of the United States. Commodore Stockton arrived July 15, from Honolulu, on board the ship Congress, and on the 23d assumed command of all the United States forces on land. On the same day he perfected an arrangement with Frémont by which 160 members of the Bear-Flag revolution were received as a battalion of volunteers, and Frémont made major. On the 26th the ship Cyane, commanded by Captain Dupont, was sent to San Diego with the Frémont battalion on board.

July 16, Governor Pico issued a proclamation calling the Legislature in special session at Los Angeles; but nothing much was accomplished, although an effort was made to organize an army. With Castro in command, an encampment was made on the mesa a short distance east of the city.

CAPTURE OF LOS ANGELES, AND FLIGHT OF PICO.

Stockton arrived at San Pedro, August 6. Here the flag was raised and a force landed, to be drilled and otherwise prepared for the march inland. Stockton was visited by two commissioners from General Castro. They were Pablo de la Guerra and José M. Flores. Their proposition was not intelligible, and was evidently made to gain time, and was rejected. August 9, Castro, after holding a council of war with his officers on the mesa, resolved to leave California, and so notified Pico in writing. His reasons were that his force was insufficient and badly armed, and he was wholly unable to cope with the Americans, and closed by inviting the Governor to fly with him. On receipt of Castro's communication Pico submitted it to the Legislature on August 10, and admitted the impossibility of a successful defense, proposing that the Legislature should dissolve itself in order that the Americans might find none of the authorities acting. The Legislature then voted to approve Pico's resolve and adjourned *sine die*. In his parting address to the people, Pico announced that as "between ignominy and emigration he chose the latter."

Pico and Castro left Los Angeles on the night of the 10th, but did not flee together. Castro, accompanied by his secretary, Francisco Arce, and a small party, went by way of San Bernar-

dino and the San Gorgonio Pass to Yuma, and thence to Altar in Sonora. Pico went to Yorba's ranch, on the Santa Ana River, and thence to San Juan Capistrano, where he was concealed for about a month, and was closely hunted by a party under Santiago E. Argüello, who had espoused the American cause. His efforts to capture Pico were unsuccessful.

Frémont at San Diego in vain assured Pico that he would not be molested, hoping thereby to induce him to convoke the Legislature and go through the form of turning the country over to the United States. This Pico refused to do, and, being joined by his secretary, Moreno, escaped across the line into Lower California on September 7, and went on down the peninsula to Muleje, arriving there October 22. Crossing thence over the gulf to Guaymas, he went on to Hermosillo, when the former place was bombarded by the Americans. He did not return to California until about July, 1848.

Stockton commenced his march from San Pedro to Los Angeles August 11. The cannon were drawn by oxen and sailors. Major Frémont, from San Diego, met the army just outside the town, and at four o'clock on the 13th, the combined armies of the United States entered the capital with a band of music playing, and raised the flag with the usual ceremonies. Some of the people had fled to the ranches, while others had withdrawn to the hill where Micheltorena had once started to build a fort, and there watched to see what the Americans would do with the town; but they could not resist the enchantment of a band of music which was stationed on the plaza, and before night it was the center of attention of nearly the whole population.

A few of Castro's men were captured, and let out on parole. Stockton mounted a few guns on the hill, and, organizing a garrison under command of Lieutenant Archibald H. Gillespie, retired with his force to San Pedro, after having issued a proclamation to the people announcing that the country now belonged to the United States, and would be governed for a time by military law, though the people were invited to choose their civil officers, and assuring them the protection of their life and property. He ordered an election of alcaldes and other municipal officers to be held in the several towns and districts on September 15. August 28 he forwarded a full report of his doings to Washington by Kit Carson, the famous scout, who started out on horseback overland to carry the message.

Leaving Gillespie at Los Angeles Major Frémont marched northward to the Sacramento Valley.

THE MEXICAN REVOLT.

Gillespie read and spoke Spanish well, and at once began issuing his decrees interfering with the old customs of the people and enforcing arbitrary arrests. These proceedings caused some irritation, especially in view of the small force he had with which to enforce his regulations, who were not regular soldiers and had no idea of discipline,—not that they had any trouble with the people, but gave their commander more trouble than any one else, getting drunk and straggling about while he tried to enforce the same discipline on them as on his marines on board ship.

Things went on this way until September 16, the anniversary of Mexican independence. A number of the drinking class continued celebrating on Negro alley for a week, and some of Gillespie's men with them, and the latter became drunk. Gillespie finally succeeded in getting all his men into the barracks and locking up the drunken ones in the guard-room. The barracks were in the Government house, a large adobe building fronting on Main street, from and including the site of the present St. Charles Hotel to the middle of Commercial street, and with his court-yards extending back nearly to Los Angeles street, having a large gate in the rear. The Californians kept up their carousal, and Gillespie's decrees and innovations upon their old customs were daily discussed; and while Frémont and Stockton were absent they came

to the conclusion that war had not been declared, and that Stockton possibly had been deceived, as Commodore Jones was four years before. The more they drank and discussed the matter the clearer it became; and at all events they determined not to be domineered over by a handful of Americans.

Accordingly, after midnight about twenty men, headed by Serbúlo Barelas (thus he spells it himself), began an attack on the barracks on Los Angeles street, firing at the gate from their horses, with cries of *Viva Mejico!* (Live Mexico!) and *Abajo los Americanos!* (Down with the Americans!). The uproar aroused the whole town, and a number of American residents secured their arms and effected an entrance to the barracks from Main street, and found Gillespie with some nine or ten men firing at random at the same gate. On being asked where the remainder of his men were, it turned out that he had forgotten that they were shut up in the guard-room! They were immediately released, now perfectly sober, and all hands, mounting upon the flat roof, fired a volley into the assailants, who immediately galloped off, and all was quiet.

Serbúlo Barelas afterward said that it was a drunken frolic, and the affair would have ended there had it not been for the next step taken by Gillespie. American residents kept coming in, and Gillespie then dispatched a party to arrest men who had been paroled, though warned by men who knew the people that he would arouse the whole population. About half a dozen were arrested without any trouble, being found where all honest men should have been found at that time of the night,—in bed at home. Among them were General Andrés Pico, one of the most popular men in the country, Don José Carrillo, ex-deputy to the Mexican congress, and ex-Captain José María Flores, who, after making a hasty toilet, were taken to the guard-room.

The result predicted took place. Soon after daybreak the whole Mexican population was in arms, and seized a number of American residents who had been unable to get into the barracks. Gillespie became alarmed and released his prisoners, and the Californians released theirs. The Californians arrested were furious at their seizure and the attempt to hold them responsible for the acts of a few drunken vagabonds; and as Gillespie had violated the promise made them of personal liberty when they gave their parole they declared they would be no longer bound by it.

Before night some 400 men had collected and formed their camp at the mill on the east side of the river, near the Macy street bridge. They chose Flores commander. Every man was provided with lance and sword, but they were badly off for fire-arms and had but little ammunition. On September 24, the day after the outbreak, Barelas issued a stereotyped proclamation to his people reciting the wrongs which they had suffered, appealing to their patriotism, and threatening vengeance.

B. D. Wilson had been put in command of twenty Americans to protect the San Bernardino frontier; and while at the Jurupa Rancho, just west of the present town of Riverside, September 26, he heard of the revolt of Barelas at Los Angeles, and, receiving an invitation from Isaac Williams for the company to go to the Chino Rancho, they went but found no powder, and had only little themselves, having used their supply in hunting. That afternoon the Californians approached, numbering about fifty men, under the command of Barelas, and were joined by a force of about twenty Mexicans under J. C. Lugo, of San Bernardino. A few shots were exchanged that evening. The Americans were in a large adobe ranch house having a few windows or other openings in the wall, and was roofed with asphaltum, and was surrounded by a ditch and an adobe fence.

At daylight on the 27th the Californians, many of them on horseback, made a rush for the house, the movement being accompanied and followed by a discharge of fire-arms from both sides. Several horses fell, either into the ditch or against the fence, throwing their riders, one of whom was killed by a rifle ball. Several Americans were seriously wounded. The as-

sailants reached a position close under the walls where they could not be seen. The Mexicans set fire to the roof. Williams presented himself with his small children, whose uncles, the Lugos, were among the assailants. Barelas appeared at the entrance and demanded the surrender of the Americans, promising them protection as prisoners of war. The terms were accepted. Wilson and his men then surrendered. The Mexicans then extinguished the fire and secured the plunder, and all were soon on the road to Los Angeles.

Diego Sepúlveda proposed to Barelas to shoot the Americans in revenge for the death of their comrade at Chino, which Barelas refused to do. The prisoners were turned over to General Flores, who subsequently exchanged them. Gillespie and his men were now posted on Fort Hill where some guns were mounted.

Following is a list of the members of the Wilson party who were captured at Chino Ranch: B. D. Wilson, Isaac Williams, David W. Alexander, John Rowland, Louis Robdoux (spelled according to autograph letter in the possession of H. H. Bancroft), Joseph Perdue, William Skene, Isaac and Evan Callaghan, Michael White, Mat. Harbin and George Walters.

The following account of the circumstances attending the mounting of these guns is taken from G. F. Parsons's Life of J. W. Marshall, of gold-discovery fame. Marshall was a member of the company that had been left at San Diego by Commodore Stockton, but within a month was tranferred to Los Angeles. Soon after his arrival in Los Angeles he noticed discontent among the native Californians occasioned by the severe discipline of Gillespie. One day, while strolling through the town, he was attracted by the conversation of two Mexicans in a saloon. Pretending ignorance of their language he lulled their suspicions, and heard them talking about a certain six-pound brass cannon which they said was buried in a widow's garden near the town. He at once informed Gillespie of what he had heard, but the latter laughed at the story, being confident that Stockton had collected all the cannon in the neighborhood.

On another day, on walking through the Indian quarter, Marshall came upon a group of Mexicans who were drinking and pledging toasts to "Castro and revolution." At this time Marshall was employed as chief carpenter, and had just received orders to fit up the officers' quarters, which were situated in the Government building, on what is now the site of the St. Charles Hotel. Feeling certain that an attack was contemplated by the Californians, he took the responsibility of using the lumber he had obtained for the purpose of making furniture, and spent the day in repairing and strengthening the gates of the building. His foresight undoubtedly saved a general massacre of the Americans; for the portals thus strengthened resisted the subsequent attack of the assailants, who, according to Marshall's biographer, were forced to retreat, with the loss of eight killed. The Californians, finding it impossible to take the quarters by storm, retired, and having gathered a force of 500 men, prepared for a siege.

The situation of the Government house was peculiarly unfortunate. Immediately in front of it on the west rose a hill, the summit of which is in the vicinity of the intersection of Rock and Fort streets, commanding a view of every portion of the court-yard and buildings, and it was at once seen that the enemy could mount a gun on the hill and have the Americans at their mercy.

While they were deliberating as to the best course to pursue, a shout was heard from the enemy, and looking out it was seen that they were approaching the hill, carrying with them a six-pound brass cannon. At this moment Marshall turned to Gillespie and said grimly: "There, Gillespie, there's my gun that you wouldn't believe in.". The officer bit his lip, but made no reply.

Marshall was equal to the emergency; and declared that the only chance was to get a gun on the crest of the hill before the Mexicans could reach it. Gillespie thought that this was good enough advice, but unfortunately they had no

serviceable artillery. It is true that two or three old cannon lay in the court-yard, but they were all spiked and useless. Marshall had two or three days before asked Gillespie for nitric acid to unspike one of these guns, and had been refused. He now took a hammer and cold-chisel, and in five minutes had cleared the touch-hole of a four-pounder. In the meantime some of the other soldiers were employed in improvising cartridges for the gun; and this having been rapidly effected, a sally was made from the citadel and a run for the top of the hill commenced. The Californians had not been idle while these preparations were being made; but they had further to go, and thus the chances were about even. Neither party could see the other, as they were ascending the hill from opposite directions, and as the Americans neared the summit the excitement became intense. If the enemy secured the position, they would themselves reach the top just in time to receive a deadly discharge from the six-pounder, and they could not tell where their opponents were. Still they strained every nerve up the steep slope dragging the gun with them; and as they surmounted the crest a cheer burst from them as they saw the Californians still a considerable distance off, they having made the ascent in a more leisurely manner, being unaware that they were engaged in a match against time. It was the work of but a very few minutes to plant their gun and point it; and before the Mexicans had time to realize the situation a rattling discharge came tearing in among them, bringing them to a sudden halt, which changed to a hasty retreat when they saw how they had been outmaneuvered.

After this the Mexicans made no more demonstrations that day; but as there was no telling when they would attack again, it was necessary to keep the position on the hill, and for this purpose a guard was placed over the gun and sentries posted about the sides and brow of the eminence. Marshall himself was one of the sentries.

General Flores B. sent D. Wilson to Gillespie with the proposal that the Americans could march to San Pedro if they would abandon their post in the city. Gillespie accepted the offer, and September 29 marched out with all the honors of war, flags flying and drums beating, taking with him the four cannon of which an account is given elsewhere. At San Pedro, October 4, he embarked on the merchant ship Vandalia, accompanied by a few American citizens and twelve of the prisoners taken at the Chino Ranch, for whom he had exchanged a like number of Californians.

BATTLE OF DOMINGUEZ RANCH.

Captain Mervin having left San Francisco on the Savannah, October 4, reached San Pedro on the 6th and immediately landed 350 men, who were joined by Gillespie's men from the Vandalia, and on the 7th began their march to Los Angeles. They took no cannon from the ship, and had no horses. In the afternoon they saw a mounted company of fifty Californians, under the command of José Antonio Carrillo, with whom they exchanged a few shots. At night the Americans occupied the buildings of the Dominguez Rancho, and before midnight Flores joined Carrillo with sixty more men, bringing with him the brass four-pounder, which they fired on the Americans occasionally during the night.

Early the next morning, October 8, Flores retired to Los Angeles with twenty men, leaving Carrillo with ninety men and the brass cannon, with orders not to risk a general engagement, but to harass the Americans as much as possible. The American forces under Mervin were composed of marines and seamen, whom he formed into a solid square in the center, while Gillespie's party acted as skirmishers on the right and the left. Carrillo also divided his force into three bodies, about forty on each flank, and ten with the gun in the center, with Ignacio Aguilar as gunner.

The Americans advanced and were greeted with a discharge from the gun. The Mexicans immediately fell back, their guns being dragged

by riatas attached to the horses' saddles, to be reloaded at a safe distance. These movements were repeated a half dozen times in less than an hour. The first discharge did no harm, on account of the defect of the home-made gunpowder they used; but at last the gun was properly loaded, and the solidly advancing column afforded an excellent target, each shot proving effective. Six Americans were killed and six wounded. No one was hurt on the Californians' side. The Americans behaved bravely; but Mervin, perceiving that it was impossible to overtake the flying artillery and cavalry by soldiers on foot, retreated to San Pedro and re-embarked. The dead were buried on Dead Man's Island, by which name it had been previously known. A company of Mexicans was kept at Temple's ranch at Cerritos, and at Sepúlveda's ranch near San Pedro, to watch the movements of the American ships.

Flores summoned the legislature, which met at Los Angeles, October 26, and reorganized. The members present were Figueroa, Botello, Guerra, Olvera and Joaquin Carrillo. Figueroa acted as president, and Olvera as secretary. The principal business at this session was the election of José Maria Flores as Commander-in-chief of the army and Governor *ad interim*, thus uniting the two commands in one person, which had been made vacant by the flight of Pico and Castro. Flores took the oath of office about November 1.

Meanwhile Commodore Stockton, having left Monterey October 19, arrived at San Pedro the 23d, on the Congress, and learned from Mervin the story of his defeat. The Californians had driven off all the horses from this section of the country and made it impossible for Stockton to carry his provisions for his march on Los Angeles. He, therefore, decided to attack Los Angeles by way of San Diego. Accordingly he sailed to San Diego, about November 1. The following sketch of the battle at Dominguez Ranch is condensed from an account given by Stephen C. Foster:

"Mervin was encamped at the Dominguez Ranch, expecting no resistance, when Carrillo before daybreak ordered the gun to be fired at the house. 'Let us give the morning salute, boys,' was his order. The ball entered the window and sent the adobe clattering down on the sleepers, the roar of the gun giving them the unwelcome news that the enemy still had artillery. Carrillo then fell back on the road about half a mile, posted his gun in the road and his lancers in line to one side. The sailors and volunteers had not the least idea of forming a hollow square to resist cavalry, and Mervin ordered them to close up when the lancers charged toward them. The sailors and marines obeyed orders and so formed a compact mass of 250 men crowded together. Two of the crew dismounted, the others holding the horses, one maneuvering the pole up and down, right and left, until the gunner got the range, when he fired and at the same time the lancers charged, but wheeled about as soon as the gun was discharged; the gunners jumped on their horses and were off at full gallop until they got far enough ahead to reload, when the same maneuvers were repeated.

"In all, four shots were fired in this manner, the swarthy cannoneer depressing his piece every time so as to strike the ground, and the ball ricochetting spent its force in the solid mass, killing or wounding two or three every time. The volunteers would not obey orders to close up, but kept in scattered order, trusting to their rifles to repel the cavalry, but running and firing on the gunners with the hope of disabling them, but hitting neither horses nor riders. The running fight was kept up for about three miles, to the slough boundary of the ranch. There the gun stuck fast, and the Americans came near capturing it. The Californians plied their spurs and crouched to their horses' manes while a shower whistled by them, pulled their gun out and loaded with their last ball to await another attack; but Mervin had got enough.

"The day was very hot, and it was still ten miles to town, with that gun firing at them

with deadly aim every half mile, and he ordered a retreat to the ranch. They carried their killed and wounded back to the house, piled their ghastly load on one of Dominguez' carts, made an old Californian, who was in charge of the house, mount his horse and hitch his riata to the tongue, to steer the craft, while the sailors hauled by hide ropes down to San Pedro, where they re-embarked.

"The next day Commodore Stockton arrived with the remainder of his ships, and landed 800 men and six light guns, to march on the town the next day; but Carrillo maneuvered his force of 400 men by forming them in a circle in columns of fours, so that some eighty men could be seen from the mast-heads marching toward the beach and disappearing in a hollow. The middies were in the tops with their glasses, counting the enemy's force, and by dark they had counted more than 2,000, and they were still marching when night fell. Stockton re-embarked the next day and proceeded to San Diego."

Immediately after arriving there he searched the country for horses and cattle to facilitate his march to Los Angeles, of which he secured a considerable number.

Early in December, 1846, Stockton received information of the approach of General Stephen W. Kearny, of the United States Army, with an armed force overland, and sent Captain Gillespie with an armed force to meet him.

December 6 occurred the battle of San Pascual, in which Kearny gave battle to the Californian forces under General Andrés Pico. His army suffered the severe loss of eighteen men killed, three mortally wounded, sixteen seriously wounded and one missing. Stockton, on hearing of the battle, sent a force to Kearny's relief of about 200 marines and sailors. Kearny arrived in safety at San Diego on the 12th.

In the meantime Frémont was busy at Monterey preparing his battalion for a march on Los Angeles. Having united his forces at San Juan on November 29, he started out to cooperate with Stockton in Southern California. December 14 they arrived at San Luis Obispo, where they halted for several days. Here occurred the trial by court-martial of José de Jesus Pico for violating his parole. He was condemned to be shot; but his wife, accompanied by her fourteen children and a company of women of San Luis Obispo, threw herself at Frémont's feet; and he, unable to overcome their pleading, pardoned Pico, and the latter thereby became Frémont's life-long friend, and rendered him special service in the treaty of Cahuenga.

On December 27, Frémont was at Santa Barbara. His march south was by slow and easy stages. On the other hand Stockton, with an army of 600 men, marched out of San Diego, December 29, 1846, bound for Los Angeles. He himself was Commander-in-chief, with General Kearny in command of the division. Only Gillespie's volunteer riflemen were mounted. The luggage was carried in ten ox carts. The route was by way of San Bernardo, Buena Vista, San Luis Rey and Los Flores. Soon after leaving the latter place, January 4, three men appeared —Willian Workman, Charles Flügge and Domingo Olivas—under a flag of truce, bringing a letter from Flores, dated on the 1st, suggesting a truce, to await confirmation of a report that peace had been declared between the United States and Mexico. Stockton refused, and declared that Flores had violated his parole, and if caught would be shot as a rebel. The embassadors then made a plea in behalf of the people; but Stockton would look to no other proposition short of unconditional surrender.

Workman accompanied the army to San Juan Capistrano, where on the 5th he induced Stockton to issue a proclamation offering amnesty to all Californians except Flores, on condition that he should be given up as a prisoner.

Stockton's route was by way of Santa Ana, and on January 7, was on the Los Coyotes Rancho.

BATTLE OF SAN GABRIEL.

January 8, the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, the advance was resumed. There

is no doubt that Stockton's intention was to proceed to Los Angeles by the most direct route, crossing the San Gabriel River at the lower ford; but owing to the information received from John Foster, who accompanied him, that the Mexicans there occupied an advantageous position, he turned to the right and directed his course to the upper ford, the Paso del Bartolo. He approached the river between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, and found the enemy in possession of the western bank, Mexican scouts having been seen before in the distance.

The Mexican army, fearing that Frémont would arrive from the north, had been stationed for several days at San Fernando; but about the 7th was moved rapidly and secretly, without entering Los Angeles, to La Jabonería, at the San Gabriel River. But early on the morning of the 8th the scouts brought news that the plan had been revealed, and that the Americans were marching for the upper ford. Flores at once marched his army up the river and reached the Paso del Bartolo shortly before the Americans made their appearance. Flores posted his men, nearly 500 in number, on a bluff nearly forty feet high, about 400 yards from the water. Two nine-pound cannon were placed opposite to and commanding the ford. Two companies of cavalry under Andrés Pico and Manuel Garfias were stationed on the right, a few hundred yards south, and another company, under José Antonio Carrillo, on the left, some 600 or 700 yards up the stream. A party of skirmishers was sent across the river and retired as the Americans advanced.

Stockton's order of march was as follows: Center, Turner's second division, with Hensley's riflemen as advance guard, and two guns on each flank; right, first division, under Zielen; left, third division, under Renshaw; rear, fourth division, under Gillespie, with two guns under Thompson, and a guard of forty-nine men under Haywood, the cattle and wagons being in the center.

The army halted about a quarter of a mile from the river to make final preparations, and then again moved forward to attack the Mexicans. A detachment of marines under Lieutenant Watson was sent to strengthen the left flank. A party of the enemy, 150 strong, had now crossed the river and made several ineffectual efforts to drive wild mares upon the advance party. The Americans moved forward to the ford in broken files. Captain Hensley's company dismounted, and acting as skirmishers, deployed to the front and crossed the stream, which varied from fifty to 100 yards in width. The soldiers waded knee-deep across the quicksand, driving before them a party of the enemy, and receivin g a scattering fire from the enemy's sharpshooters.

The Mexicans had now taken their position upon the bluff several hundred yards from the river and forty or fifty feet above its level, where they were about 200 strong, and opened fire upon the Americans with two pieces of artillery, throwing round and grape shot, without effect. The American column halted upon the edge of the stream, and General Kearny ordered that the guns should be unlimbered before crossing, but Stockton immediately countermanded the order. Halt way across Kearny sent a message to Stockton that it would be impossible to cross on account of the quicksand, but Stockton jumped off his horse and seized the ropes, saying, "Quicksands be damned!" Kearny suppressed his anger, and the two nine-pounders, drawn by officers and men as well as mules, soon reached the opposite bank, where they were immediately placed in battery.

The column now followed in order, under the enemy's fire, the round shot and the grape falling thickly among the Americans, without doing much injury. The dragoons and Cyane's musketeers, occupying the center, soon crossed, and formed upon a bank about 400 feet above the stream. The left advancing at the same time, soon occupied its position across the river. The rear was longer in getting across; the sand being deep, its passage was delayed by the baggage carts. However, in a

few moments a passage of the whole force was effected, with only one man killed and one wounded. The chief reason that the loss of life was so small appears to have been the poor quality of the Mexican home-made gunpowder. While the above was going on, the rear was attacked by a bold charge of the Mexicans, which was repulsed.

In taking a position upon the low bank the right flank under Captain Zielin was ordered to deploy to the right. Two guns from the rear were immediately brought to the right, the four-pounder under Thompson, supported by riflemen under Renshaw. The left flank deployed in line in open order. During this time the American artillery began to tell upon the Mexicans, who continued their fire without interruption. The nine-pounders, standing in plain view upon the bank, were discharged with such precision, Stockton himself aiming one of the guns and J. W. Marshall, of gold-discovery fame, the other, that it soon became warm for the Mexicans upon the bluff. One shot knocked their nine-pound gun from its trail, causing the Mexicans to desert it for a few minutes, when some twenty of them hastily advanced, hitched their riatas to it, and dragged it to the rear. Both of the Mexican guns were dismounted by the Americans; their best gun was dismounted at the first shot. In one hour and twenty minutes after the American army had started across the river the Mexican guns were silenced.

Captain Hensley's skirmishers now advanced and took the hill upon the right, the left wing of the enemy retreating before them. The six-pounder from the rear had now come up, and Captain Hensley was ordered to support it. This movement being observed, the Mexican left wing made an attempt to charge the two guns, but the right flank of the marines under Zielin being quickly thrown back, showed too steady a front, and caused the Mexicans to wheel to the left and dash to the rear across the river. At this time the Mexicans were observed collecting on the Americans' left, and making preparations for a charge. General Kearny was now ordered to form a square, with the troops on the right flank, upon which the left flank, in case of being worsted, might rally. The Mexican right wing then made a charge upon the American left, but met with a warm reception, and changed their troops and retired, being saluted with a discharge from the American artillery.

The Americans then hastily arranged for charging the heights. The troops were brought into line, and the command "Forward!" was given. On they went, the artillery in battery, charging the heights, which the Mexican center contested for a few moments only, and then broke and retreated. The Mexican right wing came down upon the American rear under Gillespie, who was encumbered with the baggage, but receiving a well-directed fire from the guard, which rendered some of their horses riderless, they fled at full speed across the river.

The other portion of the Mexican army retreated behind their artillery, and, taking a position in the ravine, began to open fire upon the American center. The American troops were ordered to lie down to avoid the enemy's cannon balls, which passed directly over their heads, while the artillery was immediately thrown forward. Firing became general, but so accurate was the aim of the Americans that the enemy were from time to time driven from their guns until they finally retreated and retired from the battle-field. The band played "Hail Columbia," and the second battle of the Mexican war in Los Angeles County was ended. The Americans lost two men killed and eight wounded, one of the latter dying the next day. The Mexican loss was probably about the same number killed. The engagement lasted something less than two hours. The Americans then went into camp, while the Mexican army repaired to the Cañada de los Alisos, not far from the main road to Los Angeles, and posted themselves in a favorable position to await the approach of the American army.

BATTLE OF THE MESA.

The next morning, January 9, 1847, at nine o'clock, the American army resumed its march for the city of Los Angeles, but instead of following the road, turned to the left in the open plain as soon as the position of the Mexicans was known. About noon the Mexican army approached, firing their cannon, and the Americans replied. This artillery duel at long range continued for several hours, as the American army advanced at a slow pace in a compact square over the mesa, with no loss on either side, except a few animals that were killed. On at least two occasions the Mexican cavalry charged upon the American infantry, the latter being formed in a square, coming within a hundred yards or less, but did not succeed in breaking it, being repulsed by the musketry. The Mexicans in this charge lost one man killed and quite a number wounded; the number of Americans wounded was five.

About four o'clock the Mexican army, realizing their inability to cope with the Americans, retired, and the battle of the Mesa was ended.

The American army proceeded across the Los Angeles River, and encamped about three miles below the town. The next morning, January 10, a flag of truce was brought to Stockton by Celis, Ávila and Workman, who came to intercede in behalf of the city, promising that no resistance should be made to the Americans, and Stockton in return promised them kind treatment.

At ten o'clock the army broke camp and advanced slowly up the river. About noon the troops entered the city by the principal street, directing their march to the plaza, with flags flying and the band playing. Many families had retired to the ranchos, but the hill was covered with people watching the Americans enter.

A fight took place between two Mexicans on the hill. One of them became disarmed, and, to avoid being killed by his adversary, rolled down the hill toward the American soldiers, his opponent following him and lancing him in the most cold-blooded manner. The man tumbling down the hill was supposed to be one of the American servants, and the cry of "Rescue him!" was raised. The crew of the Cyane, nearest the scene, at once and without orders halted and gave a volley to the man with the lance. Some of the Mexicans on the hill then opened fire upon the American vaqueros, when the riflemen were directed to clear the hill, which they did with a single volley, leaving two Mexicans dead upon the ground. A strong detachment, with artillery, was then posted on the hill, and Gillespie had the pleasure of again raising the American flag over the old quarters where he had been compelled to take it down four months before.

The next day, January 11, Commodore Stockton issued a proclamation congratulating the officers and men on their brilliant victories and on once more taking possession of the city of Los Angeles.

THE CAPITULATION OF CAHUENGA.

And now comes a most interesting narrative of the closing scenes of the American conquest of California. Commodore Stockton, by virtue of his position and rank, having conquered the country, was Governor and Commander-in-chief. An agreement had been made between him and Frémont whereby the latter should become Governor after the Mexicans had been subjugated. The time of Frémont's appointment as Governor had been set back by the revolt of Los Angeles, caused by Gillespie's indiscretion. In the meantime General Kearny had been sent from Santa Fé with an army of 300 men to conquer California and establish a civil government. Meeting with Kit Carson on the Rio Grande bearing dispatches to President Polk, containing information from Stockton that California had been conquered and was in possession of the Americans, Kearny sent back a large part of his men to Santa Fé, and, forwarding Carson's dispatches by another messenger, persuaded the latter to return to California with him as a guide, and pushed on with a small portion of his men. Meeting with the disaster at Pascual and

being rescued, as it were, by Stockton, Kearny for the time made no pretensions to be Commander-in-chief. It is also probable that he realized that his opportunity to win glory by conquering California and being its Governor had already been taken by Stockton and Frémont.

Thus a feeling of rivalry early sprang up, which was perhaps nurtured on both sides, and encouraged some sharp practice and culminated in Frémont's arrest and court-martial.

While *en route* from San Diego to Los Angeles, Stockton had dispatched a messenger to Frémont, then marching south from Monterey; and on the 9th, the day of the battle of the Mesa, a messenger came into Stockton's camp with the news that Frémont was near San Fernando. This undoubtedly shows that Frémont and Stockton, the rivals of Kearny, were in communication with each other.

On the afternoon of the 10th, the day the American army entered Los Angeles, Kearny sent a letter to Frémont at San Fernando, only twenty-two miles away, announcing the arrival of the army in the city, which message Frémont received. The previous day—the day of the battle of the Mesa—"the Mexican army under Flores," says Warner, "failing to make any impression upon the Americans, moved to the San Pascual* Rancho [where is now the city of Pasadena]. On the night of the 11th, at an early hour, General Flores, with forty or fifty men, started for Sonora, going by way of San Gorgonie Pass and the Colorado River, and General Andrés Pico succeeded him in command."

Frémont, on his way south, left Santa Barbara January 3, and on the 9th, while near San Fernando, there arrived in camp the messenger whom Stockton had sent from San Luis Rey on the 3d. Stockton and Frémont were that day not over forty miles apart, which a native Californian on horseback could quickly cover; and it was that same day, the day of the battle of the Mesa, a messenger arrived in Stockton's camp from Frémont. Frémont arrived at San Fernando on the night of the 11th, and met a Frenchman bearing Kearny's note, informing him of the occupation of Los Angeles. His battalion advanced and occupied the mission buildings about one o'clock P. M. the same day. Frémont had positive information therefore of the Mexican defeat and the American possession of the city. He could have come to Los Angeles late that night, or, at the farthest, before noon of the 12th. Before night, however, he sent Jesus Pico to a camp of the Mexican army at the Verdugo Ranch. Pico was a man of some influence among the Mexicans, and dwelt with enthusiasm on the treatment he had received at the hands of Frémont, and urged his countrymen to negotiate with Frémont instead of Stockton. A message was sent out to the different places where the Mexicans were scattered, and all assembled to hold a final council, in which it was decided to follow Pico's advice. Flores was present at this council, and the same night, upon resolving to go to Mexico, he turned the command over to Andrés Pico.

Then Francisco de la Guerra and Francisco Rico were chosen as representatives to go with Pico to San Fernando the next day (the 12th), where they were received by Frémont. On the return of Guerra and Rico, J. A. Carrillo and Augustin Olvera were appointed by Andrés Pico as commissioners for the Californians, and the Mexican camp was removed to the region of Cahuenga. Frémont marched his battalion to the Cahuenga Ranch the same day, and the next morning, January 13, signed a treaty with a pretended army, of whose utter defeat he had had full knowledge for nearly forty-eight hours! Following is a copy of that remarkable document, taken verbatim from Frémont's Memoirs:

CAPITULATION OF COUENGA.

To All Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting: Know Ye, that in consequence of propositions of peace, or cessation of hostilities, being submitted to me, as Commandant of the California Battalion of the United States forces, which have so far been acceded to by me as to cause me to appoint a board of commissioners to confer with a similar board appointed by the Californians, and it requiring a little

*The battle of San Pascual was fought in San Diego County.

time to close the negotiations; it is agreed upon and ordered by me that an entire cessation of hostilities shall take place until to-morrow afternoon (January 13), and that the said Californians be permitted to bring in their wounded to the mission of San Fernando, where, also, if they choose, they can move their camp to facilitate said negotiations.

Given under my hand and seal this 12th day of January, 1847.

J. C. FRÉMONT,
Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., and Military Commandant of California.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION made and entered into at the Rancho of Couenga, this thirteenth day of January, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, between P. B. Reading, Major; Louis McLane, Jr., Commanding Artillery; Wm. H. Russell, Ordnance Officer; commissioners appointed by J. C. Frémont, Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army and Military Commandant of the territory of California; and José Antonio Carrillo, Commandante de Esquadron, Agustin Olivera, Diputado, commissioners appointed by Don Andrés Pico, Commander-in-chief of the California forces under the Mexican flag.

ARTICLE I.—The Commissioners on the part of the Californians agree that their entire force shall, on presentation of themselves to Lieutenant-Colonel Frémont, deliver up their artillery and public arms, and they shall return peaceably to their homes, conforming to the laws and regulations of the United States, and not again take up arms during the war between the United States and Mexico, but will assist in placing the country in a state of peace and tranquillity.

ART. II.—The Commissioners on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel Frémont agree to and bind themselves on the fulfillment of the first article by the Californians, that they shall be guaranteed protection of life and property, whether on parole or otherwise.

ART. III.—That until a treaty of peace be made and signed between the United States of North America and the Republic of Mexico, no Californian or other Mexican citizen shall be bound to take the oath of allegiance.

ART. IV.—That any Californian or other citizen of Mexico desiring, is permitted by this capitulation to leave the country without let or hindrance.

ART. V.—That in virtue of the aforesaid articles, equal rights and privileges are vouchsafed to every citizen of California as are enjoyed by the citizens of the United States of North America.

ART. VI.—All officers, citizens, foreigners or others shall receive the protection guaranteed by the second article.

ART. VII.—This capitulation is intended to be no bar in effecting such arrangements as may in future be in justice required by both parties.

P. B. READING, *Major California Battalion.*
WM. H. RUSSELL, *Ordnance Officer California Battalion.*
LOUIS MCLANE, Jr., *Commanding Artillery, California Battalion.*
JOSÉ ANTONIO CARRILLO, *Commandante de Esquadron.*
AGUSTIN OLIVERA, *Diputado.*

Approved.
JOHN C. FRÉMONT, *Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., and Military Commandant of California.*

Approbado.
ANDRÉS PICO, *Commandante de Esquadron y en Gife de las Fuerzas Nationales en California.*

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

That the paroles of all officers, citizens and others of the United States, and of naturalized citizens of Mexico, are by this foregoing capitulation cancelled; and every condition of said paroles from and after this date are of no further force and effect; and all prisoners of both parties are hereby released.

(Signed as above.)

CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES, January 16, 1847.

Frémont then forwarded the document with a letter to General Kearny at Los Angeles, and the next morning, January 14, Frémont with his battalion marched into Los Angeles. In his report to the Government, January 15, Stockton wrote: "Not being able to negotiate with me, and having lost the battles of the 8th and 9th, the Californians met Frémont on the 12th inst., on his way here, who, not knowing what had occurred, entered into the capitulation with them which I now send you; and although I refused to do it myself, I thought best to approve it."

It is probable that when Stockton wrote the

foregoing he did not know that Frémont did know what had occurred, having been enlightened by a special messenger from Kearny, and even knew where to send a message to the camp of the defeated army.

The quarrel between Kearny and Stockton was now in progress, each claiming the right to organize a civil government, and each approved Frémont's treaty of Cahuenga, and were friendly with Frémont, who seemed to hold a sort of balance of power between the rival commanders. Stockton had already planned a civil government, the execution of which had been delayed by the Los Angeles revolt, although he already styled himself Governor and Commander-in-chief, thus precluding the intentions of Kearny, who according to his instructions had intended to start the government with himself at the head.

While at San Diego, Kearny had refused to accept the offer of Stockton to take command of the expedition against Los Angeles, probably because of humiliation felt from the disastrous effects of the battle of San Pascual, and that Stockton's arrangements for the march were nearly completed. The war now being over in California, he doubtless thought that the time had come for him to assert what he thought were his rights; and this may account for his sending a messenger immediately on the occupation of Los Angeles, to Frémont at San Fernando, requesting the latter to report to him for assistance when needed. When Frémont was at Cahuenga he sent Major Russell to Los Angeles in advance to learn who was actually in command — Kearny or Stockton. Russell called first on Kearny and learned that he recognized Stockton as Commander-in-chief. Russell then reported to Stockton, and on the 14th Stockton tendered to Frémont and Russell their respective commissions as Governor and Secretary of State.

The quarrel between Kearny and Stockton became open on the 16th, when the former ordered Stockton either to show his authority from the Government or take no further action in relation to a civil organization. Stockton declined to obey the General's order, on the ground that the conquest had been completed and the civil government put in operation before his arrival. He also suspended Kearny from the command of troops conferred on him at San Diego, as he had the right to do so far as sailors and marines were concerned. Kearny then ordered Frémont to make no changes in his battalion, which order Frémont declined to obey, on the ground that he had received his appointment from Stockton, and that on his arrival at Los Angeles Kearny had recognized Stockton as the commander, and Frémont further advised Kearny that he would receive orders only from Stockton. At a private interview the next day Kearny offered to make Frémont Governor if he would take his side of the controversy, which offer he honorably refused to accept. Kearny, finding his authority ignored by Stockton and Frémont, and having no troops with which to enforce his orders, on the 18th started for San Diego with his dragoons.

On the 29th Lieutenant-Colonel Philip St. George Cook arrived at San Diego with the Mormon battalion 300 strong, and reported to General Kearny, who stationed them at San Luis Rey, to await further developments. Kearny then sailed on the Cyane, January 31, and reached Monterey, February 8. Here he found Commodore W. B. Shubrick, who had arrived January 22, in the Independence, to succeed Stockton in command of the Pacific squadron. Shubrick recognized Kearny's authority as military Commander-in-chief and disapproved of Stockton's act in organizing a civil government.

February 12 positive orders were received from Washington that the senior officer of the land forces should be the civil Governor; and accordingly, on the 1st of March Shubrick issued a circular in which Kearny was announced as Governor, and Monterey named as the capital, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cook was made Military Commandante of the Southern District, with headquarters at Los Angeles. Frémont was ordered to deliver in person at

Monterey all public documents under his control appertaining to the government of California. This was when he made his famous ride from Los Angeles to Monterey, a distance of about 400 miles, March 22–25, and back to Los Angeles by the 29th, traveling over 800 miles in eight and a half days, being continuously in the saddle for about 100 hours. He was accompanied by his faithful friend Jesus Pico, and Jacob Dodson.

March 23, 1847, Lieutenant-Colonel Cook arrived from San Luis Rey with the dragoons and four companies of the Mormon battalion.

Colonel R. B. Mason arrived at Los Angeles April 7 from Monterey, as inspector of troops and to settle any accounts against the Government. The feelings between Mason and Frémont were not the best; and on the 14th, when they had a conversation in regard to some horses, Mason was offended at Frémont's language and said, "None of your insolence, sir, or I will put you in irons." On Frémont being informed that Mason would hold himself responsible for these words, he sent Major Reading with a demand for an apology, followed on refusal by a challenge to a duel. Mason accepted the same evening, and double-barreled shot-guns were chosen as the weapons; but the next day Mason announced the necessity of postponing the duel until they should meet at Monterey, for which place he started two days later. The intended duel, however, was prevented by Kearny's positive orders.

May 9, 1847, General Kearny arrived at Los Angeles, having come to San Pedro from Monterey on the Lexington, and was accompanied by Colonel Jonathan D. Stevenson, with companies E and G of the New York Volunteers. Cook resigned as Commander of the Southern District, and was succeeded by Colonel Stevenson. Kearny returned to Monterey, and Frémont followed him. May 31 Kearny left Monterey for the East, taking Frémont with him, under military orders. His subsequent court-martial at Washington are matters of national history.

March 24 the Mormon battalion was set to work building a fort on the hill, at a point where is now the intersection of Rock and Fort streets; and on July 15 all the Mormons were mustered out by Lieutenant Smith, having refused an offer of discharge on condition of enlisting for five years as dragoons; and on the 20th one company of Mormon volunteers was mustered into the service as volunteers for the additional term of six months. On the 25th they started for San Diego, where they served their time.

An unusual degree of interest attaches itself to the history of the New York Volunteers, which was organized in 1846 by Colonel Jonathan D. Stevenson. A part of them sailed from New York Harbor September 26, 1846, in three different ships, followed a few months later by the remainder of the regiment, in three more vessels. It required 180 days to make the voyage, by way of Cape Horn. Company E, which was stationed at Los Angeles, was recruited by Nelson Taylor, Thomas H. Ferris and William E. Cutrell, who were, upon its organization, elected, and subsequently commissioned Captain and First and Second Lieutenants. This company was formed principally from the east side of New York City, while many came from the Ninth Ward on the west side. Part of the company came on the ship Thomas H. Perkins and part on the transport Brutus. The company remained at Los Angeles till September 18, 1848, when it was mustered out of service. The following is a list of its members, as taken from Francis D. Clark's history of the regiment:

COMPANY E.

Survivors, 1883.

Captain Nelson Taylor, South Norwalk, Conn.
Lieutenant Edward Williams, Oakland.
Corporal William Boyers, San Francisco.
Ezekiel Bullock, San Francisco.
Castor Briggs, San Francisco.
John A. Bartlett, Cambridgeport, Mass.
George W. Canfield, Philadelphia, Pa.
George J. Graff, San Francisco.
Isaac C. Johnson, Astoria, Oregon.
George W. M. Leonard, New York City.
Sergeant John M. O'Neil, San Francisco.

John H. Welsh, New York City.
Henry J. Wohlgemuth, San Francisco.

Supposed to be Living.

Anthony W. Lowery was at San Francisco in 1878; Elijah Snyder was at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1875; and Alexander Souervoit was in Los Angeles in 1877.

Whereabouts Unknown.

Corp'l Henry Ackley,
J. C. Burton, Musician,
Charles D. Blair,
William Baxter,
Washington Brusle,
Charles Brown,
Henry Bogart,
Robert Buckle,
Franklin Ball,
Benjamin Barry,
Timothy Baldwin,
Corporal L. M. Calder,
George Clark,
Henry T. Chichester,
James Deas,
Jacob Driehen,
Eli B. Forbes,
Alfred Foley,
Edward Golden,
Mortimer J. Hamlin,
James Henry,
Walter Hutcheon,
Thomas Hearn,
John C. Hitchcock,
Benj. F. Humphrey,
John Hall,
George W. Jamieson,
Charles M. Kintring,
A. J. Kennersly,
John A. Lambert,
Burnett Legare,
James Linton,
James McGill,
Wm. H. Mitchell,
Ludlam Morrison,
John H. Moore,
Thomas Murphy,
Wm. G. McGranaghan,
Alexander Owens,
Jacob Olstay,
Charles Perkins,
Edward Parker,
James Plunkett,
Wm. Plummer,
James Richards,
John W. Ramsey,
Samuel Roberts,
John M. Smith,
John S. Swarts,
Lewis Snitter,
Garrett Stack,
John Vorhees,
William Vinson,
Wm. Winnie,
Moses White,
John Wylie,
Archibald Waddell,
Philip Wafenback,
Edward Yeamans.

Deceased.

Lieutenant William E. Cutrell, San Francisco, May 28, 1868.

Lieutenant Thomas L. Vermule, San José.

Jackson Brusle, Contra Costa County, February 14, 1854.

Nicholas Blair, Los Angeles, September 26, 1855.

Charles H. Bartlett, San Francisco, May 15, 1881.

Joseph Brockee, drowned in Stanislaus River, March, 1849.

Nathan B. Dey, Los Angeles, July 7, 1848.

Peter Earle, Sacramento, January 12, 1871.

Patrick Ford, killed by Rogue River Indians in 1866.

William H. Legare, Los Angeles, December 9, 1847.

Louis Mark, date and place unknown.

Thomas Meehan, killed by a steamboat explosion on the San Joaquin River, October 19, 1853.

Dennis Meehan, killed at Stockton in the fall of 1849.

Lewis Parker, date and place unknown.

John Taylor, New York, April 28, 1879.

Andrew Thaffer, San Francisco, May 3, 1879.

Jacob Van Pelt, San Francisco, November 15, 1849.

James T. Campbell, San Francisco, 1853.

John B. Kiernan, Stockton, California, 186–.

Burnett Legare, at sea, 1866.

George McPherson, Morrisania, New York, February 20, 1869.

James McManus, San Francisco, 1852.

Charles McMillan, San Francisco, 186–.

Henry S. Morton, Stockton, California, 1854.

Lieutenant Thomas L. Vermule, Stockton, California, May 7, 1856.

John Milliken, Santa Clara County, about 1878.

Walter Hutcheon, Brooklyn, New York, February 15, 1880.

Sergeant Abraham Van Riper, on the Mokelumne River, in the winter of 1848–'49.

COMPANY G.

This company was organized under the direction of Matthew R. Stevenson, a son of the Colonel, to which he was subsequently elected Captain, and made the voyage to San Francisco in the ship Thomas H. Perkins. On the 3d of April, in company with D, E and I, he sailed for Monterey, in the United States store-ship, Lexington. In May this and Company E re-embarked in the Lexington for San Pedro, taking post at Los Angeles, the headquarters of the regiment, where Company G remained until they were discharged from the service, September 18, 1848.

Survivors, 1883.

Lieutenant John McH. Hollingsworth, Georgetown, D. C.

Lieutenant Jeremiah Sherwood, New York City.
James H. Adams, San Francisco.
Frederic Jantzen, San Francisco.
John Kleinshooth, Germany.
Thomas Nisbitt, Scott River, Siskiyou County.
E. D. Shirland, Auburn, Placer County.
John Schumaker, Los Angeles.
Charles Schroter, San Francisco.
Adolph Pfiester, San José.
Augustus Tieroff, San Francisco.
Thomas J. Wells, New York City.
Robert Wilson, Vallejo.

Supposed to be Living.

Herman Chaqueth was at San Francisco in 1874.
Frederick Coyan was at Vallejo in 1874.
Corporal James Y. Falkner was in Oregon in 1878.
Francis Freshe was at San Francisco in 1874.
John H. Stevens was at Stockton in 1874.

Whereabouts Unknown.

Frederic Boinger,	Joseph P. Lynch, Corpl.
Titus Bennett,	Francis Linder,
Emile Burgeman,	Alex. B. Malcolm.
John Connell, Sergt.,	Herman Montriel.
Patrick Caultfield,	Edward Miller.
David Caultfield,	Valentine Miller,
John Clark,	Charles Miller,
James Cummings	Joseph Mark,
James A. Colgan,	William McDonald,
Charles Copenger,	John Myers,
Otto Corning,	Charles Northman,
Emil Cuvellier,	Charles Osborne,
Cortey Comstock,	Max William Pfeiffer,
John Dunne,	James Phillips,
Thomas Dooley,	John Ruth,
Augustus Diddleson,	William Russell,
Alfred Edmonson,	John M. Rose,
John Euth,	Jacob Reish,
George Eaton,	James Rowan,
James Fitzsimmons,	George Robinson, Sergt.
James T. Goodwill,	Emanuel Swab,
Matthew O. Hanton,	Gustaff Shislylind, Mus.
George Jackson, Sergt.,	Frederic Shultze,
George Jackson, 2d "	Henry Siltzer,
Fred. Johnson, Corp.	Ernest Schimer,
John Jones,	Charles Saxton,
Julius Kaufman,	Walter Taylor, Sergt.,
William A. Fennedy,	Michael Tinkerman,
Lewis Kurtz,	Truman Upson,
Henry Lawrence, Mus.	John Vallely,
Augustus Lipper,	James Warren,
Martin DeLong,	William Wells,
Henry Lewis,	William M. Wheeler,

Charles A. Webster (1st.)

Deceased.

Captain Matthew R. Stevenson, at Sackett Harbor, January 2, 1863.
Allen Andrews, at Los Angeles, December 9, 1847.
Thomas Bosque, at Los Angeles, August 7, 1847.
Vincent Bultice, date and place unknown.
Charles C. Grinnell, date and place unknown.
Jerome Hart, at Shasta, February 4, 1852.
William Hopper, at Los Angeles, July 12, 1847.
Robert Hammer, at Spanish Bar, American River, 1849.
James Meehan, Sergeant, killed at Los Angeles, 185–.
William B. Osbourn, at Los Angeles, July 31, 1867.
Lieutenant Jeremiah Sherwood, New York City, March 14, 1883.
John Sullivan, at San Luis Ray, August 25, 1848.
William B. Travers, Sergeant, at Los Angeles, December 10, 1847.
Francois Thorner, at Los Angeles, July 31, 1848.
H. H. F. Toye, at Grenada, Nicaragua, 1856.
Augustus Tittle, at San Francisco, February 1, 1868.
Henery Uhrbrook, at Santa Clara, 1875.
James Vanderboeck, at San Francisco, September 23, 1849.
Thomas J. West, date and place unknown.
Charles A. Webster (2d), at Los Angeles, August 17, 1847.
George Wort, at San Francisco, April 5, 1847.
Philip Farr, at Dutch Flat, California.

The first Fourth of July celebration in Los Angeles was held according to the following order:

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN MILITARY DISTRICT, CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES, July 2, 1847.

Order No. 1.—The anniversary of the birthday of American Independence will be celebrated at this port in a manner as worthy of the occasion as our means will admit, and if we cannot greet its return by a display of as much pomp and ceremony as will no doubt be made at many ports within our native land, we will

be unsurpassed by a proper demonstration of that pure, heartfelt joy which should animate the heart of every lover of freedom and free institutions throughout the civilized world upon the happy return of this glorious day.

At sunrise a Federal salute will be fired from the field-work on the hill which commands this town, and for the first time from this point the American standard will be displayed.

At 10 o'clock every soldier at this post will be under arms. The detachment of the Seventh Regiment of New York Volunteers and the First Regiment of United States Dragoons (dismounted) will be marched to the field-work on the hill, under the command of their senior officers present, when, together with the Mormon battalion, the whole will be formed at 11 o'clock, A. M. into a hollow square, when the Declaration of Independence will be read.

At the close of this ceremony the field-works will be dedicated and appropriately named, and at 12 o'clock a national salute will be fired, which will close the ceremonies of the day.

Lieutenant Smith, commanding detachment of United States Dragoons, will cause a proper detail to be made from his command to fire the salute.

The field-work at this post having been planned, and the work conducted entirely by Acting Assistant Quartermaster Davidson, of the First Regiment Dragoons, he is requested to hoist upon it, for the first time, on the morning of the Fourth, the American standard.

It is the custom of our country to confer on its fortifications the name of some distinguished individual who has rendered important services to his country, either in the councils of the nation or on the battle-field. The commandant has therefore determined, unless the Department of War shall otherwise direct, to confer upon the field-work erected at the port of Los Angeles the name of one who was regarded by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance as a perfect specimen of an American officer, and whose character for the reputation he had acquired in the field for his gallantry as an officer and soldier, and his life was sacrificed in the conquest of this Territory at the battle of San Pasqual. The commander directs that from and after the 4th instant it shall bear the name of Moore.

Circumstances over which we have no control have prevented the command at this port being completely uniformed, but each officer and soldier will appear on the Fourth with the perfect equipments of his corps as far as he has them; and most perfect cleanliness, as well in arms and accoutrements as in person, will be required of all. Each department will be minutely inspected before assembling on the hill.

By order of

COL. J. D. STEVENSON,
J. C. BONNYCASTLE,
First Lieut. and Adjt.

Stephen C. Foster translated the Declaration of Independence into the Spanish language, and the Mexicans here thus heard it for the first time.

July 17, 1848, Pio Pico arrived at San Gabriel, on his return from Sonora, without a passport. Going to San Fernando he summoned J. M. Covarrubias, his former secretary, and on the 22d addressed official letters to both Stevenson and Mason (now acting Governor) informing them that he came in consequence of the armistice of February 29, as the Mexican Governor of California, to establish in the towns of this Territory the benefits of said armistice, and ask for the issuing of corresponding orders to carry his mission into effect. Colonel Stevenson referred the matter to Governor Mason, and gave him to understand that he must abstain from conversation tending to foment discontent. Pico then went to his ranch at Santa Margarita, to await Mason's reply. The reply came in the form of an order of arrest, and Pico was imprisoned a short time at Los Angeles, but was released August 8, when news came of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which was concluded February 22 and ratified at Washington March 10, and at Querétero May 30, thus putting an end to the war, and giving California to the United States.

THE FOUR CANNON.

On the southeast corner of Main and Commercial streets are planted two old cannon, mouths down, while on the old court-house steps are two more cannon mounted on wooden frames. The guns were brought here at an early day, and were used in the battle of Cahu

enga by the revolutionary forces under Don Pio Pico, against Governor Manuel Micheltorena, February 7, 1845. On the approach of Commodore Stockton from San Pedro, in August, 1846, the Mexicans buried them on the mesa east of Boyle Heights when Governor Pico fled to Mexico. Lieutenant Archibald H. Gillespie, on being informed where the guns were concealed, had them dug up and brought to his barracks. Subsequently came the outbreak under Sérbulo Barelas, and Gillespie was besieged. Through Captain B. D. Wilson, then a prisoner of the Mexicans, negotiations were concluded with Gillespie, whereby he evacuated the town, and took the guns with him to San Pedro, promising to there return them to the Mexicans. On arriving at San Pedro, however, he had the guns spiked, their cascabels broken off, and the guns themselves filled with small gravel well packed in, and then rolled into the sea at low water as far as possible. When the news came to Los Angeles of the manner in which their guns had been treated, there was great excitement, and the hotter-headed made threats against the lives of the American prisoners in retaliation, which was all prevented by General Andrés Pico, who was reinstated in command. The frigate Savannah arrived at San Pedro and Gillespie and his men were transferred to her, and on his representation that the Californians had no artillery, Captain Mervin landed 250 sailors and marines and marched on Los Angeles to retake the pueblo. In this matter Gillespie was mistaken, as the disastrous result to the Americans at the battle of Dominguez Ranch proved on the next day. The Mexicans had the famous Woman's gun, a small bronze cannon which had been fastened to a block, and used for many years at the old church at the plaza in Los Angeles City. Before Stockton's arrival this gun had been hid in a cane patch of the garden of Doña Clara Cota de Reyes, on the east side of Alameda street, about 100 yards below First street. When the four old cannon were brought back from the mesa, Doña Clara and her daughter took the bronze cannon out of the cane patch and buried it. After this it was used at the battle of the Dominguez Ranch. A blacksmith hammered balls to fit it, and Ramon and Marimo Valenzuela, with riatas attached to the poles of the carriage and the horns of their saddles, pulled the gun, and Tynacio Aguilen, "el artillero," was gunner. The Americans came near effecting its capture in the battle. The Old Woman's gun was on exhibition at the New Orleans Exhibition in 1885, and had a label reading: "Trophy 53, No. 63, Class 7. Used by Mexico against the United States at the Dominguez Ranch, October 6, 1846; at San Gabriel River and the Mesa, January 8 and 9, 1847. Used by the United States forces against Mexico at Mazatlan, November 11, 1847; Urios (crew all killed or wounded) Palos Prietos, December 13, 1847, and Lower California, at San José, February 15, 1848."

In 1849 the four guns were taken from the San Pedro Beach, where they had laid in the salt water for three years, and brought to Los Angeles and placed at the street corners. In 1881, when the first centennial of the city was celebrated, two of the guns were placed on the old court-house steps, where they still remain.





OLD BALDY IN WINTER.

THE COUNTY.

CHAPTER IX.

THE history of Los Angeles County since the close of the Mexican War now covers a period of more than four decades, of which the annals of the city naturally fill the larger part. During the first decade begins the history of El Monte and San Pedro. With the civil war came the Wilmington barracks. After the civil war there was a large immigration, several large Mexican ranches were divided into many small farms, and such places as Compton, Downey, Norwalk, San Fernando, Santa Monica and Pasadena sprang into existence. In 1876 the Southern Pacific Railroad came, affording easy communication with the outside world. That speculative fever known as a boom raged awhile, and was followed by a financial depression. About 1882 there was an upward turn in the tide which reached its flood in 1887. Men and money flowed in freely and abundantly. The excitement was increased by the arrival of the Santa Fé Railroad system in 1885. The city grew to astonishing proportions, the country was rapidly settled, towns were laid out, and enterprises were established; and, while the land boom died away, the spirit of progress still remains, and history continues to be rapidly made.

Three times have there been divisions of the county. Kern County received a large slice in 1851; San Bernardino County was set off in 1853, and Orange County in 1889. With the increase of population that the resources justify there will probably be still further divisions.

It is now in order to rehearse the story of American occupation, and a glorious one it is. Compared with the former times under Spanish and Mexican rule, it is as the strong sunlight which the year round floods its mountains and mesas, while the latter is like its own romantic moonlight which still lingers on its decaying missions and ranchos.

Los Angeles is one of the original twenty-seven counties of the State of California which were created by an act of the first Legislature held at San José, passed February 18, 1850. When California was under Spanish rule it was simply a northwestern frontier province of New Spain. In 1804 Alta (Upper) and Baja California were made separate provinces, the dividing line being that agreed upon between the Franciscan and Dominican orders of Catholic priests, which was an east and west line between the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean, marked by a cross erected about forty-five miles south of San Diego. After Mexican independence in 1822, Alta California was divided into two grand prefectures, those of Los Angeles and Monterey. Two such prefects were afterward established at Santa Bárbara and San José, and in 1829 *ayuntamientos* (city councils) were held at all four. From 1831 to 1840 there existed five districts, namely: San

Diego, Los Angeles, Santa Bárbara, Monterey and San Francisco; but their exact boundaries were never accurately defined. The only portion of California then settled was a narrow strip along the southwestern shore; everything north and east of this was a *terra incognita*.

One of the first duties of the first Legislature was the division of the State into counties. The task was assigned to a committee, of which Don Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo was chairman. The result of the labors of this committee is given in Chapter XV. of the Statutes of California, passed at the first session of the Legislature, begun September 15, 1849, and ended April 22, 1850, at San José. The twenty-seven counties then organized were as follows: Butte, Branciforte, Calaveras, Colusi, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Los Angeles, Marin, Mariposa, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, Sacramento, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Bárbara, Santa Clara, Shasta, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Trinity, Tuolumne, Yolo and Yuba. The boundaries of Los Angeles County were then defined as follows:

SECTION 3.—Beginning on the coast of the Pacific, at the southern boundary of the farm called Triumfo, and running thence along the summit of the ridge of hills called Santa Susanna to the northwestern boundary of the farm called San Francisco; thence along the northern and northeastern boundary of said farm of San Francisco to the farm called Pino; thence in a line running due northeast to the summit of the Coast Range; thence along the summit of said range to the western boundary of San Diego County; thence in a due southerly direction along said boundary to the source of the creek San Mateo; thence down said creek San Mateo to the coast, and three English miles into the sea; thence in a northwesterly direction, parallel with the coast, to a point three miles from land, and opposite to the southern boundary of the farm called Triumfo; and thence to the shore at said boundary, which was the point of beginning, including the islands of Santa Catalina and San Clemente. The seat of justice shall be Los Angeles.

Under this act Los Angeles County comprised the whole of what is now San Bernardino County, and also a large part of what is now Kern County. This act, together with several acts amendatory thereto, were repealed by an act of the second Legislature, passed April 25, 1851, which defined the boundaries of Los Angeles County as follows:

SECTION 3.—Beginning on the coast of the Pacific, at a point parallel with the northern boundary of the rancho called Malaga; thence in a direction so as to include said rancho to the northwest corner of the rancho known as Triumfo, running on the northerly line of the same to the northeast corner; thence to the summit of the ridge of hills called Santa Susanna; thence in a direct line to the rancho of Casteyne and Lejon, and along their northern line to the northeastern corners; and from thence in a northeast line to the eastern boundary of the State, and along said boundary line to the junction of the northern boundary of San Diego County with the Colorado; thence following said line to the Pacific Ocean, and three miles therein; thence in a northwesterly direction, parallel with the coast, to a point three miles from land, and opposite to the southern boundary of the rancho called Malaga; and thence east to the place of beginning, including the islands of Santa Catalina and San Clemente. The seat of justice shall be at Los Angeles.

By an act entitled "An Act for dividing the county of Los Angeles, and making a new county therefrom, to be called San Bernardino County," approved April 26, 1853, it was provided:—

SECTION 3.—The county of Los Angeles is hereby divided as follows: Beginning at a point where a due south line, drawn from the highest peak of the Sierra de Santiago, intersects the northern boundary of San Diego County; thence running along the summit of said Sierra to the Santa Ana River, between the ranch of Sierra and the residence of Bernardo Yorba; thence across the Santa Ana River, along the summit of the range of hills that lie between the Coyote and Chino (leaving the ranches of Ontiveras and Ybana to the west of this line), to the southeast corner of the ranch of San José; thence along the eastern boundaries of said ranch, and of San Antonio and the western and northern boundaries of Cucaimonga Ranch, to the ravine of Cucai-

monga; thence up said ravine to its source in the Coast Range; thence due north to the northern boundary of Los Angeles County; thence northeast to the State line; thence along the State line to the northern boundary line of San Diego County; thence westerly along the northern boundary of San Diego to the place of beginning.

SEC. 4.—The eastern portion of Los Angeles County, so cut off, shall be called San Bernardino County, and the seat of justice thereof shall be at such place as the majority of voters shall determine at the first county election, hereinafter provided to be held in such county, and shall remain at the place so designated until changed by the people, as provided by law.

By an act approved March 26, 1856, amending the act of April 25, 1851, the boundaries of Los Angeles County were prescribed as follows:

SECTION 1. Beginning on the coast of the Pacific at a point parallel with the northern boundary of the rancho called Malaga; thence in a direction so as to include said rancho to the northwest corner of the rancho called Triumfo, running on the northerly line of the same to the northeast corner; thence to the summit of the ridge of hills called Santa Susanna; thence in a direct line to the northwestermost corner of the tract of land called Castec, where it approaches nearer to or touches the tract of land called Yejon, up and along its western line to the northwestern corner thereof; thence along the northern line of the said tract of land called the Tejon to its northeastermost corner; thence in a northeast line to the eastern boundary of the State; thence along said boundary line to the junction of the northern boundary line of San Diego County with the Colorado River; thence along the boundary line of San Diego County to the Coast Range to the boundary line of San Bernardino County; thence down and along the boundary line of said San Bernardino County to the boundary line of San Diego County; thence to the Pacific Ocean; thence along the coast of said ocean to the point of commencement, including the islands upon said coast.

The easterly portion of the county, as above defined, would appear to have already formed the county of San Bernardino under the act of April 26, 1853. This mistake was corrected by an act approved April 2, 1857, which defined the limits of San Bernardino County, and declared the acts of the authorities of said county in the meantime to have the same force and effect as if the above amendment of 1856 had never been passed. (See Hittell's General Laws, Sec. 1,155).

By an act approved April 2, 1866, entitled "An act to create the county of Kern, to define its boundaries, and to provide for its organization," it is provided:—

SECTION 1. There shall be formed out of portions of Tulare and Los Angeles counties a new county, to be called Kern.

SEC. 2. The boundaries of Kern County shall be as follows: Commencing at a point on the western boundary line of Tulare County two miles due south of the sixth standard south of the Mount Diablo base line; thence due east to the western boundary of Inyo County; thence southerly and easterly following the western boundary of Inyo County and northern boundary of Los Angeles County to the northeast boundary of Los Angeles County; thence south along the eastern boundary of Los Angeles County to the line between townships eight and nine, north of the San Bernardino base line; thence due west to the Tulare County line; thence southerly along the said Tulare County line to the southwest corner of Tulare County; thence northerly following along the western boundary of Tulare County to the place of beginning.

In June, 1869, the line between Los Angeles and Kern counties as now existent was agreed upon and run by George W. Orth, for Kern County, and William P. Reynolds, for Los Angeles County. The present boundaries of Los Angeles County are defined by Hittell's Code (1876) as follows:

SECTION 3,945. Beginning at the southeast corner of Santa Bárbara, in the Pacific Ocean, at a point on extension line of the northern boundary of the rancho called Malaga, western corner; thence northeasterly, so as to include said rancho, to the northwest corner of the rancho called Triumfo, running on northerly line of the same to the northeast corner thereof; thence to the summit of the ridge of hills called Santa Susanna; thence in a direct line northwesterly to the southwest corner of Kern, as

established in section 3,941, forming the northwest corner of Los Angeles; thence east, on southern line of Kern to the western line of San Bernardino, as established in section 3,943; thence southerly on western line of San Bernardino to its point of intersection with northern line of San Diego, as established in said section; thence southwesterly on San Diego line, as established in section 3,944, to northwest corner of San Diego, in Pacific Ocean; thence northwesterly, along ocean shore to place of beginning, including the islands of Santa Catalina, San Clemente and the islands off the coast included in Los Angeles County.

County seat, Los Angeles.

By an act of the Legislature of 1889, the county of Orange was set off from Los Angeles, including the southeastern part of the county. The bill, as introduced by Hon. E. E. Edwards, defines the boundaries of Orange County as follows:

Beginning at a point in the Pacific Ocean three miles southwest of the center of the mouth of Coyote Creek, proceeding up said creek in a northeasterly direction, until it intersects the township line between townships three south, of ranges ten and eleven west; thence north on said township line to the northwest corner of section six, township three south, range ten west; thence east on said township line until it intersects the boundary line between San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties; thence along said boundary southeasterly until it intersects the boundary line of San Diego County; thence along said line southwest until it reaches the Pacific Coast; thence in the same direction to a point three miles in said Pacific Ocean; thence in northwesterly line parallel to said coast to the point of beginning.

THE TRANSITION FROM MEXICAN TO AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Says Benjamin Hayes:

"A thousand things combined to smooth the asperities of war. Frémont had been courteous and gay; Mason was just and firm. The natural good temper of the population favored a speedy and perfect conciliation. The American officers at once found themselves happy in every circle. In suppers, balls, visiting in town and country, the hours glided away with pleasing reflections. For hospitality the families were unrivalled through the world, and really were glad that it had not been worse at San Gabriel. 'Men capable of such actions ought not to have been shot,' they said in softest Castilian, admiring the American dash and daring displayed on that occasion. General Andrés Pico and his *compadre* Lieutenant Stoneman, made the race against Sutler Sam Haight and a native turfman—when Old Oso of the Picos and Workman, staked by the General and Lieutenant, beat Dr. Nicolas Den's 'Champion of Santa Bárbara,' name forgotten, a thousand yards. On the other side a fascination seized them for the Queen of Angels. Army officers are believed to be no indifferent judges of wine. Dr. Griffin says the day after their entry—'It is of excellent flavor; as good as I ever tasted. The white wine is particularly fine. I ate of a fine orange. Taking everything into consideration this is decidedly one of the most desirable places in which I have ever been.'"

It was the policy of the American Government, after obtaining possession of California, to make just as few changes as possible in the methods by which the people had been ruled, and to which they had for generations been accustomed. Thus, after the treaty of peace had become operative, the laws of Mexico were retained in full force, and under these civil officers were appointed, having exactly the same functions and the same titles as formerly.

The ayuntamiento (town council), which had closed its sessions July 4, 1846, at the first sound of war, was restored in every detail according to the Mexican laws. The familiar words "*Dios y Libertad*" (God and Liberty), authenticated their official communication among themselves as if the Mexican banner were flying. The election took place February 10, 1847; the first meeting was on February 20. Its members were: First Alcalde and President, Don José Salazar; Second Alcalde, Don Enrique

Abila; Regidores (councilmen), Don Miguel N. Pryor, Don Rafael Gallardo, Don Julian Chavez, Don José Antonio Yorba; Síndico (treasurer), Don José Vicente Guerrero; Secretary, Don Ygnacio Coronel.

In December, 1847, the people of Los Angeles elected a new ayuntamiento, to take office January 1, following. But it was the wish of Colonel R. B. Mason, then military Governor of California, that civil offices throughout the Territory should henceforth be filled, at least partly, by Americans. With this view he appointed Stephen C. Foster (interpreter to Colonel J. D. Stevenson) first alcalde, and José Vicente Guerrero, second alcalde, of Los Angeles. These appointments being made known to the two gentlemen elected to those offices they consented to give way, but it was understood that the regidores and syndic elected by the people should qualify and serve. The sequel is best related in Mr. Foster's own words (we quote from one of his published letters):

"Colonel Stevenson was determined to have our inauguration done in style. So, on the day appointed, he, together with myself and colleague, escorted by a guard of soldiers, proceeded from the Colonel's quarters (which was the house now occupied as a stable by Ferguson & Rose) to the alcalde's office, which was where the City of Paris store now stands, on Main street. There we found the retiring ayuntamiento and the new one awaiting our arrival. The oath of office was to be administered by the retiring first alcalde, as stated. We knelt to take the oath, when we found they had changed their minds, and the alcalde told us that if two of their number were to be kicked out, they would all go. So they all marched out and left us in possession. Here was a dilemma; but Colonel Stevenson was equal to the emergency, and said he could give us a swear as well as the alcalde. So we stood up and he administered to us an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and administer justice in accordance with Mexican law. I then knew as much about Mexican law as I did about Chinese, and my colleague knew as much as I did. Guerrero gathered up the books that pertained to his office and took them to his house, where he established his office, and I took the archives and records across the street to a house I had rented, where Perry & Riley's building now stands, and there I was duly installed for the next seventeen months, the first American alcalde and carpet-bagger in Los Angeles.

"The late Abel Stearns was afterward appointed Syndic. We had instructions from Governor Mason to make no grants of land, but to attend only to criminal and civil business, and the current municipal affairs. Criminal offenders had been formerly punished by being confined in irons in the calaboose, which then stood on the north side of the plaza, but I induced the Colonel to loan me balls and chains, and I had a chain-gang organized for labor on the public works, under the charge of a gigantic old Mexican soldier, armed with carbine and cutlass, who soon had his gang under good discipline, and who boasted that he could get twice as much work out of his men as could be got out of the soldiers in the chain-gang of the garrison."

This office he held until May 21 of the ensuing year, displaying superior skill in its various and often difficult business. The irrigation system every season had been a source of perplexity to the officers, and inconvenience and losses to the people, who never could find more than some temporary expedient to keep up the toma (dam) so necessary for the cultivation of the 103 vineyards and gardens then existing. In February after his appointment, by a measure executed at insignificant cost to each proprietor, he put it in a condition that was not disturbed until the great freshet of 1861–'62. This civic-military rule lasted from January 1, 1848, to May 21, 1849. On the 17th of that month, under an order of Major Graham, Los Angeles ceased to be a military station of the United States.

In December, 1848, after peace was restored, Mr. Foster (by order of Governor Mason) had called an election under Mexican law, for an ayuntamiento to take the place of that then in

office. No attention being paid to this notice, the officers were instructed by the Governor to hold over until such time as the people should be willing to hold an election. In May, 1849, a second attempt proved more successful. The new ayuntamiento was inaugurated on the 21st. Its members were: First Alcalde and President, Don José del Carmen Lugo; Second Alcalde, Don Juan Sepúlveda; Regidores, Don José Lopez, Don Francisco Ruis, Don Francisco Ocampo, Don Tomás A. Sanchez; Síndico, Don Juan Temple; Secretary, Don Jesus Guirado. "Ord's Survey" of the city and other measures attest their usefulness. Their successors from January 2, 1850, were: First Alcalde and President, Abel Stearns; Second Alcalde, Ignacio del Valle; Regidores, David W. Alexander, Benjamin D. Wilson, José L. Sepúlveda, Manuel Garfias; Síndico, Francisco Figueroa; Secretary, Jesus Guirado, who held office until the city and county governments were organized under the State law.

December 9, 1847, a little after midnight, preparing to load a cannon at the guard-house, situated on the hillside where was the mansion of ex-Senator Bush, a careless soldier exploded a box of cartridges. Everything was thrown into the air—walls, soldiers; some of the timbers fell over into Main street. Not one adobe was left standing upon another. Four were killed outright and twelve wounded, dragoons and men of Stevenson's regiment. It was immediately rebuilt of adobes. The accident grew out of an alarm produced by a sentinel who hailed a horse or cow grazing upon the hill, and for want of answer, fired. Carefully inquiring among residents of that period, and consulting the archives which are fully extant, not the slightest trace of any movement is visible among the Californians against the existing authorities, nor any real ground for suspicion or alarm at any time after January, 1847, says Hayes.

In April, 1848, a special court, consisting of Stephen C. Foster and Abel Stearns, was appointed for the trial of several members of the Mormon Battalion at Los Angeles, on the charge of passing counterfeit gold coin. Each had a separate trial before a jury, and Lieutenant Ruel Barrus was found guilty, confessing that he played monte with counterfeit money, and was sentenced to five years' hard labor; but Governor Mason, in consideration of his youth and other palliating circumstances, reduced his term to one year. The others were acquitted.

The discovery of the mines in the year 1848 carried away many of the native population; created a new demand for the horses and cattle which the rancheros could so amply supply; brought a multitude of immigrants from Sonora, as well as from the United States, and left the people at home here in a state of perpetual exaltation and excitement. During the summer of 1849 and winter and spring of 1850, Los Angeles was a thoroughfare of travel. Few could be induced to stop long. Every head was turned toward the northern El Dorado. Through the summer of 1850 thirty Americans could be counted, and most of these without families. With or without means the in-comers had crowded forward; seldom destitute, for their necessities when known had met a generous response from the bounty of the "Lugo family" at San Bernardino, a Williams at Chino, a Rowland and a Workman at La Puente. Nor only from these—native Californian liberality everywhere opened its full hand to the way-worn stranger.

In September, 1848, Colonel Stevenson left for San Francisco. January, 1849, a squadron of Second Dragoons, Major Montgomery Pike Graham commanding, fresh from Mexico, was posted at this city. His officers were: Captain Kane, Quartermaster; Captain D. H. Rucker; Lieutenants Cave J. Couts, Givens, Sturgiss, Campbell, Evans and Wilson. Captain Rufus Ingalls was here in this year as Quartermaster. The arrival of Major Graham relieved Company C, First Dragoons, which then marched for Sonoma, under its officers as before mentioned, and the Surgeon, Dr. Griffin.

From 1850 to 1860, and thereabouts, the cat-

tle trade and shipment of grapes were the main reliance for money. The cattle sold to go out of the county in the former year were estimated at 15,000 head, at $15 per head. Subsequent years, until 1856, show a constant demand for stock, if not so great; in this year it was considered that $500,000 had been invested in cattle and sheep to be taken away. In 1860 there were still 78,000 head of cattle, three-fifths of which belonged to native Californians, and in part distributed as follows:

Abel Stearns, 12,000; Juan Abila, 7,200; John Roland, 5,000; Willian Workman, 5,000; Williams' estate, 5,000; John Temple, 4,000; Ricardo Vejar, 3,500; Bernardo Yorba, 3,500; Ignacio del Valle, 3,500; Teodosio Yorba, 3,500; Leonardo Cota, 2,500; Vicente Lugo, 2,500; Pio and Andrés Pico, 2,000; Augustin Machado, 2,000; Nasario Dominguez's estate, 2,000; Felipe Lugo, 1,000; Valdez family, 1,000; Enrique Abila, 1,000; Fernando Sepúlveda, 1,000.

Making just allowance for defective assessments, the amount was probably considerably—one-third—beyond this estimate. The drought of the years 1863 and 1864, was more or less destructive throughout California. In Los Angeles County, 1865 began with 90,450 head of cattle, 15,529 horses, 282,000 sheep. In earlier times, sheep made little figure in the annual calculations of gain.

From the organization of the county in 1850 to the creation of the board of supervisors in 1852, the court of sessions (consisting of the county judge and two associate judges) administered the civil affairs of the county.

The first election for supervisors was held June 14, 1852, and the following persons were duly elected: Jefferson Hunt, Julian Chavez, F. P. F. Temple, Manuel Requena and Samuel Arbuckle. The board organized on the first Monday in the next month; Arbuckle was chairman and B. D. Wilson was clerk by virtue of his being county clerk.

The office of jueces del campos (judges of the plains) is a purely Mexican institution, but was in force several years after the conquest of California, and in fact until the office died a natural death from lack of material whereon to exercise the official functions. Their duties were to hold *rodeos* (cattle gatherings) and *recojedas* (horse gatherings) throughout the country, to settle all disputes and see that justice was done between owners of stock.



STATE DIVISION.

CHAPTER X.

THE Constitutional Convention of this State, adopted the constitution October 10, 1849; it was ratified by vote of the people, November 13, and proclaimed by Governor Riley, December 13. Los Angeles was represented by José Antonio Carrillo, Perfecto Hugo Reid, Abel Stearns, Stephen C. Foster, and Manuel Dominguez. Mr. Reid died at Los Angeles, December 12, 1852. He was a native of Scotland, of great intelligence, and always held in high esteem. He wrote some essays on the history, customs, and legends of the Los Angeles Indians, and vocabularies of several Indian tongues spoken in this section of the State, which have been published. Don José Antonio Carrillo died at Santa Bárbara, April 25, 1862, aged sixty-seven years. Don Manuel Dominguez died at his ranch near San Pedro in 1882. Stephen C. Foster is yet living.

It was natural that Southern California should protest against entering Statehood with the North. Reference has already been made to the continual friction between California del Norte and California del Sur in Mexican times, and how the South prevented the North from becoming a Mexican State. This time the protest was unsuccessful. In February, 1850, a mass meeting was held in Los Angeles, at which a formal protest was made against the admission of California as a State. The grounds of protest were the enormous expense of a State government, and ruinous taxes; that a territorial form of government was for the time better suited for the South, that the Legislature favored the more thickly populated North, disregarding the interests of the thinly populated South, and that the proposed State was too large and its interests were too diverse. The meeting declared in favor of a separate Territory south of San Luis Obispo to be called Central California. Manuel Requena was president of the meeting, and Harry Dalton and Agustin Olvera were secretaries. The protest was forwarded by Agustin Haraz thy, of San Diego, to United States Senator Foote, who produced it in the Senate May 9, 1850, but objections being made it was not received.

Southern California was, however, restive under the newer order of things, feeling that its best development could only come with the stimulus and freedom of a separate political life. Animated by this feeling, a movement for the division of the State was made ten years later. In 1859 an act was passed by the State Legislature entitled "An Act granting the consent of the Legislature to the formation of a different government for the southern counties of this State." The line of division, as specified in the act, embraced the counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Bárbara, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, and a portion of Buena Vista. The act, by order of the Legislature, was put to a vote of the people of the counties in question:

it was carried by an overwhelming vote. The returns, together with the act, were certified to by Governor Latham, and forwarded by him officially to the United States Government at Washington. The intense national excitement over the questions which led to the civil war delayed action, and with the breaking out of hostilities further action for the completion of the division was postponed. In the turmoil of war, and in the settlement of great national questions which agitated the country in the years that followed, the subject of further action in the matter remained in abeyance. Occasional allusions in the public print showed, however, that it was only slumbering. In 1880 Governor J. G. Downey republished, over his own signature, in the Los Angeles *Evening Express* of May 8, the original act, together with a statement that he believed the act to remain valid despite the lapse of years, and that only the consent of Congress was needed to make the action final.

In the February number of *The Californian*, 1881, a monthly periodical, printed in San Francisco, now the *Overland Monthly*, Dr. J. P. Widney published an article upon the division of the State, in which he discussed at length the geographical, topographical, climatic and commercial laws which lie back of and which produce this tendency to a separation, and stated that the natural working of these laws would in the end lead to a separation of the State into two distinct civil organizations, and that while it might be delayed, this division of the State was in the end inevitable.

Several weeks later, at a citizens' mass meeting held in Los Angeles, February 1, 1881, upon the subject of Wilmington Harbor improvement, favoring the movement, an executive committee, consisting of Messrs. E. F. Spence, J. P. Widney, J. G. Downey, A. B. Moffitt, J. G. Estudillo and W. H. Perry, was selected to take charge of the work. This committee selected a legal committee, to which were referred the following questions, in order that the legal status of the movement might be made clear.

1. Is the Legislative act of 1859, as voted upon by the people and forwarded to Congress with the certificate of the Governor of California, still in force?

2. If that act is still in force, what legal steps are necessary to complete the division and establish the new State of Southern California?

3. If that act is no longer in force, what other course will become necessary to effect a division?

The answer was as follows:

1. The act of the Legislature of the State of California entitled, "An Act granting the consent of the Legislature to the formation of a different government for the southern counties of this State," approved April 18, 1859, page 310, is in full force and effect.

2. Under article IV., section 3, of the constitution of the United States, it only remains for Congress to admit the new State with a republican form of government.

3. To secure this last action no legal forms are required.

4. The mode most nearly conforming to precedent would be to secure the united action of a representation from each of the counties in the proposed new State, calling an election to elect delegates to a constitutional convention to be held at some designated time and place. Such a constitutional convention would then prepare a form of constitution for the new State and submit the same to a vote of the people, and upon its adoption and presentation to Congress, and the act of Congress admitting the new State, the work would be complete.

5. The election should be held as nearly as possible in accordance with the forms of our present election laws.

(Signed) Thom & Stephens,
H. T. Hazard,
C. E. Thom,
R. M. Widney,
A. Brunson,
S. C. Hubbell,
George H. Smith,
H. A. Barclay.

A circular letter was thereupon sent by the

executive committee to the Democratic and Republican county committees of San Diego, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern and Inyo, requesting the appointment of delegates to a convention to be held in Los Angeles, September 8, 1881, to consider the advisability of taking further action in the matter.

The convention met, many of the delegates being present, and the question was thoroughly discussed. The prevailing sentiment was that the division of the State was a necessity; that only by the establishment of a separate State could the full development and growth of Southern California be brought about; but the feeling seemed to be that the time had as yet hardly arrived to take the step. With this understanding, and with the further understanding that when a favorable time should occur a united movement would be made to the accomplishment of that end, the convention adjourned.

From this time on the subject never remained quiescent, but became a topic of constant discussion in the public press and among the people.

Early in the present session of Congress (1888–'89) General William Vandever, member of Congress from the Sixth California District, introduced a bill for the taking of steps anew for the division of the State. That bill is now on file, awaiting its turn, for the consideration in the order of business. A large mass-meeting in Los Angeles indorsed the bill.



ANNALS 1849—1889.

CHAPTER XI.

AS the first part of the history of Los Angeles County naturally closes with the Mexican War period, the second part opens with the immediately succeeding; and it seems most convenient to give first the prominent events in journal form, continuing to the present, and then follow with special topics more elaborately treated.

1849.—John Goller, blacksmith and pioneer wagon-maker, was of the emigrants by the Salt Lake route. Louis Wilhart outfitted him with tools and helped him to customers. Iron works, as to cost, the native Californians were strangers to. One of them, as Goller used to say, paid $500 for an awning for the front of his residence. The charge for shoeing a horse was $16. Stores then were scarce of iron. Goller hunted up old tires thrown away on the plains to make shoes. His first wagon remained on hand a good while. The native people gazed at it with curiosity, but distrust, and went back to their carretas.

1850–'53.—The Indian tribes of the Mojave Desert give much trouble by stealing live-stock and murdering ranchers.

1851.—John Gregg Nichols, born April 15, the first American child in the city. Population this year, 2,500. November 12, this year, late of a bright moonlight evening, standing alone at the door of his office, Main street, near Downey Block, Benjamin Hayes was shot at by one within three feet on horseback. "The ball," says the *Star*, "passed through the rim of his hat and lodged in the wall on the opposite side of the room, perforating in its progress the door, which is fully an inch in thickness. The would-be assassins then instantly galloped off, and were never captured.

1852.—August 16, the United States Land Commission met at Los Angeles to settle private land claims. Spirit rappings create much excitement at San Gabriel.

1853.—Tejon Reservation established. Second survey of the city made by Henry Hancock, when the thirty-five-acre lots were surveyed and donated to actual settlers.

1854.—Average number of violent deaths in the city not less than one a day!—mostly of Mexicans and Indians—but not unfrequently persons in the higher walks of life. There was no police force. November 16, the *Southern Californian* complains that "only four murders were committed during the past week." September 5, Maria Francisca Villalobos de Tavia died, in the 112th year of her age. In August the supervisors appropriate $1,000 for the opening of a wagon road over the mountains between San Fernando Mission and the San Francisco Ranch.

1855.—In April fifteen ten-mule teams, be-

longing to Alexander Banning and W. T. B. Sanford, left Los Angeles for Salt Lake with 60,000 pounds of assorted merchandise. In March there was a great excitement over the Kern River mines, and steamers from San Francisco brought a large number of passengers who were bound for those mines. Washington's birthday was celebrated by a parade of the City Guards. Christmas and New Year festivals were accompanied by bull fights. Abel Stearns and J. R. Scott build a brick flouring-mill.

1856. Vigilance committees were formed in Los Angeles and at San Gabriel. The people were greatly disappointed in not getting the Governor's proclamation of Thanksgiving Day until the day had gone by!

1857. Oysters and ice were among the modern improvements of this year. An epidemic of putrid sore throat prevailed among the children. Sheriff Barton and party were murdered by Flores and his band near Santa Ana. Considerable uneasiness was felt in the city over the news of the Mountain Meadows massacre, which took place in September; a mass meeting was called at the Pavilion at the Plaza to investigate the facts, and resolutions were passed condemning the Mormons for the murder of the emigrants. In December another public meeting protested against the sale of arms to the Mormons, and condemned the merchants of Los Angeles for shipping arms and ammunition to Salt Lake. The Anaheim colony was established this year. One of the Beaudrys built a brick block on Los Angeles and Aliso streets.

1858.—A rise in real estate. Depredations and murders by Indians committed by neighboring tribes. In January 200 soldiers arrived, only twenty-six days from New York, on the way to San Bernardino. February 25, fire, originating in Childs & Hale's store and tinshop, on Los Angeles street, and consuming $30,000 to $50,000 worth of property. In July 150 dragoons, under Captain Davidson, arrived from Fort Buchanan on the way to Fort Tejon. Regular terms of the United States District Court were held, commencing on the first Monday of March, September and December of each year. Captain Banning took a wagon train of seven ten-mule teams from San Pedro to Fort Yuma, making the distance of 230 miles in thirteen days. In June the Surveyor-General of California made a demand on the county recorder for all public records of Los Angeles County pertaining to its history under Spanish and Mexican rule. The recorder at first refused, but subsequently was obliged by his sureties to accede to the demand, and the records were removed to San Francisco. The home papers denounced the proceeding as an outrage. In July, workmen employed in digging where a building of Mr. Childs had been burned a short time before, discovered $5,000 in gold coin, which they appropriated, notwithstanding Mr. Childs' claim that it was his and had been hidden there by a dishonest clerk some years before. October 7, the arrival of the pioneer semi-weekly overland stage, twenty days from the Missouri River, was celebrated by the firing of cannon. Number of voters in the city, 600.

The novel spectacle of camels as pack animals was first seen at Los Angeles January 8, 1858, when a drove of fourteen, under the management of Lieutenant E. F. Beale, arrived from Fort Tejon. Each animal carried a thousand pounds of provisions and military stores, traveled thirty to forty miles a day, and found their own subsistence, in the most barren country. These camels were frequently seen in Los Angeles afterward. In 1856, when Pierce was President of the United States, the Government became possessed of that portion of Arizona known as the Gadsden Purchase, which covers large desert tracts. As an experiment, the Government concluded to purchase camels to be used as pack animals in traversing these vast wastes, and accordingly Commodore David D. Porter met Philip Tedro, popularly known as "Hi Jolly," whose services were engaged and through whom he bought seventy-six camels; and these

were shipped directly to Indianola, Texas, then across to Albuquerque, where they arrived in fine condition, in charge of Hi Jolly. Here an expedition was fitted out, under command of Ned Beale, and the camels were first brought into active service. The objective point was Fort Tejon, and the route lay along the thirty-fifth parallel. The expedition consisted of forty-four citizens, with an escort of twenty soldiers, and the camels provided the packing, in some instances carrying as much as a hundred gallons of water. They arrived safely at Fort Tejon, then made a trip back to Albuquerque, and again to Fort Tejon. Tiring of the camels, the Government condemned them, and they were sold at Benicia to two Frenchmen, who took them to Reese River, Nevada, where they were used in packing salt to Virginia City. The animals were afterward taken to Arizona, and for some time used in packing ore from Silver King mine to Yuma down the Gila River. For some cause the Frenchmen became disgusted with their property and turned the camels loose upon the desert near Maricopa Wells. Their presence frightened the mules in the freight teams and many of them were killed on that account by the drivers. In the fall of 1882 several were caught and shipped East for a show, and the others were wantonly killed, except possibly two, which were so wild that they are seldom seen.

1859.—In February the contract for the construction of a market-house and city hall was let to John Temple, for $30,000. Work was commenced in March and finished in September. It is the present court-house. The City Council borrowed $200,000 for improvements. Thirty-one brick buildings erected in the city this year. The two-story Arcadia Block, on the southwest corner of Arcadia and Los Angeles streets, with eight large stores on the ground floor, was built this year; as also two stories of the Temple Block, fronting on Main, Temple and Spring streets. There were eleven attorneys and seven physicians resident in the city. The vote was 1,020. Utah trade active. In January about sixty wagons left Los Angeles for Salt Lake; one firm alone sent forty teams. April 19, a contract was let for the erection of a telegraph line from San José to Los Angeles. Times were hard.

1860.—Considerable emigration from this county to Texas,—attributed to the difficulty experienced by white laborers in procuring work here, most of the vineyardists employing Indians and Chinamen. First telegraph message received in Los Angeles, at 8 P. M., October 8. The following message was sent:

Los Angeles, Monday Evening, October 8, 10 o'clock P. M.

H. F. Teschemacher, Esq., *President Board of Supervisors, San Francisco:* Allow me, on behalf of the citizens of Los Angeles, to send you greeting of fellowship and good feeling on the completion of the line of telegraph which now binds the two cities together.

Henry Mellus, *Mayor Los Angeles.*

San Francisco, October 9, 1860.

Henry Mellus, Esq., *Mayor Los Angeles:* Your dispatch has just been received. On behalf of the citizens of San Francisco I congratulate Los Angeles, trusting that the benefit may be mutual.

H. F. Teschemacher, *Pres. Board Supervisors.*

July 18, General Frémont visited Los Angeles and was greeted with a salute of fifteen guns. In November, Lady Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, accompanied by her niece, Mrs. Cracroft, visited Los Angeles.

1861.—May 25, a grand Union demonstration at Los Angeles. The national banner was presented by Phineas Banning, in behalf of the citizens, to the Union Club, and was accepted by C. Sims, the president, in an appropriate speech. A procession was had, in the following order: Band of the First Dragoons, Los Angeles Grays (thirty men), California Pioneers, the Union Club (150 members), Company K, First Dragoons (fifty men), City Officials, French Benevolent Society and the citizens on foot and on horseback. The procession marched around the Plaza, down Main and Spring streets and by the court-house; the national flag was un-

furled to the breeze, the band struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner," and thirty-four guns were fired, one for every State in the Union. Fiery and patriotic speeches were made by General Drown, Major Carlton and Captain W. S. Hancock, subsequently of national fame. A company of volunteers was raised in Los Angeles, to form a part of the 5,000 ordered from the State. The United States Hotel and the Bella Union had been placed under a military surveillance by Captain Davidson, on account of secession influence; but in September a Union German, obtaining possession of the United States Hotel, the Stars and Stripes were raised over its roof and the restriction removed. In October the regular troops were concentrated at San Pedro to take passage on a Panama steamer for the East. A subscription of $100 per month was raised by the citizens to receive daily dispatches from the East concerning the war.

1862. "Small-pox, measles and secession raged in Los Angeles:" several fatal cases. Heroic remedies resorted to, etc. In January, three steamers were unloading troops at one time at San Pedro, and on the 19th 4,000 men were encamped there. Also a large number of soldiers were encamped at Fort Latham on the La Ballona Ranch, under Colonel Forman. In October Camp Latham was broken up and the troops removed to San Pedro. In November the small-pox broke out among the Indians of Los Angeles City and spread rapidly.

1863.—The small-pox prevailed extensively among the Mexican and Indian population; as many as fourteen were known to die in one day. In March the epidemic subsided, "for want of further material to work upon." A majority of the Indians of the city were dead, besides many throughout other portions of the county. Major Henry Hancock was in command at Drum Barracks. July 4 was not celebrated in the city. The soldiers at Camp Ballona Harbor celebrated it in grand style. July 31, a detachment of troops from Drum Barracks encamped in the city for the purpose of protecting the Union men. A Union mass meeting was held on Main street in front of the La Fayette Hotel, now the St. Elmo, September 26. In September a great exodus of miners occurred to the Colorado River, a large number of prospectors from the upper country passing through the city to the mines at La Paz. November 9, J. J. Warner, who had been appointed Deputy Provost Marshal for Los Angeles, began the enrollment preparatory to the draft. His deputies were George D. Fisher for the southern end of the county, T. H. Burke for the eastern part, and George E. Vertsen for the city and the northern part of the county. Companies of soldiers were stationed in Los Angeles all this year, to preserve the peace. In May the Mexican people held a grand glorification over the defeat of the French forces at Puebla. Salt Lake trade continued good, notwithstanding the war. December 25, Captain B. R. West issued an order from Drum Barracks notifying all persons on Santa Catalina Island to leave before the 1st of February.

1864.—Small pox existing again. In February there was another rush of miners to the Colorado, occasioned by reports of fresh strikes in the mines. Business was dull and times exceedingly hard. May 9, J. F. Bilderbeck, of Los Angeles, was arrested by a detachment of native Californian cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Cox, on the charge of disloyalty. Mr. Bilderbeck had said when conversing in regard to the Fort Pillow massacre, that he hoped the Confederates would kill every negro who might be taken with arms in his hands, and every white man who might be in command of them. The Fourth of July was not celebrated. In September the troops were withdrawn from Santa Catalina Island, and about the same time Fort Tejon was abandoned. Union rallies and processions were held in October and November.

1865.—Many large Mexican land grants were subdivided. April 19, a public funeral was held in respect to the death of President Lincoln. All business was suspended, the city was draped in mourning, and the various societies were in procession in appropriate regalia. The procession was escorted by Captain Ledyard's

military company. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Elias Birdsall. About that time several arrests were made of parties who glorified in the assassination. The Fourth of July was gloriously celebrated, notwithstanding the heavy rain, by a procession, literary exercises and a dinner. Sore throat and typhoid fever prevailed during the summer. Business prospects were better, and fine orchards planted in every direction, and vineyards improved and enlarged.

1866.—The Salt Lake trade became extensive, reaching as far as Bannock, Idaho, 450 miles beyond Salt Lake, or over 1,200 miles from Los Angeles. Business generally was exceedingly brisk, and real estate was active. The population of the city was about 5,000. Goods were shipped all the way to Helena, Montana, overland with teams, a distance of about 1,400 miles.

1867.—Major Ben. C. Truman gives this not very flattering picture of Los Angeles: "Crooked, ungraded, unpaved streets; land lean; adobe houses, with flat asphaltum roofs; with here and there an indolent native hugging himself inside a blanket or burying his head in the inside of a watermelon,—were then the notable features of this quondam Mexican town." Trade with Utah, Montana and Arizona was exceedingly brisk. June 13, fire, originating in Bell's Block on Los Angeles street, consumed $64,000 worth of property. July 4 was not celebrated in Los Angeles. The town first lighted by gas this year. On July 1 a brass band was organized. August 10–11, the Mexicans celebrate the anniversary of the conclusion of the Mexican war and the surrender of the City of Mexico into the hands of the Liberals, with speeches, procession, music, fireworks, etc.

1868.—January 20, D. Marchessault, Mayor of the city, committed suicide by shooting himself in his office. The third survey of Los Angeles City made by George Hansen this year. The Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad was incorporated; the stock was owned by the county. Population of the county, 25,000. Work commenced by the Canal & Reservoir Company upon the canal and reservoir which now supplies the Union Ice Works, formerly the old woolen mill. City Water Company organized. First bank organized, by Alvinza Hayward and John G. Downey, under the firm name of Hayward & Company; capital, $100,000. Later, the same year, the banking house of Hellman, Temple & Co. was organized. A severe form of typho-malarial fever prevalent in the autumn. The new Masonic Hall dedicated September 29.

The real growth of the city is said to date from 1868. Benjamin Hayes writes in 1876:

"At this time, the fall of 1868, there was no three-story building in the town, while the only two-story business houses were the old Lafayette, the older portion of the Bella Union, with the stores of Barrows and Childs upon Los Angeles street, Stearns's Block, Bell's Block, a portion of the Lanfranco building, the older portion of the United States Hotel, Allen's corner, the Court-House with the part of Temple Block facing it, and a two-story adobe where Temple's Bank now stands. The portion of Downey Block facing toward the Temple Bank had a few one-story adobe rooms, with a wide gateway in the middle opening into a corral. This gateway had connected with it somewhat of a tragic history, as, upon the cross-bar above, five desperadoes were hanged at one time by the Vigilance Committee. The Roundhouse [a residence on Main street] was then upon the outskirts of the town. Captain Clark's house was fairly in the country, but little of the property around being even fenced in. The hills above town and across the river, now dotted with houses, were then bleak and bare. East Los Angeles had not yet even been dreamed of."

1869.—Great demand for houses. Unprecedented advance in real estate. Building and improvements going on rapidly, but still a financial depression existed. October 24, the corner-stone of their proposed hospital was laid by the French Benevolent Society, with ceremonies. In the early part of the year small pox

raged in Sonoratown. October 26, free excursion to Wilmington, of two trains, both carrying 1,500 people, over the newly completed road.

1870.—Exciting rumors that the mayor and council had been issuing scrip unlawfully caused their arrest; but the rumors were unfounded. In February the buildings in the business portion of the city were ordered numbered, in order to facilitate the compilation of a city directory. St. Patrick's day was celebrated by the Irish citizens. Street railways talked of. Drunkenness and pistol shooting rampant for months, especially among the Indians of the town. Liquor was regularly retailed at 110 different places in the city. "Nigger alley" described as the vilest of resorts. January 27, fire, beginning in Cohn & Norton's dry-goods store on Aliso street, consumed a number of stores and other buildings. February 9, fire, originating in John Baker's lodging house on Arcadia street. There was a large amount of freighting to the Owens River country. Petitions and protests were circulated to the Legislature on the question of the division of Los Angeles County on the line of the San Gabriel River, creating the new county of Anaheim on the east side.

1871.—Downey Block erected. Thirty-five practicing lawyers in the city. February 10, A. A. Boyle died, aged fifty-five years. In March an ice machine was put in operation; price of the product, 4 cents a pound. September 15, the Mexicans celebrate the independence of Mexico. Although but three were present at a mass meeting called to contribute for the destitute at Chicago, after the great fire, the citizens afterward raised several thousand dollars for the purpose. In October occurred the Chinese massacre, described elsewhere. In May mails three times a week were established between Los Angeles and San Bernardino. During this and the succeeding five years the Fourth of July was celebrated in grand style. October 31, opening day of the Southern District Agricultural Society's fair. This society also held successful fairs for the several years following.

1872.—August 5 was celebrated as a day of lamentation by the Chinese all over the world for the loss of their countrymen who were lynched in Los Angeles the preceding year. Four priests came from San Francisco to conduct public services.

October 26, that portion of Los Angeles known as Sonoratown was entertained by a genuine bull-fight, one of the relics of the barbarous ages that have not yet been thoroughly obliterated by civilization. A large number of persons, principally native Californians, of all ages and both sexes, had assembled, and occupied elevated seats in the circular arena wherein the bull-fight was to take place. At the hour of commencement three individuals dressed as clowns stepped into the pit, each one bearing in his hand a red flag attached to a small stick. These were the picadores. One of them was well advanced in years, and shortly after the first animal had been turned into the arena and had become sufficiently enraged to make it somewhat warm for his tormentors, the old fellow, not having the elasticity of youth, was impaled by the infuriated brute against the fence, and finally tossed over it. Besides being badly gored, it transpired afterward that some of his ribs were broken. He did not appear again, however, in the pit, which was seemingly a source of much disappointment to the spectators, not in consequence of his misfortune, but because he was reported to be the best of the three picadores. The other two continued to worry the poor bull, and succeeded for some time to avoid all his plunges. Finally one of them, taking the wrong direction, was slightly elevated on the horns of the bull, the points of which had been sawed off. Nothing daunted, he continued to torment the poor beast with increased ardor. Several brads, to which were affixed various appendages in the way of ribbons, leaves of colored paper, etc., were then passed to the matadores. With a brad in one hand and a banner in the other they await the

onset of the bull, and as he came within reach proded him in the neck, and at the same time darted aside. The poor bull tore the ground with rage, the brad meanwhile sticking in his neck and a dozen various colored ribbons streaming in the wind as he rushed blindly, foaming at the mouth, at the agile picadores, who would then stand aside, to receive the plaudits of the fair senoritas that were in attendance. The bull was then taken out and the band struck up a lively air. The clown, who had heretofore kept at a safe and respectful distance from the bull, being perched on the fence, then danced a polka and sang a song full of Mexico and "Libertad." Another bull was then driven into the ring, and the same performance was passed through as before, the bull in the present case being more successful than his predecessor, inasmuch as he succeeded in tossing the picadores several times. What was considered the best sport of all, however, was the "Grand Ride" performed on the second bull. The animal being lassoed and thrown to the ground and a riata tied around his body, to this the picador was to hold to ride the bull; a novel crown, ornamented with fire crackers, and an immense back-gear made of wires, covered also with fire-crackers, were then placed upon the bull, being connected together by means of a fuse. The picador then addressed the assemblage, and asked them to contribute their mite, as it would probably be his last ride. Mounting and grasping the riata the animal was relieved of its bonds, and the fire-crackers, attached to its tail ignited. Plunging around the ring at a breakneck speed both bull and rider seem enveloped in flame and smoke, which continued until the poor creature fell from sheer exhaustion. The enthusiastic delight of the spectators beggars description. Cries were then raised for a third animal, which, being fresh and more furious than the others, soon compelled the weary picadors to abandon the field. The clown then extended an invitation to anyone from among the audience to take their places, but no one felt disposed to do so, and the performance was declared at an end.

October 29, fire, originating in the explosion of a coal-oil lamp, destroyed Packard & Co.'s distillery on the east bank of the river, occasioning a total loss of about $60,000.

1874.—Population of the city estimated at 11,000. During the summer the Spring and Sixth street horse railroad was completed. Sunday law began to be enforced. It was estimated that at least $300,000 was expended in the erection of business houses this year. September 14, Eagle Flouring Mills, costing some $40,000 eight or nine years before, totally destroyed by fire.

1875.—Population of the city estimated at about 13,000. Catholic cathedral and many other large buildings erected this year, amounting in total value to $260,000. May 20, at night, two extensive fires. In December a movement was on foot among the merchants to have the steamers of Goodall, Nelson & Perkins stop at Santa Monica. An effort was made by the citizens to have work resumed on the Los Angeles & Independence Railroad, building from Los Angeles by way of Cajon Pass to Independence.

1876.—City still rapidly improving. During June anti-Chinese meetings were the order of the day. July 4 was celebrated with ten times more pomp and noise than usual; the greatest celebration of American independence ever had in the city. Phineas Banning was president of the day, James J. Ayers poet, and James G. Eastman orator. General Andrés Pico and Manuel Requena died this year. December 28, second burning of the Eagle Mills.

1877.—August 4, Hon. Benjamin Hayes, formerly district judge, died. He had been a resident of Los Angeles County twenty-seven years, and the author of a chapter in the Centennial History of Los Angeles, and an indefatigable collector of historical scraps. In October a grand fair of the Horticultural and Agricultural societies was held.

1878.—In January, a fight between the squat-

ters and natives occurred at the Ranchito, resulting in the killing of two Mexicans. June 8, there died at the San Gabriel Mission Eulalia Peres de Guilen, born at Loreta, Lower California, and claimed by some to be over 140 years of age! but was probably about 110. This year was built the grand pavilion on Temple Street Hill, by the Southern California Horticultural Society. The first fair in this pavilion was held in October. An area of 18,000 acres of land was burned over in the San Fernando Valley in September. February 1, the I. O. O. F. Hall dedicated. Building going on more than ever before. In September over $500 was raised in the city for the yellow-fever sufferers of Memphis.

1879.—Unearthing of the successive defalcations of Treasurers Mellus and Butler, and Tax Collector Carrillo. The deficiency was found to be over $17,000. Vigorous measures adopted for the renovation of Chinatown. Washington's birthday celebration by the military and fire companies of the city. July 4 also duly celebrated. Extensive fires in the mountain forests, in June. In November died E. J. C. Kewen, a soldier, orator and lawyer of considerable note.

1880.—March 26, Samuel R. Hoyle, an old defaulting tax-collector from Georgia, was arrested in the city, and while awaiting the requisition papers shot himself in the county jail April 20. During this year General B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, visited Los Angeles. Population of the city, according to the census, 11,183.

1881.—September 5, centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Los Angeles celebrated. Twenty minutes' time was required for the procession to pass a given point. Main street was decorated with festoons bearing the dates 1781—1881. General George Stoneman, afterward Governor, was grand-marshal of the day. A prominent feature of the procession was a Mexican cart drawn by oxen and containing two Mexican women, aged respectively 103 and 117 years! Business generally was suspended, and the people gave themselves a free holiday. The horticultural fair was held this month in the Temple Street Pavilion, and the attendance was very large. On the 27th the obsequies of the late President Garfield were observed by a large procession and literary exercises.

1882.

January 10, the Esperanza Block, opposite the court-house on Main street, was burned; total loss, including the stores, $75,000. This year was commenced the construction of the Nadeau Block, the first four-story building in the city; also the State Normal School building; and the United States Magnetic Observatory was removed here from Madison, Wisconsin. April, an excursion of 150 Texan editors arrived in the city on their way to San Francisco, and spent several days enjoying the town and surrounding country.

The principal political agitation occurred in the spring, when an attempt was made to enforce the Sunday-law, especially that part which relates to the closing of saloons. The saloon-keepers had a strong organization known as the "League of Freedom," which resisted all efforts of an opposing organization known as the "Law and Order League." The courts were filled with litigation on this question, almost to the exclusion of other business and with great expense to the tax-payers. As a sequence the Sunday-law figured in the political campaign of the latter part of the year. R. R. Haines drew up a strong Sunday-law plank, which was incorporated in the Republican platform, and subsequently became a plank in the State platform of that party, and was squarely opposed by the Democracy. An immense Democratic majority throughout the State followed, and the next Legislature wiped the Sunday-law from the statute books.

A most remarkable case was tried in the Superior Court of Los Angeles this year, Judge J. D. Hines, of Ventura, presiding. A Mormon named Josiah V. Smith lived with his family on a lonely island in an ocean slough on the sea-shore, about thirty miles southwest of the city. He gained a precarious living by fishing. In November he claimed to have received in a

vision a command from God to sacrifice his fourteen-year-old son. The boy was called, and, obedient to the parental command, kneeled before his father, who stuck a butcher's knife into the son's breast and watched his life-blood flow out upon the ground! The father then threw the knife away and carried the body to the house, where he held funeral ceremonies and, buried the corpse near by. In a few days a hunter, who was accustomed to hire the boy to row a boat, came and inquired for him, when the father told him the awful story of the "sacrifice," and indicated the place of burial. The body was dug up and an inquest held. The father was arrested and brought to the city, where he made the defense that he did with his son only what the Lord had commanded Abraham to do with his, and admitted that he experienced great disappointment in the nonfulfillment of the promise of a resurrection of the child. He was ably defended by Walter B. Stephenson, now deceased, who, on the ingenious plea of insanity, secured for his client the lighter sentence of imprisonment for life. While being taken to San Quentin, Smith jumped from the cars near Tehachepi when the train was in motion, and was run over, both legs being crushed. The train was stopped, and he was taken on board and died at Tulare. His widow and children now live at Santa Ana.

December 31, the city was lighted for the first time by electricity.

1883.

January 20, terrible railroad accident in Tehachepi Pass, in which over twenty persons lost their lives. It was about three o'clock in the morning and very dark, when the passenger train bound for Los Angeles stopped at the station of Tehachepi, which is just west of the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. A very strong, cold wind was blowing down the snowy mountain pass; the engine was detached for the purpose of going ahead to get water; the conductor went into the office to make his report; the brakeman, in his haste to accompany a young lady from the train to the station house, forgot to fix his brakes, and the cars were started by the wind down the heavy grade. When the conductor came out he saw that his train was gone, and, looking down the road he saw the bright light of the burning cars some two or three miles away! The cars had, of course, obtained great velocity before the passengers had any suspicion that anything was wrong, and leaped the track into a ravine, where they were massed in a crushed heap, and the lamps and stove-fires set the pile of splinters thus made on fire. The surviving passengers crawled out of the debris in their night-clothes and rescued whom they could. Among those saved was ex-Governor Downey, but no traces were ever found of his wife. The dead and wounded were brought to Los Angeles, where a few of the twenty-two corpses were identified and taken by relatives and friends, while the others were buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

In February Miss Maggie O'Brien, of Los Angeles, was murdered near Colton by William McDowell. Miss O'Brien was living in Los Angeles, and had been intimate with McDowell, arousing the jealousy of his wife. They sent for her to go to Colton, where the crime was committed. McDowell was convicted and hanged at San Bernardino, March 28, 1884.

In July and August numerous delegations of Knights Templar visited Los Angeles on their way to attend the Triennial Conclave at San Francisco.

In this year (1883) Henry Amidon, a locomotive engineer, was murdered at his place on San Fernando street.

1884.

January 9, Charles Whitehead, editor of the *Republican*, a daily evening paper, was shot in his office in the Nadeau Block, by T. S. Harris, the ex-foreman of the paper. Harris was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment at San Quentin, but pardoned by Governor Stoneman in less than a year.

February 18, there occurred a destructive flood. The river rose rapidly after several days of heavy rain, swept away a number of houses,

destroyed considerable other property and caused loss of life.

May 24, the first opera house or theatre built in the city, by O. W. Childs; it was dedicated by Mlle. Rhea, who appeared in the "School of Scandal."

During the year the city council built substantial bridges across the river on Aliso and First streets. Also the fine and commodious Sisters' Hospital on Beaudry Park Hill was commenced. The Presidential campaign was particularly lively in Los Angeles. Four parties, strongly organized and with full tickets, were in the field,—Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists and "Greenbackers;" and for the first time since the formation of the county in 1850, the Republicans were able to elect a majority of the officers. In a Democratic procession celebrating the election of Cleveland to the presidency, one transparency bore the significant inscription, "The Court-house for the White-house."

In October the Chinese celebrated their great triennial festival.

In December the municipal election was overwhelmingly Republican.

The population of the city this year was estimated at 31,000. This year the city purchased of G. J. Griffith his fractional interest in the title to the water of the river for $50,000. Ignacio Sepúlveda resigned his position as superior judge and removed to the city of Mexico.

1885.

January 25, José Preciado was killed by Juan Pantojas on Aliso street, for alleged criminality with the latter's wife. Pantojas was acquitted.

March 8, Phineas Banning died at San Francisco, and was buried on the 12th, in Rosedale cemetery. 20, Adolfo Silvas and Francisco Martinez were hanged for murder by a sheriff's guard. Silvas had murdered James A. McIntyre, on New High street, July 21, 1884. Martinez had killed a Mexican named Gabriel Chavez on June 20, 1884, in Verdugo Cañon.

April 15, death of Henry Stassforth, a well-known citizen. 19, death of Andre Briswalter, leaving a large estate. 28, E. J. Baldwin was sued for breach of promise by Louisa C. Perkins. The case came to trial in February, 1886, and judgment was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of $75,000. This was set aside as excessive, and Mr. Baldwin finally compromised by paying the young lady $12,000. 21, ground was broken at the intersection of Fort and Second streets for the Second Street Cable Railway, by Isaac W. Lord. The cars began running in October.

Early in the year the principal political item was the removal of Edward McCarty as chief of police.

May 8, Senator John Sherman visited Los Angeles.

June 5, Dr. Vincent Gelcich, a noted pioneer, died at the age of fifty-six years. 27, Colonel J. F. Godfrey, a soldier and an attorney at law, died, aged forty-five years.

July 10, John Lennox, who had in cold blood murdered an Italian at San Fernando, and was tried at his own instance without a jury before Judge H. N. Smith, was sentenced to be hanged. This sentence was commuted by Governor Stoneman to imprisonment for life, followed subsequently by pardon.

August 8, imposing services in memory of U. S. Grant. 10, Father J. J. Upchurch, founder of the A. O. U. W., was given a reception by the order in Los Angeles. 17, Daniel Mooney, a well-known character, was accidentally shot and killed near Santa Monica. During this month, Sir Arthur Sullivan, of literary fame, visited Los Angeles.

During the summer the first City Hall on Second street was built.

September 2, J. E. Hollenbeck, a noted pioneer, died, aged fifty-six years. 16, the completion of the Los Angeles San Gabriel Valley Railroad to Pasadena was celebrated by an excursion. 18, Colonel E. S. Blasdel died at Florence.

October 1, Loreto Robles was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at San Quentin for the

murder of his wife at Las Vírgines Ranch May 12. Same day Charles Miles, County Recorder, was arrested for the embezzlement of $12,000. On the subsequent payment of the money in court, he was discharged from Custody. He was immediately succeeded in office by Frank A. Gibson. 9, remarkable disappearance of Miss Lizzie Parker from the residence of Mrs. Vantrees on Court-house street. 11, Duncan C. Ross and Captain O'Brien had a sword contest at Agricultural Park, witnessed by several thousand people; won by Ross. 13, death of Al F. Scheffelin in East Los Angeles; he was one of the discoverers of the Tombstone mines.

1886.

January 19, great flood. River overflowed all that portion of the city lying between Wilmington street and the bluff on the east side. A number of people were drowned, and much property destroyed. Levees were washed away and railroads washed out so extensively that all rail communication was cut off for about a week. During the day of the flood Martin Aguirre saved the lives of twenty persons, mostly children, by going to them on horseback, but he had a very narrow escape with his own life.

The year opened with a strong advance in real estate, the sales during the year amounting to $28,204,759!

In February occurred the trial of Perkins against Baldwin, for damages for breach of promise.

In September occurred the Republican State Convention in Los Angeles for the first time, in Mott Hall.

In the county the offices were nearly evenly divided between the Democrats and Republicans.

In November —— Baynton murdered his wife and an old man named Kipp, on Olive street, in Los Angeles, and was convicted and hanged for his crime.

1887.

January. Several large excursion trains from the East. 5, Andrés Martinez, a Mexican, was fatally stabbed by Marguerite Granillo, an Indian woman. 14, Lorena, daughter of Dr. T. C. Gale, was run over by the cars on Alameda street, and died three days later. 15, death of Remi Nadeau, builder of the Nadeau Block. 21, George Roberson, who kept a furniture store on Spring street, was arrested on the charge of arson, and while being taken to the city jail by a policeman committed fatal injuries upon himself, his death resulting in a few hours. 23, Samuel Keefer, a hotel man in Monrovia, committed suicide. 29, President Cleveland signed the bill appropriating $150,000 for the erection of a Federal building in Los Angeles. 31, Well No. 6 at Puente gave the first flow of oil in the district. During this month was founded the town of Clearwater, on the lands of a co-operative colony, who bought from the Cerritos Ranch.

February. 4, Bill passed the Legislature providing for two superior judges, making a total of four. 3, corner-stone of the Baptist College laid. 7, A. W. Hutton and W. P. Gardner were appointed superior judges. Same day, a banquet was given to Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Department of Arizona, at the Nadeau House, for transferring headquarters from the Whipple Barracks, Arizona, to this city. 14, ship Kennebec, of 2,000 tons burden, and the Barkentine St. Louis, were totally wrecked in a storm at San Pedro. Sale announced of the Los Angeles & San Gabriel Railroad to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Company. Small-pox prevailed this month, thirteen cases proving fatal. A grand excursion to Ballona on the 14th, on the completion of the railroad to that place. Postoffice removed from Oxarart Block to the Hellman building on Main street, opposite Arcadia street.

March. 1, Woman's Home on Fourth street opened. This enterprise is supported from the proceeds of an annual flower festival, held since 1885, for the benefit of women and girls out of employment. During this month the celebrated apostle of American phrenology, Professor O. S. Fowler, appeared in Los Angeles for

the last time. Other noted visitors were Charles Dudley Warner and M. Capel. 26, discovery made that El Hammond, the County Tax-collector, had absconded with $12,000 of the public money, he having fled to British Columbia.

April. 1, the rare spectacle of 500 men standing in line all night long on Court-house street, awaiting their turn to buy lots in the new boom town, the sale of which commenced the next morning at 9 o'clock; places in this line sold as high as $150! The Real Estate Exchange was incorporated in April, and ran about a year. 12, the annual flower festival was opened in Hazard's Pavilion. Hon. J. F. Crank and Herman Silver paid the city $10,000 cash for a double-track cable road franchise; in 1889 it was transferred to a Chicago syndicate, headed by C. B. Holmes, and the cars were set running June 8, 1889. 12, Mrs. E. A. Cox was run over and killed by the cars at the Downey street crossing. 18, the University Bank opened its doors.

May. 2, E. M. Ross appointed judge of the new United States District Court of Southern California. 11, Grettie Rozelle threw a cup of vitriol into the face of C. R. Petrie, a locomotive engineer, who finally recovered; Mrs. Rozelle was acquitted, but her husband, who was not present at the commission of the crime, was sentenced to nine years in the State prison! 15, death of Dr. J. S. Baker, City Health Officer, by heart disease. 18, the McLaughlin steam dummy line of cars was completed from Second street to Cahuenga Valley. During this month the National Opera Troupe of 300 people performed at the Hazard Pavilion.

June. 1, Santa Fé trains commenced running overland to San Bernardino. 6, ex-Mayor E. F. Spence donated $50,000 for the establishment of an Astronomical Observatory on Wilson's Peak. During this month two brothers named Hutchinson killed in Tejunga Cañon a grizzly bear cub weighing 700 pounds.

July. Judge W. A. Cheney, of the Superior Court, sustained the prohibition ordinance of Pasadena City. Catalina Island was sold by the Lick Estate to George R. Shatto.

August. 2, Francisco Calzado shot and killed his wife in Los Angeles. 13, W. F. Williams shot and killed his wife also in Los Angeles; he was imprisoned for life. 14, corner-stone of the new Turnverein Hall laid. 24, Downey street depot burned. 29, the old Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on Spring street, burned. 14, cremation at the Rosedale Cemetery.

September. 20, A large number of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, with fruits and wines, left Los Angeles for St. Louis.

October. 7, mysterious murder of Dr. Charles N. Harlan, a dentist, near Compton. Miss Hattie Wolfsteen was charged with the crime, and the case became a *causè celèbré* in the criminal annals of Los Angeles. On the night of the above date a barn was burned near Compton, and the next day the charred remains of a human being were found in the ashes, the teeth of which were identified as those of Dr. Harlan. He had been known to keep company with Miss Wolfsteen. She was defended by G. Wiley Wells and C. C. Stephens and acquitted. 21, the Chinese celebrate their triennial festival; the programme included a magnificent street parade. 24, Cardinal Gibbons, of the Roman Catholic Church, visited Los Angeles. 26, corner-stone of Los Angeles College laid at the corner of Eighth and Hope streets. 28, Santa Fé depot burned. An oil train, being consumed with it, prevented the extinguishment of the fire till it had run its course. During this month occurred trouble between the Azusa and the Covina neighborhoods over the division of water in the San Gabriel Cañon. Both parties had armed forces in the cañon. Further trouble was averted by the courts.

November. Republicans and Democrats agreed upon a joint ticket of fifteen freeholders to draft a new city charter. A coal "famine" began this month, and lasted several weeks. 1, California Bank opened, on the corner of Fort

and Second streets. 21, the first vestibuled train arrived in Los Angeles, coming direct from Boston. This month General Franklin, of the Soldiers' Home Commission, arrived in Los Angeles, and made an examination of proposed sites for a Soldiers' Home, which resulted in the selection of the place near Santa Monica.

December. The municipal election gave the Democrats a majority in the council. 3, livery stable of Nicolás Covarrubias, on Los Angeles street, burned, resulting in the death of ninety-eight horses! 14, a high wind blew down a hotel at La Cañada, resulting in the death of a woman, and seriously injuring several others. The large hotel at North Cucamonga was totally demolished. The iron roof and upper story of a building at Ontario were blown down, the new hotel at Lordsburg, in process of construction, was destroyed at a loss of $20,000, and many buildings were blown down in Pasadena and Los Angeles. The wind was from the east, and the highest velocity in Los Angeles was forty-six miles per hour.

1888.

January. Los Angeles Furniture Store was destroyed by fire. Ground was broken for the new City Hall building on Fort street. Los Angeles street was opened from Arcadia to Alameda streets. George Parks killed James E. Miles at Whittier. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock were killed at Garden Grove, now in Orange County, by a German named Anschlag, who was tried in Los Angeles, convicted and sentenced to be hung; and in November, on the evening previous to the day fixed for the hanging, he committed suicide by taking poison.

February. Booth and Barrett were at the Opera House.

March. N. R. Vail, of Los Angeles, was drowned at Redondo Beach. The annual flower festival was held in April at the Pavilion. Whittier, Fuller & Co.'s oil warehouse on San Fernando street was destroyed by fire.

May. The Democratic State Convention in Los Angeles. The proposed new charter was defeated.

July. Ellis College, on the hill, burned.

August. The coast line of the Santa Fé system opened between Los Angeles and San Diego.

September. The Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the world, met in Los Angeles. Postoffice removed from its place on Main street, opposite Arcadia, to Fort street, between Sixth and Seventh.

October. Alfred Wolf found guilty of murder in the second degree, for the killing of Wilson at San Juan By-the-Sea, and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment.

October 20, the new charter was adopted, and confirmed by the Legislature the following January. It was framed by a non-partisan board of free-holders elected May 31 preceding, consisting of W. H. Workman, Chairman; Walter S. Moore, Secretary; John Mansfield, C. E. Thom, P. M. Scott, J. H. Book, Jerry Baldwin, José G. Estudillo, I. R. Dunkelberger, Charles E. Day, Thomas B. Brown, W. W. Robinson, Dr. Joseph Kurtz, A. F. Mackey and George H. Bonebrake. By this new charter the wards were increased from five to nine, with one councilman from each ward on a salary. The Presidential campaign was very active on both sides, meetings, processions, etc., without number being held.

November 5, National election. Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles was transferred to San Francisco, and was succeeded here in command of the Department of Arizona by General B. H. Grierson.

December. At the municipal election the Democrats elected a mayor and a majority of the council. As a result of the introduction of a bill in Congress by General William Vandever, Representative of the Sixth Congressional District, looking to a division of the State, a large mass meeting was held in the Hazard Pavilion, which passed resolutions favoring the creation of the State of "South California," and an executive committee was elected to take charge of the campaign on that question.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first Protestant preacher in Los Angeles was Rev. J. W. Brier, of the Methodist Episcopal church, who arrived here in 1850, his entire earthly possessions being contained in the ox team which he drove. He held the first service in the residence of Colonel J. G. Nichols.

The first brick house was erected on Main and Third streets in 1852. A brick building opposite this was occupied in 1859–'60 by Captain Winfield S. Hancock, who was a very popular officer in the community.

The first English-speaking school in Los Angeles was taught by Rev. Dr. Hicks in 1850. The first American child born in the place, as already mentioned, was John Gregg Nichols, on the 15th of April, 1851.

The first newspaper was established in May, 1851, and was called the Los Angeles *Star*.

In 1853 the town contained three dry-goods stores, and one year later the place boasted of 4,000 inhabitants.

In 1854 the first Masonic lodge received its charter.

In that year also the first hive of bees arrived, it having been purchased in San Francisco for $150, by O. W. Childs.

During the same year a tannery was erected, an Odd Fellows' lodge was organized, and bull-fighting was legally prohibited.

In 1856 the first legalized hanging took place.

In 1860 the population of Los Angeles was 4,500, and the first telegraph line was constructed.

In 1867 a castor-oil mill and also gas works were established.

In 1868 the Los Angeles City Water Company obtained a franchise, and the first railroad was built. The road was twenty-two miles long, and united this city with the harbor at San Pedro.

The same year the first fire company was organized, and at once entered upon its duties.

The first woolen mill was established in 1872, and the public library was founded in 1873.

In 1874 the first fruit-drying establishment was erected, on an extensive scale. The year following a broom factory and artificial stone works began operations.

The first county election in this county was held April 1, 1850; 377 votes were cast in the county. The officers chosen were: Judge, Agustin Olvera; Clerk, Benjamin Davis Wilson; Attorney, Benjamin Hayes; Surveyor, J. R. Conway; Treasurer, Martin Garfias; Assessor, Antonio F. Coronel; Recorder, Ignacio del Valle; County Sheriff, George T. Burrill; Coroner, Charles B. Cullen, who failed to qualify, and A. P. Hodges was appointed.

Jonathan R. Scott was the first justice of the peace, merely taking that office in order to give his ability to the county organization. He soon tired of it and was succeeded by J. S. Mallard. Judge Scott had been a prominent lawyer in Missouri, and was in the front rank of the bar at Los Angeles. He was ready for any useful enterprise. In company with Abel Stearns he built the first brick flouring mill in 1855, and about two years before his death he planted an extensive vineyard. He died September 21 1864. His eldest daughter married A. B. Chapman.

The first bricks were made by Captain Jesse D. Hunter in 1852. He burnt his next kiln in 1853. From the first kiln was built the house at the corner of Third and Main streets in 1853; from the second, in the same year, the new brick jail.

Dr. Osborne, a native of New York, came to California in 1847, in Colonel Stevenson's regiment, and he put up the first drug store in 1850, which was followed by that of McFarland & Downey in 1851. The first daguerreotypes here were taken by him and Moses Searles, August 9, 1851.

November 1, 1851, first political procession (Pierce) under Nordholdt, Lecke and Goller with transparencies and the Padre's little brass cannon: attempting to fire it off, "George the Baker" was badly burned.

Peter Biggs, in 1852, was the first barber.

As a slave, he was sold to an officer at Fort Leavenworth. At the close of the war, left on California territory, his freedom was necessarily recognized. He lived here many years thereafter.

Samuel C. Foy, February 19, 1854, started his saddlery—the first to make any kind of harness. John Foy joined his brother in the following summer.

The first hospital, "The Los Angeles Infirmary," for the sick, was opened May 31, 1858, in the house of Don Cristobal Aguilar, by the Sisters of Charity. These ladies emigrated from their mother house, St. Joseph's, Emmetsburg, Maryland, and settled at Los Angeles in the year 1855. Subsequently they erected an extensive hospital of brick, with garden and orchard surrounding it, in the upper part of the city.

The first United States patent issued to a Los Angeles citizen was in 1859 to Don Manuel Dominguez for San Pedro Rancho.

In the year 1867 Los Angeles was first lighted with gas. During this year, also, Doctor Griffin and Hon. B. D. Wilson, by means of a ditch, costing some $15,000, brought the water of the Arroyo Secos out upon the lands of the San Pasqual Rancho.

In 1868 the first bank was organized in Los Angeles by Alvinza Hayward and John G. Downey, under the firm name of Hayward & Co.; capital, $100,000.

In the spring of 1875 the "Forest Grove Association" planted the first extensive tract of the eucalyptus, or blue gum, for timber.

The city of Los Angeles was incorporated by act of the Legislature, approved April 4, 1850. The government was organized July 3. Mayor, A. P. Hodges; Common Council, David W. Alexander, President; Alexander Bell, Manuel Requena, John Temple, Morris L. Goodman, Cristobal Aguilar, Julian Chavez; Recorder, John G. Nichols; Treasurer, Francisco Figueroa; Assessor, Antonio F. Coronel; Marshal, Samuel Whiting; Attorney, Benjamin Hayes.

The first locomotive built in Los Angeles was designed by Fred. L. Baker and put up at the Baker Iron Works in 1889, for the Los Angeles & Pacific Railroad, and named the "Providencia." Weight, fifteen tons.

FLOODS.

The principal floods affecting Los Angeles County have been the following:

In the winter of 1825 the channel of the Los Angeles River was changed from about where Alemeda street now is to its present course. A great many cattle were drowned in the San Gabriel River.

At Los Angeles, the flood of 1861–'62 began with the rain on Christmas eve, 1861, and continued without intermission until January 17, 1862, on which last day, at 3 P. M., fell tremendous torrents of water, accompanied by loud claps of thunder and vivid lightning; but very little damage was done, however. The city dam was broken, some adobe houses fell, travel was impeded, and the southeast gales delayed the arrival of the Brother Jonathan at San Pedro. At El Monte the San Gabriel River made a new channel, entering near the town of Lexington, but the danger was soon averted by the energy of the inhabitants. On the Santa Ana, thirty miles above Anaheim, January 17, the flood destroyed the thriving New Mexican settlement of Agua Mansa (Gentle Water). There was no loss of life, but every former sign of culture was obliterated by the waste of sand which the waters spread over the whole valley, and 500 souls, houseless, were turned out upon the surrounding hills. These rains extended to the rivers San Diego and Mojave.

In 1867 a tremendous flood (for California) caused the San Gabriel to form a new channel, known since as New River, which was then a formidable stream. Five persons were drowned that winter. The Los Angeles River also flooded a portion of the country, and orchards, etc., were considerably damaged.

EARTHQUAKES.

No permanent or serious injury has ever been done by earthquakes in this country since December 8, 1812, when the great catastrophe at

San Juan Capistrano occurred. There were moderate shocks in July, 1855; April 14, May 2, and September 20, during the year 1856; also one on the morning of January 9, 1857. This was followed by others during the day, and by many more during the three succeeding days. The same vibrations were felt also throughout the other counties of Southern California, and many of the northern counties of the State, being more severe at Fort Tejon than at any other point. This was the greatest earthquake since that of 1812. Mr. Barrows, who was at that time resident correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, thus speaks of the matter in a letter to that paper dated January 28, 1857:

"The great earthquake felt here on the morning of the 8th inst. was rather more extensive in its operations than we at first anticipated; it did some appalling execution in various places. In the vicinity of Fort Tejon, 100 miles north of Los Angeles, the effects were the most violent. The ground opened in places for thirty or forty miles, and from ten to twenty feet wide. The line of disruption runs nearly northwest and southeast, in an almost straight line, passing near Lake Elizabeth. The ground appears to have opened in the form of a ridge and then to have fallen back, leaving the earth pulverized and loose about twelve feet wide generally, so that in many places it is almost impossible to pass. An eye-witness saw large trees broken off near the ground; he saw cattle roll down steep hillsides; and he himself had to hold on to a post in order to stand up. The people in the Fort were unceremoniously honored with a shower of plastering and a general tumbling down of walls and chimneys; and it seems providential that none of them were killed. He judged that it would take months to repair the buildings at the Fort. The officers and men are now camping out in tents.

"Quartermaster Wakeman reports the time of the shock at twenty-seven minutes previous to nine o'clock, which agrees very well with the time as noted here. The motion was preceded there, and accompanied here, by a heavy rumbling report. At the Reservation much damage was done, but I have not heard the particulars. There are no signs of aught being thrown up from the openings at the Tejon. It is supposed that though the causes of these disturbances may be subterranean fires primarily, the secondary and immediate causes are the escape or explosion of gases generated by those fires. This we conclude from the *entire absence* of all signs of volcanic matter, although the disruptions of the earth and the force that caused them, in the movement of the earth on the 9th instant, were tremendous. We had at Los Angeles five or six shocks during the same day and night, and within about eight days' time we had twenty shocks—some violent, some light. Since that time we have had none to speak of."

Writing since in a local journal, Mr. Barrows gives additional impressions and reflections:

"Whether the ground actually opened and then closed, and thus formed the ridge, or whether this ridge was merely a *wrinkle* on the crust of the earth, caused by contraction and subsidence from radiation of internal heat, may be a moot question. At any rate, a big wrinkle was formed at the time, and indications of it remain to this day. The earth of this ridge was pulverized and loose, and was about twelve feet wide generally, and was in many places almost impassable. I remember I was standing at the time of the great shock in the yard just south of Wolfskill House, on Alameda street. I began first to stumble in a westerly direction and was almost thrown down; and then, after an interval, giving time for recovery, I began to pitch, not suddenly and violently, but slowly toward the east. Others standing near me were affected in a similar manner. I noticed that the grapes that were hanging underneath the long, wide-porch of the house, swung backward and forward, easterly and westerly, till they almost came up to the rafters. If the motion of the earth had been short and sudden, the damage, as in the case of Charleston in 1886, would have been appalling; for the movement of the earth was certainly great, but at the same time

it was comparatively slow, giving everything on its surface time to partake of its motion. If the earth in the vicinity of Fort Tejon, where the ridge or wrinkle was formed, was raised up on each side of the fracture, and then slowly settled back, the effect would have been like the raising of a field of ice, forming thereby two inclined planes and then settling back and forming a crushed ridge or wrinkle along the line where the two planes met. Such indeed was the effect experienced in this city from this earthquake. We here must have been east of the extended line of disruption, and therefore on the easterly inclined plane. This would have agreed perfectly with my experience. If a section of the earth's crust, east of the aforesaid line, on which the people of this city were, was raised or tilted up from the west, the first movement, if considerable, would have caused us to pitch or stumble toward the west; and the second movement, or subsidence, would have sent us to the opposite direction. This is precisely what did happen. If, on the contrary, we had been on the west side of the rupture, or on the inclined plane west of the same, the order of movement to which the people of this city would have been subjected would have been reversed, we would have first stumbled toward the east, and then toward the west.

"We had a heavy shake in 1868, and also another in 1872. With these two exceptions, the earthquakes we have had in Los Angeles since those of 1857 have been unimportant.

"One of the serious lessons that the people of Los Angeles and of California, and of the country at large, as they have only recently been admonished, should learn, is that their buildings, especially if over one or two stories high, should be made, as nearly as may be, *earthquake-proof;* that is, they should be strongly built,—bound or strapped together firmly with wood or iron, so that they cannot be easily shaken down. For, of all the earthquakes which have happened in this country within the memory of the present generation, it is remarkable how few lives have been lost from this cause, except from man's own fault. In other words, his own defective structures, it is true, have been shaken down about his head; but the earth, it is believed, has swallowed up no human life. In the great *temblor* of 1812 many lives were lost in the church of San Juan Capistrano, because the tile roof, of many tons weight, fell on the congregation. So of the greater disaster at Charleston in 1886, and of others on this coast at different times. If human lives have been lost from earthquakes in this country, it is only because man's own works have been thrown down by reason of their faulty construction, and for no other reason whatever."

PIONEERS.

CHAPTER XII.

JOSEPH CHAPMAN, captured at Monterey in 1818, came to Los Angeles County in 1821.

James McKinly, a native of Scotland, arrived in Los Angeles in 1824, being then twenty-one years of age, and kept a store on Commercial street, and afterward went to Monterey.

John Temple, one of the most prominent pioneers of Los Angeles County, arrived about 1827, and, forming a partnership with George Rice, opened the first store of general merchandise in the town, on Main street, where the Downey Block now stands. Dissolving partnership about 1831, Temple continued in the business till about 1846. Later he leased a mint in the city of Mexico for ten years, and refused an offer of $1,000,000 for it. About 1830 he erected the nucleus of what is now the Downey Block, at first adobe but afterward brick. In 1859 he built the old court-house, between Spring and Main streets, under contract with the city, for $30,000; it was first intended as a city market. He married Rafaela Cota, and died at San Francisco, May 30, 1866, aged seventy years.

Jedediah S. Smith and party arrived here.

George Rice, a native of New England, came to Los Angeles about 1827, from the Sandwich Islands, and for a time was in partnership with John Temple in the mercantile business; afterward he was in business in the block on Main street between Downey Block and the St. Elmo Hotel. About 1830 he married one of the Lopez family. He went East with his family about 1835, and is reported to be dead.

J. D. Leandry, from Italy, settled in Los Angeles about 1827, opened a store near the Plaza on Nigger alley, and afterward resided on the San Pedro Ranch, and finally died on the Rancho Los Coyotes in 1842.

Jesse Ferguson, an American, came to Los Angeles from New Mexico, by way of the Gila River, in company with R. Laughlin and N. M. Pryor, about 1828. He conducted a store on Main street, near Second, for William G. Dana, of Santa Barbara. Married a Miss Randon in Los Angeles, and about 1835 went to Lower California, where he died a few years later.

Richard Laughlin, about 1828, came as a trapper from New Mexico, by way of the Gila River, went first to Lower California, and the next year returned to this city, where he worked at his trade as carpenter, and occasionally hunting also. Finally he started a vineyard on the east side of Alameda street, and married a native lady and had several children. He died about 1855.

Nathaniel M. Pryor, an American, came here with the parties before mentioned, in 1828–'29. He divided his time between his trade as sil-



Jno Wolfskill

versmith and otter-hunting, and was for a time a warehouse keeper for Abel Stearns at San Pedro. He married Dona Sepúlveda in Los Angeles, purchased a large amount of property on Alameda street, and died in May, 1850, leaving several descendants. He was a prominent character.

Abel Stearns, so often referred to in the pages of this history, was a native of Salem, Massachusetts, spent considerable time in Mexico, and settled in Los Angeles as a merchant in 1828. He became wealthy, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849, and of the State Legislatures of 1851 and 1861. He married Doña Arcadia, daughter of Don Juan Bandini, who, after his death, married Colonel R. S. Baker, and is still living in Los Angeles.

Louis Bouchet, a native of France, came to Los Angeles about 1828 or 1829, purchased a small vineyard near where the Sisters' School now is, and cultivated it up to the time of his death, October 23, 1847.

Michael White, born in England in 1801, emigrated to Lower California in 1817, commanded a vessel for a number of years, became wealthy, settled in Los Angeles, lost his wealth, and is now deceased.

Juan Domingo (English, John Sunday), a Hollander by birth, was a carpenter on the brig Danube, which was wrecked in the harbor of San Pedro in 1829. He became a resident of Los Angeles, married Miss Feliz, planted a vineyard on Alameda street, and lived there until his death, December 18, 1858, leaving a large family and many warm friends. His name in Dutch was Johann Gröningen.

Samuel Prentiss, a native of Rhode Island, was a sailor on the brig Danube, and after the wreck of that vessel became a resident of this county, and spent his time in fishing and hunting, and died about 1865, on the island of Santa Catalina, where he was buried.

Ewing Young, a native of Tennessee, was a trapper of beaver in New Mexico. In 1828–'29 he visited California and trapped about Tulare Lake, and the San Joaquin River and its tributaries. Returning to New Mexico about 1830, he fitted out the Wolfskill party, with whom he came to Los Angeles. In 1836 he settled in Oregon, where he became wealthy, dealing in live-stock, and died about forty years ago.

In 1831 came the Workman-Rowland party, and also the Jackson party, including J. J. Warner.

John Rhea, a native of North Carolina, emigrated to New Mexico about 1828–'29, and thence to California as one of Wolfskill's party. He kept a saloon, grocery and billiard-room in Los Angeles, and finally returned East.

John Ward, who was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1765, took part in the battle of New Orleans, went to Santa Fé in the first wagon train to that point, was in Los Angeles in 1832–'33, returned to Missouri, and in 1843 came to California in the first eastern carriage ever seen in this part of the country, went to Chihuahua in 1846, returned to Los Angeles in 1849, and died here in 1859.

Joseph Paulding, a native of Maryland, entered California from New Mexico in the winter of 1832–'33, by way of the Gila River; he was a carpenter, and made the first two billiard tables of mahogany wood ever made in California. He died at Los Angeles, June 2, 1860.

Isaac Williams, a native of Pennsylvania, came to California in 1832, owned the Chino Ranch, where he died September 13, 1856. He had a brother Hiram who lived at San Timoteo, San Bernardino County.

Moses Carson, a brother of the celebrated scout, Kit Carson, came to Los Angeles in March, 1832, followed trapping and was connected with the warehouse at San Pedro, he finally removed to Russian River.

Lemuel Carpenter, of Missouri, came to this county in 1832 or 1833, by way of Sonora, in company with Chard, Paulding, Ward, *et al.* He established a soap factory on the right bank of the San Gabriel River, not far from the present road to Los Nietos. He subsequently purchased the Santa Gertrudes Ranch, and

resided there until his death, by suicide, November 6, 1859.

William Chard, referred to in the last paragraph, did an extensive business here as a butcher, and also sawed some lumber. He afterward removed to the Sacramento Valley.

Jacob P. Leese, an American, came to Los Angeles from New Mexico in the winter of 1833, and remained about two years, entering the general merchandise business with William Keith and Hugh Reid. Then he went to Monterey and established a house, with Nathan Spear and W. S. Hinckley as partners. In July, 1836, he erected the first building at Yerba Buena, now San Francisco, and opened a store. He was the second white settler at that place, and was for many years prominent as the leading business man at that point. In April, 1837, he married a sister of General M. G. Vallejo, at that place, and in 1841 removed to Sonoma.

James Johnson, an Englishman, came to Los Angeles from Sonora by water in 1833, with a cargo of Chinese and Mexican goods. Shortly afterward he purchased the San Pedro Ranch, where he was an extensive cattle raiser for a number of years; then he removed to Los Angeles, and engaged in the warehouse and forwarding business at San Pedro. He died prior to 1862.

Hugh Reid, (or Perfecto Hugo Reid), a native of Scotland, came to Los Angeles in 1835, and was a merchant here in company with William Keith and Jacob P. Leese. He had formerly resided in New Mexico, and disappointment in a love affair is supposed to have soured him. Retiring to San Gabriel, he married an Indian woman, and entered deeply into the study of the aborigines. His description of the Indians and their manners is adopted in this work. At one time he owned the Santa Anita Ranch, and also other large property. He was a member of the first State Constitutional Convention of 1849. He died at Los Angeles, December 12, 1852.

William Keith, an American, was a physician, who came from Sonora about 1835, and entered partnership with Leese and Reid in the mercantile business. He returned to Sonora, and to this place again about 1849, and then went to the gold-mining region.

L. V. Prudhomme, a Frenchman, arrived in Los Angeles in 1835. He was a cabinet-maker and cooper. He married a native lady named Tapia, who was at one time part owner of the Cucamonga Ranch. He died May 8, 1871.

Henry Mellus, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, came to this coast in the brig Pilgrim, made famous by Richard H. Dana in his "Two Years Before the Mast," 1835–'36. Here he finally settled, married a Mexican lady, and on Mr. Dana's return, twenty-four years later, he found his old companion a prominent citizen, and was by him driven around to view the memorable scenes of "hide-droghing times." Mr. Mellus was elected Mayor of Los Angeles in May, 1860, and died while holding that office, on December 26 following his election. He was a brother of Francis Mellus.

Isaac Graham, a native of Tennessee, in early life went to New Mexico. He reached Los Angeles in company with Henry Naile about 1835, and remained there until the following year, when he removed to the "Natividad," Monterey County, and (according to Mr. Wilson) "established a small distillery in a *tule* hut, which soon became a nuisance owing to the disreputable character of those who frequented it." He was finally arrested (1840) on a charge of conspiracy against the government of Alvarado, and in company with a number of others was sent to Mexico to be tried. Two years later these persons were returned to California, the charges not having been proven, and Mexico was obliged to pay some of them a small indemnity. Graham died at Santa Cruz. He said he came to California on the recommendation of Daniel Boone.

Charles Hall, a native of Massachusetts, came to Los Angeles prior to 1836. He was a merchant, but failed, and was subsequently in the employ of John Temple.

John Marsh, a physician, came to Los Angeles from New Mexico about 1836, practiced

medicine for some years after his arrival, and finally located on a ranch near Mount Diablo, where he was subsequently murdered.

John Reed, a native of Missouri or North Carolina, came to Los Angeles about 1837 or 1841. While in New Mexico he married a daughter of John Rowland, and on his arrival here engaged in ranching at La Puente. He enlisted in the American army of 1846, and took part in all the battles fought on the march from San Diego to Los Angeles. He died at La Puente, July 11, 1874, aged fifty-six years.

William Wittle may have arrived in California as early as 1810, as in 1835 he signed a petition to the ayuntamiento for a town lot, stating he had then been in the country twenty-five years; but Mr. J. J. Warner says he never knew him.

Francis Mellus, of Salem, Massachusetts, followed his brother Henry to Los Angeles. He came here in the employ of Boston merchants, and landed at Santa Bárbara, January 5, 1839. He was for some years a partner of David W. Alexander in mercantile matters (1850–'56), and died in Los Angeles City, September 19, 1863. He married Miss Adelaida Johnson, who survived him, with seven children.

John Rowland came to Los Angeles in the fall of 1841, as leader of a party from New Mexico. He was a partner of William Workman at Santa Fé, and subsequently joint-owner with him of the Puente Ranch, where he died October 14, 1873, aged eighty-two years.

Benjamin Davis Wilson, one of the most prominent citizens of this county from the time of his arrival here in 1841 to the date of his death in 1878, was born December 1, 1811, in Nashville, Tennessee. At the early age of fifteen years he went into business for himself at Yazoo City, above Vicksburg, Mississippi. Afterward he was employed in trade and in trapping in Arkansas, Missouri, New Mexico and the Apache country, and late in the fall of 1841 he arrived in California, in company with John Rowland, William Workman, William Gordon, William Wright and others, with a stock of goods, and a band of sheep they drove with them for food.

In 1845 Mr. Wilson raised a company to assist in the defense of Los Angeles against Micheltorena, and was one of the two embassadors who, under a flag of truce, succeeded in winning Micheltorena's American force over to the side of Governor Pico, the result being Micheltorena's abandonment of hostilities and embarkation at San Pedro soon after. Upon the breaking out of war with the United States, Mr. Wilson was ordered by Governor Pico to raise a company and prepare for active service against the Americans; but this he refused to do, on the ground that he was himself an American citizen. He was threatened with arrest, but on sending his parole, was allowed to remain peaceably on his ranch. He refused Governor Pico's friendly offer to grant him any large tract of land in the State he might desire, and bore that gentleman's parting compliments to Commodore Stockton. He accompanied the Commodore into Los Angeles (the army following in the evening), and not a blow was struck. Commodore Stockton, some days later, handed him his commission as Captain, and detailed him to watch the frontier, and guard against a surprise from the Mexican General, Castro. To aid him in this duty, Mr. Wilson organized a company of twenty-two Americans. After some time, everything appearing to be safe in that neighborhood, he took his company into the mountains on a hunt, and on their return learned of the revolt by the natives against Lieutenant Gillespie, whom Stockton had left in charge of Los Angeles. Mr. Wilson now repaired to his Jurupa Ranch, and there received a letter from Isaac Williams, of the Chino Ranch, inviting him and his party there, and promising them plenty of ammunition. While here the Americans were surrounded by a native force under Barelas, who fired the building in which they had fortified themselves, and compelled a surrender of the whole party. From this time until the evacuation of Los Angeles by Gillespie, Mr. Wilson and the other

Americans were held prisoners. After the reoccupation, he performed many signal services for the American commanders, and aided, perhaps more than any other man in Southern California, in restoring peace and good feeling between the Americans and natives.

During all this time he had been heavily engaged in merchandising in Los Angeles, as well as in cattle ranching at Jurupa. In 1850 he was a delegate to a convention held at Los Angeles for the purpose of procuring a division of the State—the southern portion to remain as a Territory. This project, however, failed. After organization of the State, he was elected the first county clerk of Los Angeles County, Dr. Wilson W. Jones acting as his deputy and receiving all emoluments of the office. Mr. Wilson was also elected mayor of the city in 1851. In 1852 he was appointed Indian agent for the southern district, by President Fillmore; and assisted General Beale in forming the reservation at Fort Tejon. In 1854 he succeeded the widow of Hugh Reid in ownership of large landed interests at San Gabriel. In 1855, he was elected State Senator from Los Angeles, and served the ensuing term; also in 1869–'70. From that time until his death, March 11, 1878, he resided on his Lake Vineyard Ranch in San Gabriel Valley. His first wife having died March 21, 1849, he married Mrs. Margaret S. Hereford, February 1, 1853, who survives him, and still resides at Lake Vineyard with her two daughters.

William Workman, born in England in 1800, and arrived with John Rowland in 1831, and was a partner of F. P. F. Temple in the banking business at Los Angeles, 1868 to 1875–'76, and the failure of that enterprise so preyed upon his mind that he committed suicide May 17, 1876.

F. P. F. Temple, a native of Massachusetts, arrived in Los Angeles by water during the summer of 1841, and engaged in business with his brother, John Temple, then a leading merchant of the city. He subsequently established a stock-ranch near Fort Tejon, and disposed of this in 1868 to engage in banking at Los Angeles, in partnership with I. W. Hellman and William Workman. He died at his ranch April 30, 1880.

David W. Alexander, an Irishman by birth, came to Los Angeles from Mexico about 1841 or '42. He ranched at the Rincon Ranch, San Bernardino County, for a time; kept a store in Los Angeles. He was elected sheriff of the county September 5, 1855, served the ensuing term, and again filled that office in the years 1876 and '77. Now deceased.

Alexander Bell was born in Pennsylvania in 1801, and in 1842 came to Los Angeles. In 1844 he married Doña Nieves Guirado. They had no children, but, according to H. D. Barrows, sustained the relation of *padrinas* (godfather and godmother) to more children than any other couple in California. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Los Angeles until 1854, and built the block of buildings known as "Bell's Row," fronting on Los Angeles and Aliso streets. During the war of occupation he commanded a company as Captain. He died at Los Angeles July 24, 1871.

Henry Dalton, English, resided in Los Angeles prior to 1845, and was a merchant there at the time of the American occupation. Is now deceased. He was the owner of the Azusa Ranch.

José Mascarel, French, arrived in Los Angeles in 1844, and has resided there ever since. He was elected mayor of the city in 1865, and served several terms in the common council. He has erected several fine blocks of buildings in the city. Is still a resident.

Hon. Kimball H. Dimmick was a native of Connecticut. At an early age his father removed to Mohawk, Chenango County, N. Y. He was a member of the "art preservative of all arts," and was a member of the Bar of the Sixth Circuit of New York, which, under the venerable Judge Mosely, ranked at the head of the profession. Although a Whig in politics, and having charge of a Whig newspaper in that county when the President of the United States, James K. Polk, called for volunteers for the war, General Dim-

mick, who was then in command of a brigade of the New York State Militia, raised a company and, at its acceptance, was elected Captain. He was repeatedly offered a field office, which he refused to accept, preferring to share the fate of the sons of his neighbors of the county. He sailed from New York in September, 1846, in command of Company K of Colonel J. D. Stevenson's regiment, New York Volunteers, on the ship Loo Choo and landed at Yerba Buena, March 7, 1847, from whence he was ordered with his company to garrison the presidio. When peace was proclaimed he removed to San José, where he was elected alcalde, an office at that time of more importance than that of supreme judge at present. At the election held in 1849, under the proclamation of General Riley, military Governor of California, he was elected judge of the Supreme Court of the State. He was elected to and attended the convention for framing a State constitution for the State of California, and several of the important articles of that instrument were reported by him and adopted without amendment. In 1851 he revisited the East and supposed himself worth a fortune, but by the treachery of pretended friends he returned here to find himself utterly penniless. He then removed to this county, where he held successively the offices of district attorney, justice of the peace, notary public, judge of the county, and at the time of his death, through the partiality of his friend W. H. Seward, he held the important office of attorney for the Southern District of the United States for California. He died suddenly, of heart disease, in Los Angeles, September 11, 1861.

Of the original command of General Kearny, Lieutenant Warner was killed at Goose Lake, in the northern part of this State, in 1849, by Indians. Captain William Emory is Major-General, United States Army. Lieutenant Stoneman is on the retired list, with the rank of Brevet Major-General; resides on his farm near Los Angeles City. Lieutenant J. B. Davidson is Brevet Brigadier-General. Major Thomas Swords, Quartermaster, is retired. Captain A. J. Smith was a General in and resigned after the civil war. Captain Turner resigned after the Mexican war. Doctor Griffin resigned in 1854. Captain Turner became partner in the banking house of Lucas, Turner & Co., San Francisco—the same house with which General Sherman was connected. James R. Barton, Captain Alexander Bell, Daniel Sexton, and John Reed were of the volunteers with Kearny. Sexton resides at the city of San Bernardino. John Reed was First Sergeant of Captain Hensly's company, under Frémont, at the occupation of Los Angeles, August, 1846; he was born in North Carolina; died July 13, 1875, aged fifty-seven years, at his farm, Puente, in this county. He married the only daughter of John Roland; she survives him. John Carl Eschrich, so familiarly known to the Californians as "Don Carlos," of Stevenson's regiment, died at the age of fifty-two years, June 10, 1874; he was a native of Germany. Don Miguel de Pedrorena died March 30, 1850, in San Diego County. Don Santiago E. Arguello died in 1859, at his Rancho La Punta, in the same county. A soldier who served out of California, Andra Weinshank, born in Bavaria, died at this city February 16, 1874, aged fifty-four years. He was at Vera Cruz, and all the battles on Scott's line. Elijah T. Moulton, of the Frémont battalion, resides at Los Angeles. Of the privates of Company C, First Dragoons, are resident at this city: George Washington Whitehorn, born at Pennington, Monroe County, New York, 1821; William Burden Dunne, Cork, 1818; and in this county, Michael Halpin, born at Limerick, 1823.

The "Veterans of the Mexican war" were organized into a society, at the city of Los Angeles, September 27, 1873. The name and nativity of residents are as follows:

Officers.—President, General George H. Stoneman, New York; Vice-Presidents, Peter Thompson, New York, and W. Todd, Illinois; Secretary, J. D. Dunlap, New Hampshire; Treasurer, G. W. Whitehorn, New York; Marshal, Captain William Turner, Isle of Wight.

Executive Committee.—Fenton M. Slaughter, Virginia; Doctor William B. Dunne, Ireland; George W. Cole, Illinois; G. W. Whitehorn, New York; Robert T. Johnson, Tennessee.

Members.—Province of Maine—Nelson Williamson, Joseph R. W. Hand. Maine—Stephen C. Foster, Albion C. Libby. New Hampshire—David M. Main. Vermont—Myron Norton. Rhode Island—Lewis A. Wilmot. New York—Edward E. Hewit, George Carson, James B. Caywood, Gabriel Allen, George Davis, James H. Stewart, Abraham Maricole, Albert Clark. Pennsylvania—Henry C. Wiley, James F. Wilson. Maryland—Jonathan Knott, Ephraim Forbush, Joshua Talbott, John J. Mills, Thomas B. Wade, John F. Staples. District of Columbia—George Smith, George Diggs. Virginia—Doctor John S. Griffin, Thomas Enroughty, James W. Spratt, Archer C. Jessie, Pleasant Byas, William W. Brown. North Carolina—Robert C. Dobson, William C. Hughes, Lewis G. Green. Tennessee—Thomas J. Ash, Robert T. Johnson, Joseph Bridger, John T. Davis, William T. Henderson, F. H. Alexander, Benjamin D. Wilson, James M. Smith, Anderson Wright. Kentucky—Charles M. Benbrook, James H. Easton, Pinckney C. Molloy, Shapley P. Ross, James Thompson, James W. B. Davis. Ohio—Wilson Beach, Charles Chaney, Isaiah Smith, Gracia C. Norris, Marcus Serrott, Augustus C. Chauvan. Illinois—Andrew J. Cole, Charles O'Niel. Georgia—Clement C. Goodwin, John P. H. Chew, Pauldo G. Rushmore. South Carolina—Allen W. Neighbors. Mississippi—Edward J. C. Kewen, Edward H. Cage. Indiana—James W. Taggart, F. M. Matthew. Ireland—Matthew St. Clair Gardner, David W. Alexander, Paul Ryan, Nicholas Keating, Michael Halpin. Canada—Elijah T. Moulton. England—John Roach, John V. Moore, William O. Baxter, Robert W. Allen. Germany—August Ehlers, John Shumacher, Augustus Tipple, Valentine Mand. Austria—Gotfried Voight. Russia—Alexander Saurwied. Prussia—Augustus W. Timms. Philipine Islands—William P. Reynolds.

Deceased members in 1876 were: Johan Carl Eserich, Andra Weinshank, John Reed, and Thomas Standifer—the last dying June, 1875.

Of the actors in scenes through which some yet living have traveled, some are lost to sight: Don José Sepúlveda, Don Manuel Requena, Don Andrés Pico, Don Ignacio Alvarado, Don Agustin Machado, Louis Vignes, Isaac Williams, Andrew A. Boyle, John Rowland, William Workman; others, many, whose names are dear to affection, and whose good deeds are treasured in universal respect. A. A. Boyle died February 9, 1871, aged fifty-four years; John Rowland, at the age of eighty-two years, August 13, 1873; William Workman, born with the century, died May 17, 1876. Companions of a hundred dangers and toils, Rowland and Workman sleep together, at La Puente, in the church-yard of the little chapel, which both designed many years ago. Don José Sepúlveda, born November 30, 1804, died at Mexico, April 17, 1875. Don Andrés Pico, born November 30, 1810, died February 14, 1876. A brother, Don Pio Pico, was born at San Gabriel May 5, 1800. Don Manuel Requena, born on the Peninsula of Yucatan, died in this city, aged seventy-four years, June 27, 1876. Don Andrés Pico and Don José Sepúlveda were born at the old presidio of San Diego. Isaac Williams, born in Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1799, died at Chino Rancho, September 13, 1856; he came to California in the year 1832. Aged ninety-one years, Louis Vignes died January 17, 1862; at near the same age, September 25, 1858, Don Ignacio Abila, and more recently Don Julio Verdugo. John Goller died July 7, 1874. Don Agustin Machado died May 17, 1865, at seventy-seven years of age. One of a company—the others, Felipe Talamantes, Tomas Talamantes, and his own brother, Ignacio Machado—who in 1839 received a grant of the Rancho of La Ballona. Don Ignacio Palomares, born February 2, 1811, died November 25, 1864.

The first three American families who permanently settled in the city, in 1850, were those

of J. G. Nichols, J. S. Mallard, and Louis Granger.

Stephen C. Foster is a native of Machias, Maine, where he was born in the year 1820. He graduated from Yale College in the class of 1840. He first engaged in teaching, after graduation, in Virginia, and then in Alabama. From thence he went to New Orleans, where, in 1844, he attended a course of lectures at the New Orleans Medical College. In 1845 he started for California, via Santa Fé and El Paso, and went as far as Oposura, Sonora, where he first heard of the breaking out of the Mexican war. He returned to Santa Fé, where he worked awhile as a clerk in a store. In October, 1846, he entered into a contract to serve as interpreter for Captain Cooke, commander of the Mormon Battalion of Missouri Volunteers, then on its way to California. After many hardships he arrived, with the battalion, in Los Angeles, March 16, 1847. He was appointed alcalde of Los Angeles January 1, 1848, by Colonel R. B. Mason, and served in that capacity, and as interpreter, until May 17, 1849.

Governor Riley, under instructions from Washington, on the 3d of June, this year, issued a proclamation to the people of California to elect delegates, to meet at Monterey, September 1, 1849, to form a State constitution, and Captain H. W. Halleck, Captain of Engineers, U. S. A., wrote to Mr. Foster, requesting him to use his influence to have the people of the Los Angeles district hold an election of delegates. The election was duly held, and Abel Stearns, Manuel Dominguez, Pedro Carrillo, S. C. Foster and Hugo Reid, natives respectively of Massachusetts, California, Maine and Scotland, were chosen, and at the appointed time they were on hand, and assisted in forming a constitution, under which California was rescued almost from a state of anarchy, incident to a change of government and the derangement caused by the wonderful gold discoveries that occurred immediately thereafter, and under which she prospered for nearly thirty years. Mr. Foster has held various other positions of trust, including those of prefect, mayor and State senator. Being an accomplished Spanish scholar, his services became very valuable in many ways, in a community where a large proportion of the people spoke only that language, and where the laws and ancient archives were wholly Spanish. His wonderfully retentive memory and his intimate acquaintance with public affairs, make him a perfect cyclopedia of information in regard to persons and events of the past of our section. In 18— he married Doña Merced, daughter of Antonio M. Lugo, she being then the widow of Juan Perez, deceased. From this union there are two sons, now men grown, who, with their families, reside near their parents, near San Gabriel River, on a portion of the magnificent San Antonio Rancho of Mrs. Foster's father.

William Wolfskill, the pioneer. A Doctor William Wolfskehl, of Germany, came to San Francisco, via Australia, on his return to Germany in 1870 or 1871. Later, his son came from Berlin with other scientific men, to inspect the Northern Pacific Railroad with Villard. Dr. W. said his grandfather, or great-grandfather, was one of seven brothers of whom Frederick the Great impressed six into his Potsdam regiment of tall men, and that he was the only one of the six who escaped from the wars, and the Wolfskehls of Germany are his descendants.

Dr. W. said further that the seventh and youngest brother came to America, and from then on they (the Wolfskehls of Germany) lost track of him. Dr. W. and his son believe that the Wolfskills, of California, and of Missouri and Kentucky, are descendants of this younger brother.

William Wolfskill, the early pioneer of California, and the founder of the Wolfskill family of this city, and of its various collateral branches, now quite numerous, was born near Richmond, Kentucky, March 20, 1798, or two years before the commencement of the present century. His Grandfather Wolfskill was a native of Germany. His father, with his family and a few

neighbors, moved from Kentucky in 1809, whilst William was yet a boy, and settled in what is now Howard County, Missouri, then in the heart of the Indian country. Governor Clarke, of Missouri, refused to guarantee them protection against the hostile savages, and they were compelled to protect themselves.

They built a fort, and cleared and fenced a small tract in common. The Indians were so bad during the year 1811 that the men were obliged to carry their arms at the plow. It was only by the most unceasing watchfulness that the brave little band of pioneers, and builders of a State, in fact, were able to hold their own against their hostile neighbors all through the war of 1812. But, though weak in numbers, they were strong in courage; though their long Kentucky rifles were few, they were sure and deadly, and they themselves, from long schooling on the frontier, had come to be more wily then the red man.

After the close of the war in 1815, William, with his two sisters, went back to Kentucky, to attend school. In 1817 he returned to Missouri, and remained with his father at "Boone's Lick" till 1822, when, at the age of twenty-four, he started out in the world on his own account to seek his fortune, to penetrate still farther into the far West, and to find "a better country" in which to build him a home.

In May, 1822, with others, he set out for Santa Fé, New Mexico, where he remained till the following January, when he went down the Rio Grande to El Paso del Norte. On this trip down the river, accompanied by a single companion, a New Mexican, he trapped for beaver. One night whilst sleeping in their camp, some twenty miles from Valverde, Mr. Wolfskill was shot by his worthless companion, apparently for no cause, unless it was for the possession of his old rifle and a few worthless beaver traps, for they were about all Mr. W. had in the world. They had never quarreled, and there was no hard feeling between them. The rifle-ball would have entered his breast, if it had not been warded off partially by his blankets and his arm. The wounds on his arm and breast he carried till his dying day, and were, as he thought, the remote cause of the heart disease from which he suffered in his latter days, and from which finally he died.

Mr. Wolfskill returned to Santa Fé in August, and about Christmas he went to Taos. In February, 1824, with a large company, he fitted out a trapping expedition for the head-waters of the Colorado, or as it was then called, the "Rio Grande of the West." The company took down the San Juan and other tributaries, and gradually became separated till only two companions, Slover and Young, remained with Mr. Wolfskill, whose object was to get outside of where trappers had ever been. They remained out till the beaver season was over, and arrived again at Taos in June. From here Mr. Wolfskill started off south with a Captain Owens and party, after horses and mules to take to Louisiana. They bought up animals in Chihuahua, and took them as far as the *Presidio del Norte*, where they were attacked by Indians, and several of the men, including Captain Owens, were killed, and the animals stampeded. Here Mr. Wolfskill and a companion, Belcher, stopped awhile to care for another member of their party, Dudley, who had been wounded by the Indians. Meanwhile some of the mules which had got away from the Indians strayed back to the *Presidio*, and others were bought, and Mr. Wolfskill and Belcher started with them for home, by way of the settlements and the Gulf, to avoid the Indians. Belcher promised to meet Mr. Wolfskill at Natchitoches with the animals the next Fourth of July, and so the latter pushed on alone, via the Mississippi River, etc., to his father's home, where he arrived in ill health, June, 1825. Thus ended his first expedition westward, he having been gone something over three years, and having penetrated as far as the tributaries of our great Colorado River on the Pacific Slope.

He soon after, however, started back for Natchitoches to meet Belcher, where he was to get the mules and take them East and sell them

for the benefit of Captain Owens's family, to whom they belonged, he being authorized to act as their agent. He found Belcher at San Felipe, on the Brazos. Mr. Wolfskill took the animals across Louisiana and Mississippi to Greensboro, Alabama, where he wintered and disposed of them, when he returned via Mobile and New Orleans and the Mississippi to Missouri, where he made returns to Captain Owens's family, who were neighbors of his father. Here he found Mr. Young, with whom he first went to Santa Fé in 1822, and with whom he had trapped on the Pecos and the Rio Grande of the West, etc.

After a very short stop at home, he engaged with him the same season (1826) to go again to Santa Fé. On arriving there Young was taken ill, and he hired Mr. Wolfskill to go with a party (Sublette and "Peg-Leg Smith" being of the number) that he (Young) had fitted out, to trap on the waters of the Rio Gila of the far West. This expedition was unsuccessful. The party being only eleven men strong, was attacked by Indians and driven back to Taos. Soon after its return, Young started out with about thirty men for the same place, where he chastised the Indians, and his party was enabled to trap unmolested.

During this winter (1826–'27), in company with William and Robert Carson, Talbot and others, Mr. Wolfskill made a trip to Sonora, Mexico, to buy stock to take back to Missouri. He went as far as Arispe, Oposura and other towns in the northern part of that State, where he and Talbot gathered about 200 animals and started back with them by way of Taos, but they lost all but twenty-seven of them by the Indians. With these they finally arrived at Independence a little before Christmas. Most of this winter he spent at home, only making a short visit to Kentucky, on business for his father.

The next spring (1828) Mr. Wolfskill left home finally, never after returning thither. He bought a team and started with goods, on his own account, for Santa Fé. There were about 100 wagons (in two companies) that went out at the same time. He sold his goods to his old friend, Young, who had returned from his Gila expedition. Some time after, Young, with whom he had formed a co-partnership, made another trip to the Gila, whilst Mr. Wolfskill went to Paso del Norte after a lot of wines, brandy, *ponoche*, etc., which he brought to Taos in the spring of 1829. He remained at Taos the balance of the year, awaiting the return of Young, who it seems had in the meantime come on into California.

In 1830, as soon as the trading companies from the States got in, which was not till July, he got ready himself for an expedition to California to hunt beaver, expecting to find Young somewhere in the country. Of the company, consisting of about twenty men, that started with Mr. Wolfskill, only himself and Branch, Burton, Yount, Shields, Ham and Cooper remained west of the Rocky Mountains. Probably not one of this company is now (1889) living. Yount settled in Napa, Branch in San Luis Obispo County, Louis Burton in Santa Bárbara, and Mr. Wolfskill in Los Angeles. Nearly all these became large land-owners, married Spanish or Mexican wives, and raised families of children. Their descendants, of the same names or of other names acquired by intermarriage, already, within sixty years, constitute a great multitude.

The expedition which left Taos in September, 1830, with Mr. Wolfskill at its head, arrived in Los Angeles in February, 1831. It came by way of the Colorado, which it crossed at the head of the Great Cañon and the Cajon Pass.

Here the party broke up, being mostly without means. Very few of its members had any intention of stopping permanently in California. Mr. Wolfskill, with several others, built a schooner at San Pedro, which they named the Refugio, with which to hunt otter among the islands off the coast. This was one of the first vessels built in California.

They only made one trip with her down the coast as far as Cedras Islands; and they after-

ward sold her to a Captain Hinkley, who took her to the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. Wolfskill then directed his attention to vineyarding and to the cultivation of citrus and deciduous fruits, which, together with stock-raising, he followed till his death, with great success. He bought and moved on to his homestead, now occupied by his son, J. W. Wolfskill, in March, 1838, with his brother John, now of Yolo County, who had come to California the preceding year. He married Doña Magdalena, daughter of Don José Ygnacio and Doña Rafæla Romero Lugo, of Santa Bárbara, in January, 1841, by whom he had six children, only three of whom are now living, namely: Joseph W. Wolfskill, Mrs. C. J. Shepherd and Mrs. Frank Sabichi. His eldest daughter, Juana, who married H. D. Barrows, died in 1863; Luis, his youngest son, who married a daughter of Henry Dalton, of Azuza Rancho, died in March, 1884; and the youngest died in childhood in 1855. Mrs. Wolfskill died in 1862, at the age of fifty-eight years.

From 1841, Mr. Wolfskill devoted himself mostly to improving and enlarging his vineyard and orchards, in the culture of which he took great pride to the last.

He planted a small orange orchard that year (1841), and as it came to bearing in after years he found what the San Gabriel Mission fathers and a few other parties had learned by experimenting in a small way, that citrus culture was not only possible in Southern California, but that it could be made very profitable; so when Dr. Halsey raised a large orange and lime nursery, the seed of which he planted in 1854, on the Rowland place (since known as the Bliss tract), Mr. Wolfskill bought it for $4,000, and planted out in 1858 the then largest orange orchard in the United States. The lime trees, several thousand in number, he threw away, as they are easily frost-bitten when young, and he considered them of no value for that reason.

This orange orchard, as added to and improved by his son, has produced as high as 25,000 boxes, or something over 5,000,000 oranges and lemons in a single year. But the rapid growth of the city, and the ravages of the terrible "white scale" insect, have caused it to give way, and it has already become a thing of the past. The magnificent continental passenger depot of the Southern Pacific Railway Company now occupies a portion of the estate.

Mr. Wolfskill went north in 1841 to look for a ranch on the then vacant public domain. He selected lands lying on both sides of Puta Creek, (now in Yolo and Solano counties), and the next year obtained a grant in his own name from Governor Alvarado, of four square leagues. His brother John took up stock to put on the ranch in 1842, and he still lives on the grant, having received one-half of the same from his brother William. There were three other brothers, two of whom are still living—Mathus, in Suisum, and Milton, in Los Angeles. Mr. Wolfskill in after years sold off his stock and eventually his interest in the ranch, and bought land in Los Angeles County. He bought and stocked the rancho "Lomas de Santiago," which he afterward sold to Flint, Bixby & Co. He purchased the Santa Anita Rancho of Corbitt & Dibblee for $20,000, and bequeathed it to his youngest son, Luis, who lived on it some years after his father's death, when he sold it for $85,000. "Lucky" Baldwin, the present owner, paid $200,000 for it. Mr. Wolfskill acquired title to a portion of the San Francisquito Rancho, on which Newhall is located. He sold his interest to the Philadelphia Oil Company for six bits (75 cents) an acre.

Mr. Wolfskill was an earnest friend of education. Besides aiding the public schools in early times when short of funds, he maintained a private school in his own family for many years. One of the first teachers he employed was Rev. J. W. Douglas, the founder of *The Pacific* newspaper. Besides his own children, to whom he gave a thorough English and Spanish as well as musical education, his brother Mathus's two sons, J. E. Pleasants, Lemuel Carpenter's children, William and Robert Rowland and

others received much, if not most, of their education at Mr. Wolfskill's private school.

Before fruit was raised to any great extent in the central and northern part of the State, and even down to the '60s, Mr. Wolfskill and other vineyardists here used to ship to San Francisco large quantities of fruit. Sometimes he shipped as many as 500 boxes of grapes on a single steamer. For a number of years after Kohler & Frohling started in the wine business, they bought the grapes of Mr. Wolfskill's vineyard.

In 1855 Mr. Wolfskill had brought from the Mediterranean, by Mr. Teschemaker, formerly mayor of San Francisco, sweet almonds, from which he planted out and successfully raised quite an extensive almond orchard. But though the soft-shelled almond of commerce grows here well, and the tree produces nuts that are not excelled in flavor anywhere, yet for some cause it does not produce enough to make its culture profitable. In after years, his son Luis engaged extensively in raising the Languedoc variety, but with similar discouraging results.

Mr. Wolfskill died after a long and painful illness, on the 3d of October, 1866, at the age of sixty-eight years.

During his long and useful life, he saw much of the world, and picked up not a little of hard, sound sense. He gathered an extensive and valuable library; he was a great reader, and being possessed of a wonderfully retentive memory, he gained a store of information on most subjects of practical human interest, that would not have shamed those who have had a more liberal education, and who may have passed their lives with books instead of on the frontier. Mr. Wolfskill was essentially a pioneer and a man of great force of character.

It is interesting in looking back, to observe the inevitable tendency westward of the early American frontiersmen—ever westward, till stopped by the barrier of the Pacific; and then, when they could go west no farther, they had no resource but to go north, up the coast, or off south, unless they returned with the refluent wave, as some few did; or else, as happened with still fewer, become fixtures here and give over "pioneering." Where else now can the restless "backwoodsman" go? There is a little show yet in Oregon and Washington, and so on northward to Alaska, or perhaps in Mexico; but none of these present that charm of a boundless prospect ahead such as the Kentucky hunter-settler of three quarters of a century ago saw with half a continent before him yet unexplored and unobstructed by other races of men save the savage.

Mr. Wolfskill was a man devoid of mere professions; what he was, he was without any pretenses whatever. Industry and economy, honesty and the most transparent truthfulness and sincerity, with him were among the prime virtues in the conduct of life. In religion he believed in the teachings of the Bible, and at the last he received the consolations of the Roman Catholic church. But in all things he loved simplicity. He was one of that large number of whom there are some in all churches, and more in the great church of outsiders, who believe that a loyal heart and a good life are the best possible preparation for death.

Mr. Wolfskill had one quality that was as rare as it was admirable, which seemed to have become second nature to him, viz., a disposition to construe charitably the motives of everybody, friends and foes alike. When others' acts or words were criticized, he would always seek to suggest a charitable motive for their conduct, that they may have had this or that good motive for acting as they had. Apparently he had originally adopted this rule of universal charity from principle, and finally practiced it from the spontaneous promptings of a naturally kind heart. He believed there was no room for malice in this world.

He was one of the most sociable of men, and in his intercourse with others he was direct, and sometimes blunt and brusque; but, in the language of Lamartine, "bluntness is the etiquette of sincere hearts." In reality he had one of the kindliest of natures. Finally, in honesty and most of the sterling qualities that are accounted

the base of true manhood, he had few superiors.

ANDREW A. BOYLE, after whom the important suburb of Los Angeles, east of the river, known as Boyle Heights, is named, was a native of County Galway, Ireland, where he was born in 1818. He came to New York when fourteen years of age, where he worked a couple of years at coloring lithograph maps. The family of brothers and sisters went with a colony to Texas and settled at San Patricio, on the Nueces River.

On the breaking out of the Revolution he enlisted, January 7, 1836, in Westover's Artillery of the Texan army, and his command was ordered to Goliad, where it was incorporated with the forces of Colonel Fanning. After various engagements with greatly superior forces, the Texans were captured, and Mr. Boyle, who had been wounded, expected to be shot, as all of his comrades were, to the number of over 400 men, notwithstanding the fact that by the terms of their capitulation they were guaranteed their lives. Mr. Boyle, who understood Spanish, learned that this was to be their fate; but before their execution an officer asked in English if there was any one among their number named Boyle, to which he answered at once that that was his name. He was immediately taken to the officers' hospital to have his wound attended to, where he was kindly treated by the officers. Mr. Brooks, Aid to Colonel Fanning, who was there at the time with his thigh badly shattered, knew nothing of what had happened, and upon being informed he remarked, "I suppose it will be our turn next!" In less than five minutes four Mexicans carried him out, cot and all, placed him in the street not fifteen feet from the door, in a position in which Mr. Boyle could not help seeing him, and there shot him. His body was instantly rifled of a gold watch, stripped and thrown into a pit at the side of the street. A few hours after the murder of Mr. Brooks the officer, who had previously inquired for Mr. Boyle, came into the hospital and, addressing him in English said, "Make your mind easy, sir; your life is spared." Mr. Boyle responded, "May I inquire the name of the person to whom I am indebted for my life?" "Certainly; my name is General Francisco Garay, second in command of General Urrea's division." It seems that when General Garay's forces had occupied San Patricio, that officer had been quartered at the house of the Boyle family, and he had been hospitably entertained, and Mr. Boyle's brother and sister had refused all remuneration from him, only asking that if their brother should ever fall into his hands he would treat him kindly. Afterward, by order of General Garay, Mr. Boyle obtained a passport and went to San Patricio, where he remained.

After the battle of San Jacinto and the capture of General Santa Ana, and the retreat of the Mexican forces, General Garay, in passing through San Patricio, called to see Mr. Boyle, who, at the General's request, accompanied the latter to Matamoras. The General also invited Mr. Boyle to accompany him to the City of Mexico; but as he was anxious to see his relatives in the United States he was compelled to decline; and so he set out on foot for Brazos Santiago, at which point he took passage on a brig for New Orleans, where he soon after arrived.

Being out of money and in rags, he engaged at $2.50 a day in painting St. Mary's Market, although he had never painted except in water colors. After working long enough to buy some clothes, he availed himself of the Texan Consul's offer of a free passage on a schooner to the mouth of the Brazos River, where General Burnett, the first President of the Republic of Texas, gave him a letter to General Rusk, at that time in command of the army on the river Guadalupe. Mr. Boyle walked to General Rusk's camp, a distance of 150 miles, in five days, although in daily expectation of an advance by the Mexicans. General Rusk discharged Mr. Boyle from further service in the army on account of his impaired health. After recovering from a severe sickness at Victoria,

where General Rusk's headquarters were. he went to Columbia, the seat of Government of Texas, and obtained a passport for New Orleans.

The foregoing facts are condensed from "Reminiscences of the Texas Revolution," dictated by Mr. Boyle before his death, dated December 15, 1870, and published in the *Daily News* of this city, in June and July, 1871, after Mr. Boyle's death.

After his return to New Orleans and the reëstablishment of his health, he engaged in merchandising on the Red River till about the year 1842. In 1846 he married Elizabeth Cristie. The only surviving issue of this marriage is one daughter, now the wife of Mayor William H. Workman, of this city. Mr. Boyle, after his return from Red River, went to Mexico, where he engaged in business some time with success. In 1848 he set out for the United States with about $20,000 in Mexican dollars, which he had packed in a claret box. At the mouth of the Rio Grande, in attempting to board a steamer in a small skiff with his treasure, the motion of the paddle-wheels of the steamer caused his skiff to capsize and his money went to the bottom and he came near losing his life. He tried afterward to recover his money but without success, and thus he lost all of his $20,000!

He finally returned to his home in New Orleans, to find that his wife, who was in delicate health, had died two weeks before (October 20, 1849), from a fever caused by hearing that he had been lost at the mouth of the Rio Grande. From then on all his interest in life centered in his infant daughter, then a year and a half old. An aunt of hers helped to take care of her and bring her up; and she has lived with her foster-child till the present time. About a year after the family started for San Francisco, by steamer and the Isthmus, arriving in the early part of 1851. Here Mr. Boyle engaged in the boot and shoe business, but he was burned out by both the fires that occurred that year. In company with Benjamin Hobart he then went into the wholesale boot and shoe business, and they built up a very large trade. In 1858 he sold out his interest and came to Los Angeles. Here he bought a vineyard (planted in 1835) on the east side of the river, under the bluff. He made his home on the edge of the bluff, where in after years, 1862 or 1863, when he commenced making wine, he dug a cellar in which to store it. At first, or before 1862, he shipped his grapes to San Francisco, as did many other vineyardists at that period, grapes then bringing high prices in that market. Mr. Boyle was of a very genial, social nature, and all who visited his hospitable home were cordially received and entertained. The writer of these lines has only pleasant memories of his visits to the Boyle mansion during the life-time of its former owner—as so many others since have of their visits to the present hospitable owners.

Mr. Boyle was a member of the city council several years during the '60's. It is an interesting fact that when the city granted the franchise to the City Water Company in 1868 for thirty years, Mr. Boyle and Mr. Caswell, the latter now an employee of the Water Company, were the only members who voted against the grant, solely, however, because they thought the interests of the city were insufficiently protected.

General Phineas Banning. Conspicuous among the noted men whose public spirit and untiring energy have given a name and fame to Southern California world-wide stands General Phineas Banning. Leaving the parental roof and starting out to carve for himself a fortune and a name when just entering upon his teens, he was emphatically a self-made man. He was born in Oak Hill, New Castle County, Delaware, September 19, 1831. Descended from early colonial settlers who figured prominently in the Revolutionary struggle which gave birth to the world's greatest Republic, he was a noble son of worthy sires. He was the ninth of a family of eleven children of John A. and Elizabeth (Lowber) Banning.

Phineas Banning, the parent stem of the Banning family, was an Englishman, who, on

immigrating to America, settled in what is now Kent County, Delaware. Of his four sons John, the grandfather of the subject of this memoir, was a merchant in the town of Dover, and was distinguished for his patriotism and his financiering ability. Being a member of the "Council of Safety" during the Revolutionary war, he contributed liberally, in both money and services, to organizing and establishing the State Government of Delaware; and, as a member of the first Electoral College, was one of three from that State to cast the electoral vote which made General George Washington the first President of the United States. His son, John A. Banning, the father of General Phineas Banning, was graduated from Princeton College with high honors and enjoyed a local distinction for his scholarly attainments. The Lowber family descended from Mathew Lowber, who came from Amsterdam in the seventeenth century and settled on the western shore of Maryland. Peter Lowber, his eldest son, settled in one of the three counties now composing the State of Delaware. Michael Lowber, Peter's eldest son, married Miss Mary Cole, of an English family. William, the second son of this marriage, wedded Alice Ponder, and their second child was Elizabeth Lowber, the mother of General Banning. She was a woman of great strength of character which she imparted, both by transmission and early training, to her children, infusing into their plastic minds energy and self-reliance. She was noted for her hospitality and kindness to the poor. The first twelve years of Phineas Banning's life were passed on his father's farm, with meager school advantages, but with intellectual home surroundings, among which was association with his aunt, the wife of Hon. Henry M. Ridgely, of Dover, a member of both branches of United States Congress. Mrs. Ridgely was noted in Washington for her beauty and intellectuality. The plodding life on the farm among the Brandywine Hills was too slow for the vivacious youth of twelve years; and, with 50 cents in his pocket as his entire cash capital, he went to Philadelphia to tend office and write in his brother William's law office. This soon became too monotonous for his restless nature, and he engaged in the more active pursuit of merchandising, in the employ of a large wholesale fancy-goods house on Market street, where he remained until he had passed his twenty-first birthday.

Impelled by the chafings of his ambition and adventurous spirit to seek the excitement and romance of frontier life in the new Golden State, young Banning left the Quaker City in 1851 for California, via the Isthmus of Panama. Landing first at San Diego and finding no special inducements to locate at that point, he came to Los Angeles; and soon after, in November, 1852, he, in company with Don George Alexander, engaged in freighting, staging and lighterage business at San Pedro, and between that place and Los Angeles and other points.

From that time forward Mr. Banning's career was an eventful one, and prominently interwoven with the history of Los Angeles County. He founded and gave the name to Wilmington, christening it in memory of the city of that name in his native State. He was the chief projector and builder of the Los Angeles & Wilmington Railroad, and had sole management of it for a number of years, until it was sold to the Southern Pacific Company. During the construction of that company's line eastward General Banning was tireless in his efforts which proved very efficient in aiding the success of that great enterprise. In the freighting and transportation business General Banning had occasion to make frequent visits to Fort Tejon; and, as an illustration of his indomitable energy and endurance, it is related upon unquestionable authority that he often made the trip of 120 miles to the Fort in one day and the return trip the next. Being a man of broad and patriotic mind, whatever he planned and so grandly executed was on a comprehensive scale; and in its projection and execution the thought of the public weal was paramount to his own private interests. Realizing the incalculable advantages

of a good harbor on this portion of the coast, he made two trips to Washington, at his own expense, both of which were successful, to procure appropriations by Congress for the improvement of San Pedro Harbor; and to his efforts is largely due the construction of the breakwater and dredging of the bar which makes that now excellent harbor so important to the growing commercial interests of Los Angeles. In early days, when law had no terrors for evildoers, and the Vigilants and Rangers were about the only protection to life and property, General Banning was a firm friend to the Rangers, and aided and encouraged them in their work of ridding the country of thieves and outlaws. General Banning's military title was earned in the command of the First Brigade of the California State Militia, of which he was appointed Brigadier-General. Besides attending to his other large business interests, he bought and improved a tract of 600 acres at Wilmington, cultivating it to fruits and grains. On this property he made the largest well in the country, to which powerful steam pumps were attached, and lifted water into several reservoirs, thus furnishing the water supply for the towns of Wilmington and San Pedro, for vessels in the harbor, and for irrigating and domestic purposes. His farming operations were carried on accordingly, the most approved methods being used and successful results following. The elegant house he built, where he and his family resided, was ever celebrated for the generosity and hospitality of its inmates.

In his gigantic business enterprises General Banning made large sums of money, and, but for his public-spirited liberality and generosity, might have been a millionaire. But owing to these dominant traits in his character others reaped more of the benefits of his achievements than he. Being inspired by a patriotic zeal, every commendable enterprise received his hearty support, and his philanthropic heart allowed no worthy object of charity ever to appeal to him in vain.

In politics he was a staunch Republican. Prior to the civil war he was a strong Abolitionist.

General Banning was twice married. His first wife was Rebecca Sanford, the mother of eight children, three sons—William, Joseph B. and Hancock Banning, now living, the latter being named for General Winfield S. Hancock, who was a very warm personal friend of General Banning. Some time after the death of Mrs. Banning the General wedded Mary Hollister, on February 14, 1870, a native of Licking County, Ohio, daughter of J. H. Hollister, late of San Luis Obispo County, this State, a prominent and wealthy citizen of that county. Three daughters were born of General Banning's second marriage, one of whom died in early infancy. The living are Mary Hollister Banning and Lucy Tichnor Banning, seventeen and twelve years of age respectively.

After an illness of several months, General Banning passed away in San Francisco, on the 8th of March, 1885, with his devoted wife and loving daughters by his bedside. Thus went out the life of one of California's greatest and most public-spirited citizens and business men, and a most unselfish and loving husband and father. General Banning was a splendid specimen of physical manhood, a large, well-formed body, surmounted by a large, well-poised brain, Original in his conceptions and methods, dauntless in courage and persistent in purpose, he was a born leader of men. He left a fine estate to his family, which was the accumulation of the later years of his life. Mrs. Banning and her daughters reside in their attractive home on Fort Hill; the location is one of the most beautiful and commanding in Los Angeles, overlooking as it does a magnificent picturesque landscape, comprising many square miles of city valley and plain.

A stock company was formed by General Banning to succeed to his business. His sons now own a large majority of the stock. The officers of the company are: William Banning, President; Joseph B. Banning, Vice-President; Hancock Banning, Treasurer.

Louis Vignes, the pioneer of pioneers of the now numerous French colony of Los Angeles, was born in Bordeaux, France, about 1775. When still a young man he went to the Sandwich Islands, in the employ of a mercantile firm, which, meeting with reverses, compelled him to take as compensation for his services whatever he could get, which consisted of a lot of toy saints, amulets, church ornaments, etc., thought to be of little commercial value, but which he brought with him to California, where, fortunately, he found a good market for them. Soon after his arrival in Los Angeles, some time early in the '30s, he planted the extensive vineyard long known as the "Aliso Vineyard," which took its name from the immense Aliso (sycamore) tree, still standing close to the Philadelphia Brewery, where it has stood as a patriarch and a landmark for more than 100 years, and no one living knows how much longer. Beneath its great branches he built his wine cellars, around which, and his residence and orangries, he erected a high adobe wall, which made his place a sort of castle, within which he could shut up himself, his treasures and his dependents from the outside world whenever there were political or other disturbances, or when the Indians, which in the early times were very numerous here, were troublesome. During the commotions and excitements that took place pending the change from Mexican to American rule, numerous families took refuge within the walls of the castle of "Don Louis del Aliso," and they were hospitably treated by him.

After Don Louis' death, which occurred January 17, 1862, his vineyard was divided up, streets were laid out, and eventually the vines were dug up, and the site is now occupied by many dwellings, business houses, etc., and there is very little left to show there was once a large vineyard there. The venerable patronymic tree, however, still stands, a landmark in the midst of change in grim grandeur, and is apparently good for another hundred or five hundred years.

Don Louis was, in many respects, a notable character in his day. He was shrewd and thrifty, and, as his vineyard was very productive, its vintages were held in good repute, he became forehanded. Timber was not to be had here in those days, only as it was sawed out by hand in the mountains, and hauled here with great labor. In 1841 he built a sawmill near San Bernardino, and put his nephew, Pedro Sainsevain, then a young man, who had come out from France a year or two before, in charge. In 1855 he sold his vineyard to his two nephews, Pedro and Jean Louis Sainsevain, who carried it on, together with an extensive wine business, till about 1867. Pedro still lives in San José, but his brother, genial Don Louis Sainsevain, long well and favorably known by the old-timers, died in this city during the present year (1889). A son of Don Louis, Michel, also well known, died a few years ago, leaving a widow and several children; and another son, Paul, lives in San Diego. Vital Fernando and Juan Maria Vignes are also nephews of old Don Louis Vignes.

Matthew Keller was born in Queenstown, Ireland, about the year 1811. He came to America when young, and lived some time in Mexico. From some papers in the possession of his nephew, Thomas Leahy, of this city, it appears that he was naturalized as a citizen of the United States at New Orleans, in 1849; and he must have come to California soon after, for he wrote to his nephew in 1850, for him to come to him in Los Angeles.

Though Mr. Keller—who was well and generally known here by the native Californians and by the old settlers as "Don Mateo"—spent some time in the mines, he became one of Los Angeles' most prominent and public-spirited citizens. He early engaged in vine-yarding and wine-making, and at one time he had, besides his store in Los Angeles, a large wine house in San Francisco, and also in New York and Philadelphia; and at the time of his death, which occurred April 11, 1881, from heart disease, he owned considerable vineyard



J. W. Potts



property, besides his Malibou Rancho, etc. He was a man of tireless energy, even up to the end of his long life. He was a manufacturer of wine and grape brandy on a large scale for many years. But as he felt age creeping on, and that his large interests here needed his personal attention, he sold out his Eastern business and returned from New York, where he had been compelled to remain part of the time, to Los Angeles in 1879, in order that he might give his undivided attention to his business here. And yet, notwithstanding he had arrived at that period in life when the natural forces begin to fail, he soon commenced planting out other vineyards on a large scale.

Mr. Keller was a good French and Spanish scholar, and his familiarity with the French language enabled him to draw much valuable information from French sources, relating to the vine, its diseases, its culture, etc., and also in regard to wine and its treatment, which he imparted to the public through the local press and other periodicals.

Mr. Keller left four children—one boy and three girls; one of the latter has since died in a convent. The son, who was educated in France, now lives on the Malibou Rancho.

James Wesley Potts, Esq., is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Rutherford County, December 20, 1830. His parents were of Scotch, English and Irish ancestry. His grandparents on both sides were born in America. His Grandfather Jones (on his mother's side) was a soldier under George Washington, and he died at about 103 years of age, in Nashville. His Great-grandfather Jones was a Scotchman, and was a relative of the celebrated Paul Jones, of Revolutionary fame, and was in the battle known as Braddock's defeat. His Great-grandmother Jones, who came to America with the early settlers and settled in Virginia, was a native of Ireland. His Great-grandfather Potts was an Englishman. His Grandmother Potts was a Greene, and a relative of General Greene, the hero of Eutaw Springs. His mother's brothers were soldiers in the war of 1812, and two of his brothers were in the late civil war. His father, John Greene Potts, died when James was only four years old, and his mother, *nee* Cynthia Jones, when he was thirteen. Being thus early in life deprived of parental care, young Potts was left to provide for himself. He made his home in Hayward County for four years with a friend, doing farm work, and attending school three months during that time.

In 1852 he came overland to California, driving an ox team over the plains from Georgetown, Texas, walking the whole way, and arriving at Los Angeles in September. This place was then merely an adobe village of some 4,000 inhabitants, who were mostly Mexicans and Spaniards. He was first employed there on the streets, hauling dirt in a hand-cart. The hand-cart at that day was the only vehicle used for conveying dirt on the streets. After having earned $5 at that work, he engaged in selling fruits, first from a basket, and afterward he established a fruit stand, his sales increasing so that he cleared from $20 to $40 per day. He then went to the mines, but soon returned to Los Angeles and engaged in raising vegetables, and raised the first sweet potatoes in Los Angeles. He then entered the mercantile business, and at the opening of the civil war was worth $6,000, which, as a result of his outspoken Union sentiments, he soon lost. He, however, recovered, and from 1861 to 1865 he did an extensive mercantile business, and by investing and dealing in real estate until 1878 he was estimated to be worth $150,000; but in that year, meeting with reverses and being loaded down with unproductive real estate, he not only lost what he had accumulated, but was heavily in debt. He has, however, paid every dollar of his indebtedness, although a great amount of it was outlawed.

Mr. Potts was originally a Whig and then a Republican, but is now a staunch Prohibitionist. He has served as a member of the Los Angeles City Council, and as such was foremost in pushing city water improvements. He led the movement for constructing the east and west side

ditches and reservoirs and also the sewer from First street to the Briswater estate near the city limits, both of which have proven of incalculable value to Los Angeles City. It may be said, that scarcely a question of local public moment has ever come up but that J. W. Potts has figured in the solution more or less prominently. His advice upon various knotty questions involved in the new city charter of Los Angeles was sought, received and acted upon. He has always been a firm believer in and strong advocate of the future of Southern California and the city of Los Angeles, and as early as 1876, in a letter to the Los Angeles *Herald*, he stated that the Los Angeles Valley was capable of supporting 1,000,000 of people, although at that time it was generally regarded as being good for stock ranges only.

Mr. Potts has been the prime mover in early moral and religious movements. He was one of the organizers of the first Sabbath-school in Los Angeles City. He secured the subscriptions for the Fort Street brick church, purchased the lot 120x165 feet, donated $150 and gave his personal obligation for $1,000 toward paying the indebtedness on the property. Such benefactions in early times were not made without effort and sacrifice, and are truly worthy of note. His gifts of charity are numerous, and the worthy poor are never turned unrecognized from his door. The following tribute to J. W. Potts's sterling qualities recently appeared in one of the leading journals of Los Angeles, when his name was before the people as a candidate for city councilor. It was written by a citizen who has known him for many years: ·

J. W. Potts is a son of a non-slaveholding pioneer family that settled early in the eighteenth century in Tennessee and took part in the war for independence in 1776. At a very tender age he kissed his mother good-bye and walked away from the cabin door in search of work to provide bread for that widowed mother and her younger children. While that mother lived and those children were helpless, he staid by his task at 12½ cents a day, that they might neither beg nor want.

While thus employed he went thinly clad and denied himself every pleasure so he might learn to read and write without going to school. While yet almost a child his word of promise was as good as any bond. He was never seen at a gambling table, never staked a cent on any game of chance, never drank or treated at a bar.

He has been thirty-four years in California. I have known him ever since 1854, and I think I thoroughly know J. W. Potts to be absolutely truthful and reliable.

As a young man he voted the Republican ticket in this State when Republicans were subject to insult, to boycott in business, and even to personal danger, because they dared to be true to their convictions. He stood in for the Union, was the friend of the flag of the soldier when treason was bold and in power, when the "Bear" flag and the "Pacific Republic" were the hope of many.

He is, at least, one of the men to whom the Republican party is indebted for its history and its fame, and is as deserving of place and of honor as any man in its ranks to-day. To him and to such men as he, the party and the country owe a debt that no words of praise can repay.

To the older citizens of Los Angeles, where he has lived for all these years, he needs no introduction. But to the thousands of new-comers he is not so well known. To all these I would say, I have known him long and well, and sincerely believe him to be that noblest work of God—an honest man. Like the pure gold, the more you inquire into his record the brighter it shines.

July 12, 1866, Mr. Potts was married, at Los Angeles, to Miss Emma Catherine Bedwell, daughter of Robert D. and Louisa Ann (Pearce) Bedwell, both natives of Tennessee. She was born in Arkansas, reared in Texas, and came to Los Angeles with her parents when she was nineteen years of age. Mr. Potts and his wife are members of the Fort Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and are among the original members of 1866. From his early youth Mr. Potts has been a member of the Methodist Church, and was the first Protestant church member in Los Angeles, and was the first to close his business doors on Sunday. They have had five children: Louise V. and Ida A., students attending the Ellis College of Los Angeles; and Robert

Whaley and Emma M., attending the Los Angeles public school. They lost one child in infancy.

Mr. Potts has some striking characteristics. Like a true son of the mountains of Tennessee, he has very decided, sometimes radical, opinions on most subjects, and he is as a rule very outspoken in those opinions. In other words, there is always a man behind them, and he is that man, for he never lacks the courage of his convictions. Although he is naturally genial and always a fast friend, no one who associates with him is likely to be deceived as to what his position is on any matter. During the war of the Rebellion he was a pronounced Unionist, even to the detriment of his business, and he has always been a man who would stand up for his principles, political, religious or social, whether he made thereby friends or foes. Mr. Potts is a man of great force of character, never losing his grip under the most disheartening circumstances. He and ex-Mayor Beandry built Temple street from Fort to Bunker Hill avenue, thus making the hill lands accessible. At one point on this portion of Temple street, the present grade of that thoroughfare is twenty feet, and another fifty feet above the bottom of the arroyo they filled up. After Mr. Potts had made a fortune and lost it, leaving him stranded and burdened with a big debt, he worked sixteen hours a day to earn a living for his family for four long years, or till his lost fortune was regained. He still owns an orchard in the hills west of town, that he acquired title to by planting and cultivating the same on shares, the owner deeding him one-half after a certain number of years. Certain *dilettante* writers have taken the absurd ground that Southern California is no place for a poor man. Men having the grit of J. W. Potts and many others, who like him have been reduced to poverty, have shown by results time and again that they take no stock in this theory. Such men are not as easily snuffed out or suppressed as these fanciful theorists imagine: they clearly realize at the outset that hardships are necessarily incident to the settlement of every new country, and they are not dismayed or vanquished by them when they come. Obstacles and disaster only stimulate them to renewed exertion. The value of the labor and example of such men to a new community cannot be measured by dollars and cents. Only the old citizens of Los Angeles can fully appreciate how useful Mr. Potts has been to the church, to the schools, to good municipal government and to local material improvement and prosperity, during his long residence in Los Angeles County. May the builders of new States and cities, like him, increase in the land!

RAILROADS.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE modern, or railroad, period of the history of this county may naturally be considered part of this volume.

Los Angeles County is the first in the State to enjoy two competing transcontinental railroads, a pleasure in which it still has a profitable monopoly to the exclusion of the rest of the State. Railroad surveys were early made, but the first road did not come till 1869. The Southern Pacific came in 1877; and the Santa Fé system in 1885.

Lieutenant Williamson briefly surveyed Southern California in 1853 for a railroad route, under the military escort of then Lieutenant (now ex-Governor) Stoneman. In 1861 a bill was introduced into the Senate of the California Legislature authorizing the board of supervisors of Los Angeles County to subscribe $150,000 toward the construction of a railroad between Los Angeles and San Pedro. The measure seems to have slumbered for two years more, when, in 1863, an act for the construction of the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad passed both houses. Still nothing was done till 1864, when a meeting of the citizens of Los Angeles was "called to deliberate upon the best means of bringing about the desired connection with Wilmington." But nothing practical came of this movement.

The Los Angeles *News* of February 27, 1866, notes that two remonstrances were then in circulation, one at the precinct of El Monte, a place then controlled by a strong anti-railroad feeling, and another in Los Angeles, against railroad bills introduced into the Legislature by the Hon. Phineas Banning. In the session of 1867–'68 the bill passed both houses of the Legislature. The movement now took a practical shape. On March 4, 1868, in accordance with the provisions of the act, ex-Governor J. G. Downey, Dr. J. S. Griffin and John King, as directors of the "Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad," filed a petition with the board of supervisors, asking the board to call an election of the people upon the question of authorizing the county to subscribe $150,000 to the capital stock of the company, in accordance with the act which had been approved February 1, 1868. On March 9 a similar petition was presented to the city council by the same parties, asking that body to call an election of the citizens upon the question of the city subscribing $75,000 to the capital stock of the company. Both petitions were granted. Thomas D. Mott, then county clerk, published a proclamation on March 10, calling the election on the 24th of the same month. The proclamation designated the precincts, and was published, as were all laws in those days, in both Spanish and English.

Fourteen days was necessarily a "short" campaign, yet it was anything but "sweet." Tomlinson, Banning's rival in business, was the strongest opponent to the measure, but he died about two weeks before the election. A corre-

spondent in the Los Angeles *News* of March 13, 1868, over the *nom de plume* of "Farmer," tersely put the question thus: "The estimated trade between Los Angeles and San Francisco is 1,000 tons per month. If corn grown in the Monte can be shipped to San Pedro for one-quarter of a cent less per pound, that would be $7 per ton, and if two tons are produced to the acre the railroad will make the land worth at least $14 more per acre. Besides, the road will pay out at least $4,000 per month for wages, to be spent mostly in the city."

In the city the vote stood: For the railroad, 297; against, 245. The vote of both city and county stood: For the railroad, 700; against, 672. The railroad had a bare majority of twenty-eight. Ground was broken at Wilmington, September 19, 1868, and the last rail was laid in Los Angeles City on October 26, 1869. The board of directors of the road were John G. Downey, B. D. Wilson, O. W. Childs, John S. Griffin, Matthew Keller, Phineas Banning. The iron rails were shipped from England. E. E. Hewitt, the editor of the Wilmington *Journal*, was elected superintendent. The good effect of the railroad was felt at once, as is shown by the following paragraph from the *News* of September 22, 1868: "Under the influence of a certain prospect of a railroad from this city to the sea-coast, thereby making it a seaport city, the price of real estate has advanced very materially." This was three days after ground had been broken. Immediately after the election, on March 27, the *News* said prophetically: "Railroad connection with the sea-coast will, in a few years, extend itself to a connection with the Southern Pacific & Atlantic Railroad, placing us upon the great transcontinental thoroughfare, and bringing among us the surplus population and capital of the Eastern States, and developing by their science and energy our varying resources."

Banning was then in the Senate. He introduced Senate Bill No. 275, "An Act amendatory to an Act entitled an Act authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County," etc., and Senate Bill No. 376, authorizing the city to proceed in the same manner, the object of which was to amend the former act so that the money should be paid the company only on the completion of each mile. No objection was made in the Legislature against the bills, and they both passed.

The railroad campaign of 1868 was only a small sample of the greater one which followed in 1872, and, strange to say, some of the very ones who were not only convinced of the benefits of the short road of twenty-three miles in length from Los Angeles to Wilmington, but received material blessings from it, were later among the most active opponents to the building of a larger and transcontinental road.

On April 4, 1870, the State Legislature passed an act authorizing the different counties of the State, through their respective boards of supervisors, to aid in the construction of railroads in the counties which might elect to do so. The act authorized the donation of five per cent. of the total assessment for railroad building. So strong did this sentiment prevail that it turned practically into anti-railroad, and in some instances establishing opposing methods of transportation, as in sailing vessels from San Francisco to Santa Monica. The following year to the passage of the five per cent. subsidy act, the anti-monopoly howl waxed so loud that no politician in either party dared keep silent in its behalf if he wanted office.

The Republican and Democratic parties vied with each other in strong anti-monopoly "planks," and the Legislature of 1871–'72 was supposed to be "solid" on that question. Measures at once came up for the repeal of the act of 1870. Here was a quandary for those who had the interests of Southern California at heart in general and Los Angeles County in particular. There was the pioneer, B. D. Wilson, in the Senate, Asa Ellis and Thomas D. Mott in the Assembly, all from Los Angeles County.

The Southern Pacific, which had incorporated that year, was laying its ties and spiking its rails up the San Joaquin Valley, and it was

a question whether it would come directly to Los Angeles on its march overland. Its line through the Tehachepi Pass was well known, but from this point two diverging lines had been surveyed. One was south to the Soledad Pass and over heavy grades, and through costly tunnels to Los Angeles, then an adobe town, whose people might want them to pay all the great expense of building and equipping their road to this point, and afterward share in the benefits. There was the other route from Tehachepi over an almost level plain straight to the Needles, along the thirty-fifth parallel.

The Los Angeles delegation in the State Legislature were fully aware of the snares which were being unconsciously laid for their section, and which, if successful, would delay the advancement of this section for many years.

There was great danger of this, as the *Evening Express* of May 24, 1872, said: "But the question of its passage directly through this city or leaving us a few miles to one side as appears to be the fate of Visalia, depends wholly upon ourselves. Railway companies are soulless corporations. They are invariably selfish and love money. * * * Because they are rich they have no more right to build to us than has Governor Downey to build our schoolhouses."

The two important questions before the delegation were, to have Los Angeles County exempt from the repeal of the subsidy law, and afterward as private citizens, with the best interests of their country at heart, to secure the benefits of such exemption. Subsequent events fully proved, as will be shown, that had the delegation been less friendly to the railroad, Los Angeles would not have had one possibly by this time.

January 26, 1872, the repeal of the subsidy law passed the Assembly by a majority of two. The repeal, however, did not affect the counties of San Francisco, Santa Cruz, San Diego, Santa Bárbara, San Luis Obispo, San Bernardino, Marin and Los Angeles, in which counties the act of April 4, 1870, was to remain in full force and effect, provided that the question of granting aid should be submitted to the qualified electors of each county at a general election. This important point being gained, opened the way for securing the railroad.

The following letter is taken from Major Ben C. Truman's monthly magazine, the *Del Monte Wave*, for June, 1886:

LOS ANGELES, May 5, 1872.

HON. LELAND STANFORD DEAR SIR: Our personal relations are of such a character that we have deemed it proper to advise you in advance of movements, which, if carefully attended to, may redound not only to your benefit, but may be also of material service to our country. It is needless to add that as far as we are concerned, regardless of what others may say, we consider you entitled to all the aid that our section may be able to command as a proper tribute to the great efforts you have displayed in furtherance of the prosperity and material progress of the Pacific Coast.

We expect to call a meeting of the tax-paying citizens of the county in a few days, for the purpose of selecting from among them an executive committee, giving the said committee full power to meet the representatives of any railroad company that may visit our place, for the purpose of agreeing upon some plan whereby we may have a railroad running through our county, or at least to our city.

We apprise you of the movements soon to take place here, that you may, if you deem it proper, take steps so as to act in harmony with our citizens, and in that manner subserve the public benefit to be derived from our mutual understanding.

With the greatest assurance of your personal regard, and our co-operation in any move which may promote the best interests of the county, and your own, and hoping you may find it convenient to pay us a visit soon, we remain yours sincerely,

T. D. MOTT.
B. D. WILSON.

They received a reply to this letter, stating that he could not leave home, but would send an agent, which he did in the person of Mr. Hyde. As a result of their efforts a meeting of citizens was called by them to take steps to secure the benefits accruing under the exemptions of the repeal act. The Los Angeles *News* of

May 18, 1872, notices the next movement as follows: "To-day occurs the railroad meeting, called over the signatures of several citizens. The vague terms of the call have stimulated public curiosity regarding the ultimate objects of the meeting."

The meeting of citizens to discuss railroad matters was held in the court-house Saturday afternoon, May 18, 1872. Ex-Governor J. G. Downey called the meeting to order and briefly explained its purposes. H. K. S. O'Melveny was elected President, and Major Ben. C. Truman, Secretary. Among the speakers were Phineas Banning, C. H. Larrabee, J. G. Downey, B. D. Wilson and E. J. C. Kewen.

Resolutions were adopted to the effect that to the railroad company which offered the best guarantee for constructing the main trunk of a trans-continental line through this valley, they would subscribe stock by donating all interests held in railroad stock held by the county and an additional amount sufficient to make up five per cent. of the assessment roll, provided that the road should be constructed from San Francisco through Los Angeles to the Colorado River within three years from date.

A committee of thirty was appointed to seek information of any and all proposed railroads which might contemplate running from San Francisco Bay to the Mississippi River via the southern route, and to learn whether the main trunk would pass through Los Angeles, and if not what would cause it to do so. Following were the committee:

Anaheim—W. R. Olden, John P. Zeyn.
Azusa—Henry Dalton.
Ballona—F. Machado, T. A. Sanchez.
Compton—M. Bixby, G. D. Compton.
El Monte—F. W. Gibson, Silas Bennett.
Gallatin—E. N. Burke, N. D. Crawford.
Los Angeles—H. K. S. O'Melveny, F. P. F. Temple, J. G. Downey, H. Newmark, S. B. Caswell, A. F. Coronel, J. M. Griffith.
Los Nietos—D. Fulton, E. Sanford.
Puente—John Reed.
Santa Ana—A. L. Bush, Gabriel Allen.
San Fernando—A. Pico.
San Gabriel—L. J. Rose, George Stoneman.
San José—F. Palomares, L. Phillips.
Wilmington—R. H. Downing, Joseph Duston, D. W. Alexander.

The committee of thirty met again in one week and appointed an executive committee of nine.

Messrs. Wilson, Rose and Olden were appointed a committee to go to San Francisco and secure satisfactory terms with the Southern Pacific, which they did, returning with E. W. Hyde, of Oakland, the special agent of the company. Messrs. Newmark, Temple and O'Melveny were appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Hyde in drawing up an ordinance for the city and another for the county. Both ordinances were substantially the same, and were passed by the city council and the board of supervisors. The ordinance passed by the board of supervisors was to the effect that the county being empowered to donate its bonds in aid of the construction of a railroad within its borders to an amount not to exceed five per cent. upon the total of the last assessment, which was $10,700,000 for the year 1872,—five per cent. of which is $535,000. From this amount the sum of $150,000 before issued in county bonds to the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad Company was deducted, leaving the net of $385,000 in bonds which the county could give. The Southern Pacific Company, for this amount, agreed to build fifty miles of its main trunk line through the county and a branch line to Anaheim; and the county also agreed to sell to the Southern Pacific its stock in the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad. All of this, in accordance with law, was to be submitted to a vote of the people.

Although this was during the memorable presidential campaign of Grant and Greeley, yet so absorbing was the railroad question in Los Angeles County that the local issue was paramount in everybody's mind to the national one. A much stronger opposition was developed than in the railroad campaign of 1868. On September 7 the supervisors passed an ordinance for

the Los Angeles & San Diego Railroad Company, asking for a subsidy as large as that asked by the committee of thirty for the Southern Pacific. The San Diego Company claimed that their route was the most practical one to Anaheim, and promised to build to an intersection with the Texas Pacific Railroad, then managed by the famous "Tom" Scott.

This last ordinance was not passed without the protest of the Southern Pacific and the dissenting opinion of Attorney General Love. The San Diego Company, which rallied to its support the people who opposed the voting of a subsidy to the Southern Pacific, depended upon the Los Nietos Precinct for a great part of its strength, owing to the fact that the Southern Pacific proposed to run its Anaheim branch from Compton, a rival town of Gallatin. Through the efforts of T. D. Mott, the Southern Pacific was induced to change their plans and run from Florence through Gallatin* to Anaheim, and thus secured the vote of that precinct. The campaign was one of the hottest ever held in Los Angeles County. The railroad question was the only one discussed by the people. In every precinct meetings were held and speeches were heard on either side. H. T. Hazard, G. W. Barter, R. M. Widney, J. G. Howard, A. Higbie and others were speakers in favor of the subsidy for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and were opposed by Volney E. Howard, John Foster, A. J. King, J. G. Downey,——Bean and others.

The eve of the election was celebrated in the city by a grand mass meeting, procession, bonfires, etc. The election was held November 5, 1872. The vote of the city and county stood: For the Southern Pacific subsidy, 1,896 votes; against the same, 724. For the San Diego road, 99; against the same, 29; no railroad at all, 26! The Southern Pacific Railroad had a clear majority over all of 1,018.

The city donated sixty acres of land for depot purposes. Work was commenced at the initial point in the city, and continued east to Spadra and north to San Fernando, to which points the first trains were run April 4, 1874. Work was commenced on the Anaheim branch in the winter of 1873–'74, and the first train ran into Anaheim, January 17, 1875. In July, 1875, a gang of 1,500 men commenced work on both ends of the San Fernando Tunnel, which was completed in September, 1876. It is 6,940 feet long, and cost originally $2,500,000. It is twenty-seven miles from the city.

The gold spike connecting Los Angeles with San Francisco was driven September 8, 1877, in the Soledad Cañon. The mayors of San Francisco and Los Angeles were present, together with the officials of the company, and a large number of spectators from both places. A banquet and ball at Los Angeles that evening closed the festivities.

In 1875 Hon. John P. Jones built the Los Angeles & Independence Railroad from Santa Monica to Los Angeles City. The length is about eighteen miles, and the cost was about $375,000. It was subsequently transferred to the Southern Pacific.

By virtue of a contract with the Southern Pacific, the Santa Fé system ran its trains into Los Angeles City from Colton, beginning November 29, 1885, and continued so to do till its own track from San Bernardino was finished. This road was built in March and April, 1887, from San Bernardino west along the foot-hills to a junction with the Los Angeles & San Gabriel Valley Railroad at the San Gabriel River. Regular trains commenced running on this road on June 1 of that year. It is owned by the California Central, a local company, whose stock is held by the Santa Fé people. Branch roads of this system were built in 1888 to Ballona Harbor and Redondo Beach, and also to Orange, connecting with another branch running from San Bernardino to San Diego.

In 1884 there was commenced the construction of the Los Angeles & San Gabriel Valley Railroad by a corporation headed by Hon. J. F. Crank. Its completion to Pasadena was cele-

*Gallatin was a town near Downey, and died when the latter was founded.

brated by an excursion September 17, 1885. In 1887 it was extended to the San Gabriel River, and the same year was transferred to the Santa Fé system.

In 1889 the Los Angeles & Pacific Railway was completed to Santa Monica. It was built from the northwest part of the city toward Cahuenga Pass, and thence along the Santa Monica Mountains to the town of that name. M. L. Wicks and R. C. Shaw were among its principal promoters. It is standard gauge.



CHAPTER XIV.

GIVEN when that immortal utterance, "The pen is mightier than the sword," was given to the world, its author did not have a full conception of the power of the modern newspaper press as an educational and molding influence in society. From a simple purveyor of news, the horizon of the field of journalism has expanded during the past few decades until it now encompasses the whole domain of human knowledge. Politics, social and moral ethics, science, art, philosophy, religion, law,—each finds an able expositor in the columns of the daily and weekly newspaper. Thus teeming with the best and most advanced thought of the time, the press exerts a power in educating the public mind second only to the public schools. Struck by the shafts of its censure, tyrants tremble, and the vicious flee the wrath to come. Encouraged and strengthened by its fostering approval, truth and virtue become a wall of adamant environing the populace.

Los Angeles County has its due share of worthy newspapers and periodicals; and, like all intelligent, enterprising communities, its highways are strewn with the graves of dead journals and the wrecked hopes and fortunes of ambitious but mistaken journalists. This chapter aims to mention the publications worthy of note in this county since 1850.

THE LOS ANGELES STAR

was founded in 1851, the first number appearing May 17 of that year, printed in English and Spanish, issued weekly, John A. Lewis and John McElroy, publishers. In July the style of the firm was Lewis, McElroy & Rand, William H. Rand having become a partner that month. November 4 McElroy sold his interest to Lewis & Rand. October 19, 1854, Mr. McElroy again became a partner. In 1855 the *Star* was conducted by J. S. Waite & Co. December 15 of the same year J. S. Waite became the sole publisher, at which time the Spanish department of the paper was transferred to the *Clamor Publico*. Mr. Waite continued the publication of the *Star* until April 12, 1856, when he sold to William A. Wallace, who, the following June, sold to H. Hamilton. Mr. Hamilton published the *Star* until the fall of 1864, when it was purchased by General P. Banning, and removed to Wilmington, where the material was used to publish the Wilmington *Journal*. In 1868 the *Star* was again established in Los Angeles, published and edited by Mr. Hamilton. In 1872 G. W. Barter became a partner, but retired in a few months. The daily edition also made its first appearance that year. Mr. Hamilton conducted the *Star* until July 1, 1873, when he sold it to Major Ben. C. Truman. Mr. Truman edited and published the paper until October 1,

1877, when he retired. It was then published by Paynter & Co., and afterward by Brown & Co. During the last fifteen months of its existence it had several different managers and editors, and represented three or four parties. It ceased publication in the early part of 1879.

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIAN,

published weekly, was founded by C. N. Richards & Co. The first number was issued July 20, 1854, William Butts, Editor. November 2, 1854, William Butts and John O. Wheeler succeeded Richards & Co. in the proprietorship. Messrs. Butts & Wheeler conducted the paper for some time, when John P. Prodie became the publisher. In 1857 it was discontinued, and in the following year its press and material were used to publish the *Southern Vineyard*.

EL CLAMOR PUBLICO,

a Spanish publication, was established by Francisco P. Ramirez, in 1855. It made its first appearance June 19, of that year, and continued as a weekly until it suspended December 31, 1859, for want of sufficient support. The materials of the office were transferred to the Los Angeles *News*.

THE SOUTHERN VINEYARD

was established by Colonel J. J. Warner, March 20, 1858, as a four-page weekly, 22 x 30 inches in size. It was devoted to general news, and issued every Saturday morning. December 10, of the same year, this paper was transformed into a semi-weekly; size, 20 x 26 inches; issued Tuesday and Friday mornings. It continued under the management of Mr. Warner until June 8, 1860, when the office and materials were transferred to the Los Angeles *News*.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

a monthly paper, devoted to religious subjects, published by William Money, made its appearance April 10, 1859. It was printed at *El Clamor* office, in both the English and Spanish languages. The paper, not receiving sufficient support, discontinued after issuing a few numbers.

LOS ANGELES DAILY AND WEEKLY NEWS.

The *Semi-Weekly Southern News*, independent, issued every Wednesday and Friday, was established in Los Angeles by C. R. Conway and Alonzo Waite, January 18, 1860. In their opening announcement they speak of a "crisis and depression in business heretofore unknown within the limits of our rich and prosperous State," as then existing. The sheet was enlarged July 18, 1860, and again August 13, 1862. October 8, 1862, the paper was styled the *Los Angeles Semi-Weekly News*, and continued as a semi-weekly until January 12, 1863, when it appeared as the *Los Angeles Tri-Weekly News* — issued Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The tri-weekly was enlarged December 16, 1863. November 11, 1865, Messrs. Conway & Waite sold the *News* to Messrs. A. J. King & Co., A. J. King assuming the editorial control of the paper, which was again changed to a semi-weekly. The sheet was enlarged January 5, 1866, and again January 1, 1867.

January 1, 1869, the semi-weekly was discontinued, and *The Los Angeles Daily News* appeared, published by King & Offutt (A. J. King and A. N. Offutt), R. H. Offutt, Business Manager. The daily was enlarged in May, 1869. October 16, 1869, R. H. Offutt sold his interest to A. Waite; style of new firm, King & Waite. The daily was again enlarged January 5, 1870. Mr. King retired from the editorial chair January 1, 1870. The paper was then published by King, Waite & Co.; A. Waite, Business Manager; Charles E. Beane, Editor. October 10, 1872, Mr. Waite sold his entire interest to Charles E. Beane, who conducted the paper for a few months, when it suspended.

AMIGO DEL PUEBLO.

This paper, printed in the Spanish language, published by José E. Gonzales & Co., made its

first appearance November 15, 1861; was a weekly paper and independent in politics. In May, 1862, it announced its suspension for want of adequate support.

THE LOS ANGELES CHRONICK,

a German weekly journal, published by F. G. Walther, was first issued May 19, 1869. It continued until August, 1870, when it stopped publication for lack of support.

THE SUED CALIFORNISCHE POST

was established by Conrad Jacoby, who is the present editor and proprietor. It made its first appearance July 25, 1874, its size being 24 x 36 inches. It was soon enlarged to 26 x 40 inches, which is its present size. This is the only German paper published in Southern California.

THE EVENING REPUBLICAN

was founded in June, 1876, by W. W. Creighton. As the name indicates, it was Republican in politics. It was printed at the *Herald* office until the latter part of December, when the *Republican* established an office. In August, 1877, the office was purchased by the Republicans, and the paper published by Allison Berry & Co., who continued for a few months, when it was conducted by the *Republican* Printing Company. During most of the time a weekly edition was issued. In September, 1878, the daily was discontinued for lack of support, and in January, 1879, the weekly also ceased publication.

THE SCHOOL-MASTER

was established in 1876. It was edited by Dr. W. T. Lucky, who was at that time superintendent of the city schools. The *School-Master* was the organ of the public schools of the county, and was a very valuable publication for teachers and those interested in educational matters. The death of Dr. Lucky caused the paper to be discontinued after a few publications.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURIST.

The first number of this magazine was issued in September, 1877, at Los Angeles, by the Southern California Horticultural Society—L. M. Holt, Editor. In the first number we find the following account of its origin:

BUSINESS SESSION.

"Immediately upon the adjournment of the society, the newly elected board of directors met and organized by electing J. de Bath Shorb as President; L. M. Holt, Secretary, and M. Thomas, Treasurer.

"A committee on publications and library was appointed, consisting of L. M. Holt, T. C. Severance and T. A. Garey. On motion, Mr. Shorb, President of the society, was added to the committee. This committee was instructed to proceed at once to the publication of a monthly periodical in pamphlet form of thirty-two pages, to be known as the *Southern California Horticulturist*, which should be the organ of this society. The committee decided to publish the first number by the first of September. This number is to contain the thirty-two pages of reading matter, the premium list of the joint agricultural and horticultural exhibition and a limited amount of advertising."

The *Horticulturist* was sent free to all members of the society, but to others the subscription price was $2 per annum. It was devoted to the interest of horticulture and agriculture in Southern California, and the size of the magazine was 6 x 9 inches. After January, 1880, it was issued by Messrs. Carter & Rice, of Los Angeles, under the name of *Semi-tropic California* and *Southern California Horticulturist*. It was enlarged to 9 x 12 inches and devoted to the same subjects as formerly, numbering several able writers among its contributors. It was succeeded by the *Rural Californian*.

THE LOS ANGELES DAILY COMMERCIAL

was established by W. H. Gould in 1879, the first number being issued March 6, that year. It was Republican in politics, and mainly devoted to the development and interests of the Pacific Coast. D. M. Berry was its editor. Its publication ceased several years ago.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL

was started by J. C. Littlefield and R. H. Hewitt, in 1879. The first number was dated June 23, 1879. In a few weeks it was changed from an evening to a morning paper. At the close of the campaign in September, that season, Mr. Littlefield withdrew from the firm, and the *Journal* was conducted, till its publication ceased, by R. H. Hewitt as editor and proprietor. It was Republican in its politics.

THE WEEKLY RESCUE

was an eight-page sheet, devoted to temperance, current literature and general news, being the official organ of the Grand Lodge of the Good Templars of the State, and published under the direction of its executive committee. It was printed at different times in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles, and is now conducted at Sacramento. While it was issued here, Messrs. Yarnell & Caystile, then publishers of the *Mirror*, printed it by contract for three years, commencing November 1, 1877.

The remainder of this chapter is devoted to the periodicals now flourishing in this county.

THE LOS ANGELES EVENING EXPRESS

enjoys the distinction of seniority, and with one exception it is the oldest daily newspaper published in Southern California. Its publishers are organized into a corporation called the *Evening Express* Company, of which H. Z. Osborne is President; E. R. Cleveland, Secretary and Treasurer, and J. Mills Davies, Business Manager. They publish also the *Weekly Express*, which has an extensive circulation among the farmers, ranchers and fruit-growers.

The *Evening Express* was founded and first published by an association of practical printers comprising Jesse Yarnell, George Yarnell, George A. Tiffany, J. W. Painter and Miguel Verelo. The first number appeared March 27, 1871, and consisted of four pages, six columns to the page. In March, 1875, Colonel J. J. Ayres and Joseph D. Lynch purchased the *Evening Express* from Mr. Tiffany and his associates, which was by them enlarged to an eight-column paper, with new type and a new press, and in 1875 it was still further enlarged to a nine-column paper.

On the 3d of October, 1876, Mr. Lynch retired from the *Evening Express*, and took editorial charge of the *Daily Herald*. Colonel Ayres continued in editorial charge and practical management of the *Evening Express* until 1882, when, upon the election of General Stoneman as Governor of California, he was appointed State Printer, and removed to Sacramento. Mr. Lynch had never parted with his interest in the paper, and again resumed responsible charge of it, and published it in connection with the *Daily Herald*, in the same building and on the same press, but with a separate editorial and local staff. Among the editors of the *Evening Express* during this period were such able writers as George J. Denis and Colonel George Butler Griffin.

In 1884 the *Evening Express* was sold to H. Z. Osborne and E. R. Cleveland. On August 18 of that year it was first printed under their management, with the former as editor and manager, and the latter as city editor, and it has so continued to the present. In August, 1886, these gentlemen organized the *Evening Express* Company as a corporate body in order to facilitate business, and transferred the newspaper property to that company. J. Mills Davies became a stockholder and was made business manager.

The paper has for some time enjoyed a steadily increasing prosperity, well known throughout Southern California, and is one of the most influential in the State, with a splendid plant of modern printing presses, type and material, and a book and job printing establishment equal to any in the State outside of San Francisco. The company has also acquired in perpetuity the exclusive franchise of the Associated Press, the greatest news-gathering association of the world, for all its dispatches. The paper is now a handsome eight-page issue, printed upon a modern Hoe & Co. press, with

automatic folders. Three editions are printed daily—2, 3 and 4 o'clock. The publication office and counting and editorial rooms are spacious and well arranged, in a building on the east side of Main street, near Third.

HENRY Z. OSBORNE, Editor and Manager of the *Evening Express*, and majority stockholder, and President of the company, was born at New Lebanon, Columbia County, New York, October 4, 1848. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in New England. His mother, born Juliaette Bristol, was a lineal descendant of General Israel Putnam. His father is Rev. Zenas Osborne, a minister of the Methodist denomination. The necessities of a large family cut short young Osborne's school days, and at the age of thirteen commenced his apprenticeship as a printer in the office of the Buffalo (N. Y.) *Christian Advocate*. At the age of sixteen, under the last call for troops made by President Lincoln, he enlisted as a private soldier in Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-Second New York Volunteers. The war of the Rebellion being at that time near its close, he served but a few months, in the Shenandoah Valley and in West Virginia. With his regiment he was honorably discharged, and returned to Utica, New York, where he resumed his trade, in October, 1865.

As with many other young men, army life had widened his range of vision, and he determined to seek larger fields than those furnished in the beaten paths of his native State, and he accordingly started West, working as a compositor during 1866 on different newspapers successively in Titusville (Pennsylvania), Cincinnati, Memphis, Jackson (Mississippi,) and New Orleans. He was a resident of the latter city thenceforward to 1878, excepting 1870–'71, the greater portion of which latter time was spent in New York City, where he was employed, when twenty-two years of age, as one of the assistant foremen in the composing-room of the New York *Times*. From 1872 to 1878 he was employed on the New Orleans press successively as proof-reader, reporter and editorial writer, and was at the same time correspondent for several Northern newspapers, notably the Chicago *Tribune*, which he represented for several years. For a time he was connected with the Associated Press.

Throughout his career as a practical printer, Mr. Osborne was an active member of the Typographical Union. He was a member of the Austin (Texas) Typographical Union, No. 138, and its first delegate to the International Typographical Union at its session in Cincinnati in 1870. He served the New Orleans Typographical Union, No. 17, in various capacities, being president of that body one year, and representing it in 1876 as the delegate to the International Typographical Union at Philadelphia, at which time, at the age of twenty-seven, he was elected first vice-president of that great organization of printers.

Over ten years of constant night-work on the papers of the Crescent City, in an enervating climate, resulted in the impairment of his health; and after nearly a year of illness, Mr. Osborne left that city for California, in 1878, arriving April 3 at the then young mining camp of Bodie, Mono County, where he served over a year as the first editor of the *Daily Standard*, with marked success. In November, 1879, he engaged in partnership with E. R. Cleveland and E. H. Fontecilla, in the publication of the *Daily Free Press*, which during the subsequent five years was exceptionally successful. In 1880 he purchased the interest of Mr. Fontecilla, and in 1883 that of Mr. Cleveland. In 1878 he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Bodie by President Hayes, and was re-appointed four years later by President Arthur, and resigned a little more than a year afterward, upon removing to Los Angeles in 1884.

In May, 1884, Mr. Osborne purchased the Los Angeles *Republican*, a daily afternoon paper, at that time printed in the newly finished Nadeau Block. Becoming satisfied that the *Republican* could not by itself be made a success, in August of the same year, in company

with his former partner, Mr. Cleveland—who took a third interest in the venture—he purchased the *Evening Express*, and consolidated the two papers. The subsequent history of the enterprise has already been detailed.

During Mr. Osborne's residence in California he has been active in social and political affairs. In Masonry he is Past Master of Southern California Lodge, No. 278, of Los Angeles, and officer of the Masonic Grand Lodge of California; a member of the Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, and of Al Malaikah Temple of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Stanton Post, No. 55, G. A. R., and a past officer of the Department of California. He holds the commission of Captain and Aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier-General E. P. Johnson, of the National Guard of California.

In political opinions a Republican, he has been a member of nearly every Republican State Convention during the past ten years, and a member of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1888 he was elected a delegate from the Sixth Congressional District to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and served in that body as the representative of the State of California on the committee on platform. While taking an earnest interest in politics, Mr. Osborne had never been a candidate for office until his application to President Harrison in 1889 for that of Public Printer of the United States. In this ambition, which was in the line of his life training, he was warmly indorsed to the President by the delegations in the Senate and House of Representatives of all the Pacific Coast States, by leading statesmen in the Republican party from all parts of the country, and with surprising unanimity by the newspapers of the Pacific Coast without reference to party. The office was much sought for by gentlemen of great influence, and Mr. Osborne spent several weeks in Washington during the contest. He was received with marked consideration by the President and his cabinet officers; but the final result was the selection of another gentleman—Frank W. Palmer.

Mr. Osborne has a family of wife and five children,—four sons and one daughter,—and a pleasant home in Los Angeles.

Edward R. Cleveland, Secretary and Treasurer of the *Evening Express* Company, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1853. His father, Daniel Cleveland, was a merchant, and was one of the early settlers of that city. His grandfather was General Erastus Cleveland, of Madison, New York, a descendant of Moses Cleveland, of Woburn, Connecticut, who was born in 1635. The subject of this sketch spent the earlier years of his life upon a farm; at the age of thirteen years he moved to the city, where he attended school about two years, and then engaged as an apprentice in the mercantile department of the Cleveland *Daily Plain-Dealer*. At the end of three years he was declared a journeyman and admitted to the Typographical Union, of which organization he became secretary three months after his initiation. During the next two years the young man "worked at the case," but poor health forced him to seek out-door employment.

In the spring of 1875 he caught the "Western fever," and in May started for California, by way of New York and the Isthmus. Upon his arrival in San Francisco he immediately found employment in the daily newspaper offices of that city. A desire to travel took him out of the metropolis of the Pacific Coast, and in a short time he was settled in Virginia City, where newspaper work was resumed. In those days the mining industry was in a flourishing condition, wages were high and speculation in stocks something that every one indulged in. In 1876 rich mineral deposits were found in Bodie, California, and Aurora, Nevada, two camps about twelve miles apart, and in 1877 Mr. Cleveland assisted in the work of issuing the first number of the Esmeralda *Herald* and the Bodie *Standard*. The latter paper was soon changed to a daily, and the camp grew into a most prosperous place of 7,000 or 8,000 people. In 1879 Mr. Cleveland severed his connection with the *Standard*, and, in company with others, started the *Daily Free Press*. This publica-

tion proved a great success and soon absorbed less enterprising journals of the camp, and became the only daily paper in Mono County.

In 1882 Mr. Cleveland was appointed by President Arthur Register of the United States Land Office at Bodie, which position he filled until his resignation in the fall of 1883. At the same time he disposed of newspaper interests in Bodie, and spent the following winter and spring in travel. Upon his return to the Pacific Coast in 1884 he became interested in the printing and publishing business at Los Angeles, and has resided here ever since.

THE LOS ANGELES HERALD,

the oldest morning daily in Southern California, was founded by C. A. Storke, its first appearance being October 3, 1873. A little more than two years afterward Mr. Storke sold it to James M. Bassett, who after a few months sold it to John M. Baldwin, and the latter in a few months more sold it to Joseph D. Lynch, formerly editor of the San Diego *World*. He had been bred to the newspaper business from his boyhood, and has been attached to the staff of leading newspapers in Pittsburg, his native place, and in New York City. He edited and owned the *Herald* alone until the fall of 1886, when he sold a half interest to Colonel James J. Ayers, who since the days of '49 had been engaged in newspaper work in this State, had been the founder of the San Francisco *Call* and connected with several notable journalistic enterprises.

Thus, with but few changes, has this journal pursued the even tenor of its way, perhaps more than any other paper in this part of the State. At all times it has been a clean, conservative, Democratic newspaper, Democratic in the true Jeffersonian and Jacksonian sense. As a conservative advocate the managers take great pride in building up what is good in the community, and setting forth the merits of this, the best place in the world for a happy home, keeping pace with the wonderful growth of the city and country. The *Herald*, now an eight-page journal, contains all the important news, given promptly and in readable style.

JOSEPH DAVID LYNCH was born in Pittsburg, March 8, 1844. His father, Major David Lynch, was a native of Schenectady, N. Y., but was of Irish extraction; and his elder brother was a Lieutenant in the English navy. Major Lynch was postmaster of Pittsburg for twelve years, under the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, and was a very close friend of President Buchanan. He long occupied a similar influential position in Pennsylvania politics to that of Dean Richmond in the political affairs of New York State.

The subject of this sketch was educated at St. Francis' College, Loretto, Pennsylvania. He was a clerk in the Pittsburg postoffice several years. Afterward he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He edited the Pittsburg *Legal Journal* a year, and was then a reporter on the *Dispatch* awhile. After that he opened a law office in New York City. From thence he came to California, arriving in San Francisco July 1, 1872.

He was sent by the Democratic State Committee to San Diego to edit the *World* of that city, which position he filled till 1874, when he returned East. Some months later he came to Los Angeles, where, March 15, 1875, in connection with Colonel J. J. Ayres and others, he helped organize a joint stock company, which purchased the *Evening Express* newspaper, of which he and Coloner Ayers became the editors. In October, 1876, Mr. Lynch withdrew from the *Express* and leased and took charge of the *Herald*, which was published and edited by him with ability and success from 1876 to 1886. In 1884 he bought the *Herald*, one-half interest in which he sold to Colonel Ayers in 1886. In the fall of this year, having received the Democratic nomination for member of Congress from this district, he temporarily resigned his editorial duties pending the campaign.

At the end of Colonel Ayers's term as State Printer, the latter came down from Sacramento and actively engaged with Mr. Lynch in the

editorial and business management of the *Herald*, which has become an influential journal and a valuable property.

Mr. Lynch's life occupation has been mainly that of journalism, for which by natural preference and aptitude and by training, he is in many respects admirably equipped. He has brains, vigor, strong convictions which he does not hesitate to express without any unnecessary "beating about the bush;" a ready flow of strong idiomatic English, an accurate and often artistic sense of the meaning of words, and a dialectician's skill in their use, considering them the tools of his trade, to be only used, like the tools of the mechanician, with discrimination and a nice sense of their significance. He is averse to personal journalism, and seldom descends to notice small or spiteful flings at himself, or to inflict them on others. If compelled to defend himself, his paper, or his principles, he prefers to do it in an open, manly way.

He early saw the wondrous possibilities of our imperial county; and it may truly be said that he has done yeoman's service in making them known to the world.

The writer has heard the opinion expressed in the East, by those who have read the *Herald* and other local journals and publications, that Los Angeles was the best written up section of the United States. Los Angeles County is one of the richest counties *in natural resources* in the country, if not on this continent. Mr. Lynch has had the perception to see this and to proclaim it, in season and out of season, to an incredulous world. Some day the world will be convinced!

A brother, Robert S., and a sister, Isabella M., now deceased, were for some years residents of Los Angeles. Mr. Lynch was married, May 11, 1888, to Miss Grace G. Stewart, of St. Louis.

James Joseph Ayers is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where he was born August 27, 1830. He came with his parents to the United States when about one year old. He lived in New York City till 1848, when he learned the printer's trade. He then went to St. Louis, where he took charge of the editorial department of the Sunday edition of the *St. Louis Republican*. In February, 1849, he started for California from New Orleans, via Balize to Honduras, traveling on foot across the continent to Realejo, thence by sail vessel seventy-five days to San Francisco, arriving there, after being on very short rations during the latter part of their voyage, October 5, 1849. He went to the mines and worked at mining till September, 1850, and then returned to San Francisco. In 1851, with an association of printers, he published the *Public Balance*, a daily journal; but they were burned out in the great June fire of that year. H. Hamilton (later the publisher of the *Star* newspaper of this city, and still a resident of this county), Harry de Courcey and J. J. Ayers, bought an office and started at Mokelumne Hill, the *Calaveras Chronicle*, October 18, 1851. That paper is still published, and, with the exception of the *Alta California*, is the oldest newspaper in the State. Again, in 1854, Colonel Ayers returned to San Francisco, where he was engaged on the *Herald* till the breaking out of the Vigilance Committee in 1856. In December of that year, in company with Llewellyn Zublin, George E. Barnes, Charles F. Jobson and D. W. Higgins, he started the *Morning Call*, which now, after more than thirty years, is one of the great newspapers of San Francisco and of the Pacific Coast. He continued his connection with the *Call* for about ten years, or till 1866, when he sold out and went to Honolulu. Taking an office with him, he started the *Daily Hawaian Herald*, which was the first daily paper published on those islands. Returning to San Francisco the next year, he published the *Evening Dispatch*, which he afterward sold to General Volney E. Howard, who is now and has been for many years a resident of this county. Colonel Ayers then (1868) went to Virginia City, where he edited the *Territorial Enterprise* till January, 1869, when he took a large office to White Pine, where he started the *Inland Empire*. On the

collapse of those mines, he went to San Luis Obispo and published the *Tribune* till 1872. He then came to Los Angeles and took editorial charge of the *Evening Express* till 1875, when, with J. D. Lynch, he formed a joint stock company and bought that paper, which he helped to make a very influential local exponent of public opinion. In 1878 Colonel Ayers was elected a delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, of which body he became a very influential member. In the fall of 1879 he ran as candidate for Congress for the Fourth District, but was defeated. In 1883 he sold his interest in the *Express*, and was appointed by Governor Stoneman State Printer, which office he held for four years. During Colonel Ayers' incumbency it became necessary to largely increase the capacity of the office, so that under the law the State could print, electrotype and bind the text-books of the public schools. This was a new and formidable departure in a public institution, and any serious mistake would have given the undertaking a set-back from which it would hardly have recovered. California was the first State to print its own school-books. To prepare for the work Colonel Ayers was compelled to reorganize the entire State printing office, and to go East, inspect all the latest and most improved presses and machinery, and select the best and most approved.

The result was that he made the State printing office one of the most complete establishments in the United States if not absolutely the most complete. If the publishing of our own text-books at cost has been a success, it is due more to the intelligent, practical and faithful efforts of Colonel James J. Ayers than to any other man.

In 1887 Colonel Ayers returned to Los Angeles, and joined Mr. J. D. Lynch in the publication of the *Herald*, and he has since then been one of the editors and proprietors of that journal.

As will appear from the foregoing, Colonel Ayers has had a wide and very varied experience. It may be truly said of him that "he had done the State (and the communities in which he has lived) some service." He is a man of brains, and he is ever loyal to his convictions, which is and always will be the secret of influence and power of every true journalist. He recognizes that men are reasonable beings, and he believes that they are amenable to reason; or, as he once expressed it, when assisting in formulating a charter for the city of Los Angeles: "In going before the people with this measure, we must be able to give them the reasons for our actions."

In addition to his thorough acquaintance with English literature, and the effective use of the English language, acquired by a life-time of editorial work, Colonel Ayers is also a good Spanish and French scholar.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES AND LOS ANGELES WEEKLY MIRROR.

On February 1, 1873, the first number of the *Weekly Mirror* appeared, a diminutive sheet 10 x 13 inches, of four pages and three columns to the page. It was published every Saturday by Yarnell & Caystile, and distributed free. The office was at No. 14 Commercial street, in an old building where the proprietors started with $500 worth of second-hand job printing materials which they had purchased on credit, the primary purpose being to do job printing. The little paper prospered and grew brighter every issue. On March 1, 1873, William M. Brown was taken into the firm, the title becoming Yarnell, Caystile & Brown, and on the 19th of that month the *Mirror* was enlarged a column to the page, making a sheet $11\frac{1}{4}$ x $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This important event was announced in a double-leaded editorial in which the publishers stated that, having abandoned the idea of publishing the smallest paper in California, they should set no bounds to the *Mirror's* growth. In November, 1873, the *Mirror* office was moved into a new building erected for its use on Temple street, an addition to the Downey Block. There the office remained until it was removed into the new *Times* building in May, 1887. The

second enlargement of the *Mirror* was made March 27, 1875, when it was made a twenty-column sheet 17 x 22 inches four times its original size, "the subscription price remaining $1." On October 29, 1875, William M. Brown retired from the firm on account of ill health and died the following March. The *Mirror* bindery was purchased January 22, 1876, and a Potter drum cylinder press was added February 19, 1876. In August, 1880, Mr. S. J. Mathes came into the firm, and the succeeding month the *Mirror* was again enlarged to an eight-column paper, 24 x 38 inches, and the subscription price raised to $2 per year, with Mr. Mathes as editor. Subsequently it was enlarged to a nine-column paper and two more pages added, making the *Mirror* by far the largest paper published up to that time in Southern California. The fifth enlargement took place in July, 1882,—six months after the *Daily Times* was started, and immediately following the second enlargement of the daily—when the *Mirror* was made a double sheet of eight large pages. After the *Times* was started, in December, 1881, the *Mirror* became practically the weekly edition of the former, but retaining its original name, as being the older journal. In May, 1888, its form was changed to twelve pages of six columns each—its present shape. The subscription price is now $1.50 a year. Unlike the *Times*, it is not a partisan paper, though it aims to give all the current political news. The *Mirror's* specialty is in the advocacy of the development and advancement of Los Angeles and Southern California, of whose interests it is an able champion, and in many thousands of whose intelligent homes it is a welcome weekly visitor.

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

This enterprising journal, which, in all the elements that enter into the composition of a great newspaper, ranks among the first on the Pacific Coast, was started on the 4th of December, 1881, as a seven-column folio. The projectors were Cole & Gardiner. Mr. Gardiner retired with the first issue, and Mr. Cole on January 1, 1882. They were succeeded by the proprietors of the *Weekly Mirror*, Yarnell, Caystile & Mathes, who bought the *Times* outright and continued its publication as a Republican morning journal. It was a lusty journalistic child, and grew and waxed strong and vigorous from the start. It proved a phenomenal success in view of the disastrous fate of the number of Republican papers which had attempted but failed to "make a live of it" in Los Angeles. So cordial was the reception given and so generous and substantial the patronage accorded to the young *Times*, that on April 2, 1882, it was made an eight-column paper, an expansion fully justified by its business. Three months later, July 2, 1882, it was enlarged to nine columns to the page. August 1, 1882, Colonel H. G. Otis became an partner in the firm and the editor of the *Daily Times* and *Weekly Mirror*. His proprietary interest in the papers has been continued ever since that time, and with the exception of short intervals his management has also been continuous. On the 22d of May, 1883, Mr. A. W. Francisco, then of Ohio, now of Los Angeles, an honored journalist of wide experience, bought Mr. Yarnell's interest, and the following October was made business manager, which position he filled with marked ability until his retirement July 31, 1884. Mr. Mathes retired at the same time to engage in other pursuits. The third enlargement took place September 28, 1884, the length of the columns being extended two inches to accommodate the press for advertising space. During the same month the publishers increased the daily telegraphic service for the paper threefold at correspondingly enlarged expense. This stroke of enterprise placed the *Times* far ahead of its former position as a newspaper, and was kindly appreciated by its patrons. In October following a new two-revolution single cylinder Campbell press was added to the plant, and the same month the *Times-Mirror* Company was incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000, which was increased in 1886 to $60,000 for the purpose of erecting the *Times* building. In April,

1886, the *Times-Mirror* Company was reorganized, Albert McFarland and William A. Spalding, both practical printers, coming into the concern. The former was elected vice-president, and the latter secretary. Colonel H. G. Otis was at the same time elected president. In September, 1886, Charles F. Lummis acquired an interest, and in August, 1887, E. Mosher became a member of the company. In March, 1888, Colonel C. C. Allen bought Albert McFarland's interest, and was elected vice-president, taking Mr. McFarland's place as business manager. Mrs. Eliza A. Otis has been continuously connected with the editorial staff of the *Times* and *Mirror* since August, 1882, and is an owner and director in the company. Her contributions to their columns have been regular, voluminous and notable. She is distinguished for the diction, strength and versatility of her prose, and for the power and beauty of her verse.

On the 22d of October, 1886, the *Times* donned a new dress and assumed the quarto form, six-columns to the page, the size being increased to 30 x 44 inches. May 28, 1887, it was made a standard seven-column quarto, 35 x 47 inches in dimensions. This was the last change in its form, and it is now metropolitan in size and style, and is published every day in the year. On the 22d of February, 1888, the enterprising proprietors added to their plant a superb Hoe "Presto" stereotype perfecting press, on which occasion a numerously attended reception was given by the company. This remarkable machine prints from plates and a continuous web of paper; cuts, folds, pastes and counts eight-page papers at the rate of 10,000 perfect copies an hour; four-page papers at the rate of 20,000 copies an hour, and two-page papers at the rate of 40,000 copies an hour. It prints both a six-column and a seven-column paper, and gives either the quarter-page or half-page fold at will.

In September, 1887, the *Times* secured the franchise for a long period of years of the New York Associated Press and the Western Associated Press dispatches, which furnishes this paper the entire daily cable and eastern telegraphic news budget, the same that is brought to the largest Pacific Coast journals. To use its own declaration, the *Times* is "devoted to the interests and the development of Los Angeles and Southern California." And to quote its own definition of its position as an independent, fearless and courageous journal, "The *Times* is conducted and controlled by its owners for their own and the common good. It lives by no favor or permission and has never had a dollar's subsidy from corporation, committee or candidate. It is free and independent and means to keep itself so." Distinctively and radically Republican in politics, the *Times* is a steady supporter of the great distinguishing principles and policies of that party, believing profoundly in them and glorying in the party's grand achievements. To further quote from its editorial declaration of principles: "Without cavil, without hypocrisy, without self-righteousness, the *Times* is the unvarying opponent of lawlessness, vice and immorality, and the persistent friend of good morals, social order, material progress, and everything which tends to promote that higher civilization to which the land we love and live in is happily tending."

The *Times* Building is a three-story and basement structure, thirty feet front by 102 feet deep, located on the northeast corner of First and Fort streets. It is constructed of granite, brick, wood and iron, with metal roof and copper-covered dome. It was built by the *Times-Mirror* Company in 1886 and 1887, and designed especially for a publishing house. The building and grounds are valued at $80,000, and the whole property at $120,000. It is a unique and substantial structure, striking in its individuality and originality, being in these characteristics a faithful reflex of the journal whose name it bears. Besides the requisite materials and equipment for issuing a great daily newspaper the *Times* Publishing House embraces a complete book and job printing office and bindery. The press-room contains six small job presses and two cylinder presses,

all propelled by steam, and with a combined capacity of 20,200 impressions per hour. Add to these the newspaper presses and the establishment has a capacity of 200,000 impressions per day of eight hours. The job and book department is furnished with cutters, ruling machinery, etc., etc., necessary to a first-class printing and binding establishment. This department is under a separate management, but is the property of the *Times-Mirror* Company.

Colonel Harrison Gray Otis, the head of the *Times-Mirror* Company, being president and general manager, and editor of the *Times*, is a man fifty-two years of age. His interest in public affairs began at an early age. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. When the war broke out he joined the Union Army as a private soldier, enlisting June 27, 1861, and serving to the close of the contest, successively in the Twelfth and in the Twenty-third Ohio regiments of infantry. (The latter was at one time commanded by Colonel R. B. Hayes.) Mr. Otis participated in fifteen different engagements; was twice wounded in battle; commanded his regiment while yet a Captain; served on courts-martial and military commissions; received seven promotions, being twice brevetted "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," and was honorably discharged from the military service August 1, 1865. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Loyal Legion.

After the war Mr. Otis published a small weekly Republican paper at Marietta, Ohio, and at the Legislative session of 1866–'67 was appointed Official Reporter of the Ohio House of Representatives. From 1867 to 1876 he resided in Washington City, holding successively the positions of Washington correspondent of the Ohio State *Journal*, foreman of the Government Printing-office, managing editor of the Grand Army *Journal* (a soldiers' paper), and chief of a division in the patent office, where he served five years.

Coming to California in 1876, he settled at Santa Bárbara, and for four years, with short intervals of absence, he conducted the Santa Bárbara *Press*, the chief daily paper of that city. From 1879 to 1882—three years—he was in the service of the Government as special agent of the Treasury Department in charge of the fur-seal islands of Alaska, his duties requiring him, with the aid of three assistants, to enforce the terms of the Government's lease with the Alaska Commercial Company, involving the handling and accounting for of 100,000 fur-seal skins taken each year. Resigning in the spring of 1882 he shortly afterward removed to Los Angeles, to make this his permanent place of residence. Here, August 1, that year, he formed that connection with the *Times* which has continued to the present. Under the administration of President Arthur, Colonel Otis was tendered, through the late Senator, John F. Miller, the appointment of Consul at Apia, Samoa, and subsequently the appointment of Consul at Tientsin, China; but he declined both offers, preferring journalism as a pursuit.

THE LOS ANGELES DAILY TRIBUNE.

The first number of the Los Angeles *Tribune*, now one of the leading newspapers of Southern California, was published on Monday, October 4, 1886, by H. T. Payne and Edward Records as publishers and proprietors. It was then a seven-column, four-page paper. With the advent of the *Tribune* some new features were introduced into Los Angeles journalism, among which was the publication of a paper every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays, instead of six papers a week and the usual omission of an edition upon holidays, a custom which had previously prevailed. Able talent was employed in each department of the editorial work, the aim being to make a newsy paper without its becoming sensational, and to have its moral tone such as would render it a welcome accessory to the refined home. The new candidate for public favor was warmly received, and the enterprise of the publishers

promptly appreciated and responded to in the way of a liberal patronage. A new press was purchased to meet the needs of its rapidly increasing circulation, the third week after the paper was started, and to provide for the demands for advertising space it was enlarged to eight pages of six columns each. On November 6, 1886, Mr. Payne purchased the interest of Mr. Records, thus becoming sole manager and proprietor. On the 7th of January, 1887, the *Tribune* Company was incorporated, with H. T. Payne, F. A. Eastman, H. E. Smith, J. W. Maddrill and J. M. Austinas, stockholders, and the paper again enlarged to seven columns to the page. Before the paper reached its first anniversary its press facilities were again increased by the purchase of a new Scott-Potter web-perfecting press, which was added to the plant October 1, 1887. Quoting from its own language in a recent editorial, the sentiments and policy of the *Tribune* are thus set forth: "Politically it is stalwartly Republican, and labors for the interests and principles of that party irrespective of the feelings of any one man or set of men. Locally it has given a faithful and pure reflection of the news of the day without any sensational attempt to ridicule or blacken the character of even the most humble citizen. Editorially it has fairly, honestly and manfully discussed the issues of the day without fear or favor, awarding to Cæsar that which is Cæsar's, * * * honestly laboring for the honest rights of the people and the best interests of the city and the whole of Southern California. Its course has been honorable, open and upright."

The *Tribune* force at present (July 1, 1889) is managed by the following heads of departments: General H. H. Boyce, Editor-in-Chief and General Manager; T. W. Blackburn, Managing Editor; O. A. Stevens, City Editor; J. W. Maddrill, Telegraph and Night Editor; H. T. Payne, Business Manager; H. E. Smith, Cashier.

THE EAST SIDE CHAMPION

is a six-column weekly paper, published every Saturday on Downey avenue, in East Los Angeles, and is devoted chiefly to the local affairs of that portion of the city. It was established by its present editor and proprietor, Edward A. Weed, in the fall of 1885, and is therefore in its fourth volume. From the tone of the copy at hand it is, as its name implies, a champion of East Side interests.

SÜD CALIFORNIA POST,

the only daily German newspaper published south of San Francisco in California, was established in Los Angeles as a weekly in 1874, by Conrad Jacoby, its present proprietor and editor. The publishing office was first located in the old Lanfranco Building, No. 118 North Main street, for nearly ten years. When the building was torn down, to be replaced by the present fine block, some two years ago, the office of the *Süd California Post* was moved to its present quarters at No. 122 Commercial street. The *Post* is independent in politics, with Democratic leanings. The weekly edition enjoyed a prosperous career, having a large circulation among the German population throughout Southern California. In 1887 the daily made its first appearance, and has been published ever since as an afternoon paper. It is a four-page sheet, 26 x 40 inches in size, and eight columns to the page. The weekly is the same size, with a supplement added. The daily has a general circulation among the nearly 1,100 German voters in Los Angeles, and its advertising columns are liberally patronized by the business men.

Conrad Jacoby was born in Prussia, Europe, in 1842; came to America and to California when twenty-two years of age; located in San Francisco and drifted into the newspaper business. Failing health induced him to visit Southern California in 1868, when he spent some time in Los Angeles. In 1874 he settled in the city permanently and founded the *Süd California Post*, which he has made a gratifying success.

LA CRONICA,

a Spanish newspaper of Los Angeles, was founded in 1872, by M. S. Arevalo, a native of Mexico; B. F. Teodoli, a native of Rome, Italy, and B. F. Ramirez, a native of Los Angeles. Mr. Teodoli was a practical printer, a thorough business man, clear-headed and energetic. Mr. Ramirez was a lawyer, a well-educated gentleman, but timid and retiring in his disposition. His personal courage was invariably surpassed by the "utterances" of his pen. In this respect Mr. Ramirez was of an opposite character. He retired soon after the first issue, which was dated June 2, and he was succeeded by a congenial associate, E. F. de Celis, also a native of Los Angeles, and almost fresh from Europe, where he had been educated. Against all appearances, the paper rose under the management of these gentlemen to be the most influential Spanish paper in the State; but many were the discouragements and hard were the struggles. It is now the respected organ of the Spanish-American population where the Latin race was and is yet very numerous and important.

In 1880 Mr. Arevalo organized *La Cronica* Publishing Company, a joint-stock association, limited to 100 shares of $100 each, which were all taken by the most prominent Spanish-American citizens of Los Angeles and indeed the State. Soon afterward Mr. Teodoli withdrew from the company. After a time they leased the newspaper to Pastor de Celis and Miguel J. Varela. Pastor de Celis was a brother of the original editor, who had also retired. Next, the paper passed into the hands of the Cordona Brothers; then E. F. de Celis again assumed the management; next, S. A. Carona and Tomas W. Temple; the latter is the sole proprietor.

L'UNION NOUVELLE

is a weekly newspaper published in the French language, and circulates largely among the old French pioneers and wealthy families of that nationality in Southern California. It was founded in 1879 at Los Angeles, is a large four-page sheet, 36 x 42 inches in size, with eight columns to the page. It has been edited from the start by Mr. P. Gance, its present editor and proprietor. The printing and publishing office is on Aleso street, near Los Angeles street. Southern California contains about 3,500 French population, most of whom are patrons of the *L'Union Nouvelle.*

LE PROGRÈS

was established in 1883 by a corporation of the same name. The object of the publication was to have in Los Angeles a true representative of the French population in Southern California in general and of Los Angeles in particular.

The founders and stockholders of the *Le Progrès* are among the leading and most influential citizens of our French population. The paper is 26 x 40 inches in size, and seven columns to the page. The first editor was Dr. Pigné du Puytren. After editing the paper for over a year, he resigned, as he was advanced in years. He was succeeded by Georges Le Mésnager, whose business as a wine-grower compelled him to resign. Since then the paper has been in charge of the directors' committee. It is now in the hands of Felix Violé as editor and Thomas Laughlin, Jr., as manager. It is published every Saturday, is independent in politics, and enjoys a liberal advertising patronage. The publishing office is at 231 North Los Angeles street.

THE PORCUPINE

is a weekly news and story paper, published at Los Angeles, started by Horace Bell, November 11, 1882, the publication of which he continued until September 22, 1888, when he retired from the editorship in favor of his son, C. A. Bell, its present editor and proprietor.

THE LOS ANGELES WEEKLY CACTUS.

The *Cactus* is an illustrated weekly paper, the only illustrated weekly in Southern California—and was established by the present proprietor, editor, artist and manager, Carle Browne, of Calistoga, Napa County, California. The first number was issued on the 11th of February,

1883, and it was a success from the start. It is a quarto in form with four columns to the page. The striking and principal feature of the *Cactus* is its cartoons by Carle Browne. It is admitted that the *Cactus'* cartoons during the political campaign of 1888 materially aided the Republican cause. It has passed through several local campaigns and has been on the winning side.

THE COURT JOURNAL,

a model piece of newspaper typography, is a three-column folio, published in the morning of every week-day of the year, and devoted, as its name indicates, to the recording of the daily proceedings of the courts of Los Angeles County, thus making a convenient and valuable accessory to the office of every member of the bar, who constitute its chief patrons. The *Court Journal* was first issued April 6, 1888, by Charles W. Palm and H. H. McCutchan, passing six days later into control of the present owners and publishers,—Charles W. Palm & Co., M. T. Spencer being the junior partner and editor. Though but little over a year old the *Journal's* history has been a checkered one, its publication having been twice suspended. It is now being pretty generally supported by the lawyers, and is considered a permanent fixture of the city. Its subscription price is $2.50 per month delivered by carrier, and it has quite a liberal advertising patronage. The plant, including a job printing office, is situated temporarily at 49 New High street.

THE LOS ANGELES LIFE

is a weekly journal, published on Saturdays, and devoted to gossip, criticism, literature, music, drama, etc., and is non-political. It first appeared in Los Angeles on December 8, 1888, under the title of *The Critic*. J. M. Shawhan was proprietor and had, previous to its removal, conducted the paper in Pasadena, California, for about eight months. On February 1, 1889, Mr. Shawhan transferred the business and good will of *The Critic* to Gilbert McClurg and L. Montgomery Mather, two gentlemen of considerable newspaper experience, who changed the title to the Los Angeles *Life*. Mr. McClurg subsequently retired, and Mr. Mather assumed control and became sole proprietor. The paper has a wide circulation among the intelligent community of Los Angeles and neighboring towns, and is a prosperous property.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

was established by Mr. Ward in 1886. He afterward took in as a partner a Mr. Poucin. The paper was then four pages, eight columns to the page, in size, and devoted to social, dramatic and personal matters. The paper was sold to W. A. Clinton in January, 1887, who improved it much by changing it to its present form—an eight-page five-column quarto. Under Mr. Clinton's management the *World* was incorporated and continued until February, 1889, when it was sold to the present owners, one of whom, W. H. Kennedy, has the management of it. The paper is published every Saturday, and is steadily growing in public favor and in patronage.

THE COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.

The *Commercial Bulletin* of Southern California was permanently established in January, 1887, as an advertising sheet. Its projectors were Fred. W. Beau de Zart and John G. Hunsicker. The first few numbers bore the cognomen *The Weekly Directory*, but the owners, foreseeing the necessity of, and future for, a trade journal to represent the jobbing and manufacturing interests of Southern California, changed the name to the present form. That the paper has been successful is evinced by the well filled columns and the advertisements of many of the largest wholesale, manufacturing and jobbing houses in the world. The subscription list extends throughout the southern counties of California, Arizona, part of New Mexico and to El Paso, Texas. It is now owned by Beau de Zart, Burt & Menzies. Fred. W. Beau de Zart, as here-

tofore, conducts the editorial department. The business offices are in the Panorama Building, 220 South Main street, Los Angeles.

THE EXPONENT

is published every Saturday in East Los Angeles, is a four-page seven-column paper 24x36 inches in size, and was established July 28, 1888. In politics it is Independent Republican, but is devoted chiefly to local and family matters. The publishing house, located at No. 9 South Hellman street, was erected by the proprietors for the purpose on a lot owned by them, and is equipped with steam presses and a neat book and job office. The proprietors, Charles A. Gardner and L. S. Akerman, are both practical newspaper men of many years' experience. Mr. Gardner was formerly the publisher and proprietor of the *Rural Californian*, of which he made a marked success. Mr. Ackerman was formerly connected with the Toronto (Canada) *Evening Telegram*, and at one time published the Pickering (Canada) *News*, with great success.

RURAL CALIFORNIAN,

an illustrated journal of horticulture. Twelve years ago this journal was established in Los Angeles as the *Southern California Horticulturist*. Two years later George Rice, the present editor, bought it and several other publications devoted more or less to agriculture and consolidated them, naming the new paper the *Rural Californian*, he continuing as editor and proprietor until three years ago, when he sold it to Messrs. Alles & Gardner. Then for over three years Mr. Rice put into practice the theories he had published, and again assumed the editorial chair after this experience in the orchard and field. He is in love with his work, to which he expects to devote his life and energies.

The *Rural* is a neatly printed illustrated monthly journal of forty-eight broad double-column pages, bound in an illuminated paper cover, and devoted to the discussion of topics relating to the farm, the orchard and the home. It has a large list of readers not only in Southern California but throughout the State, and many thousands in the East.

GEORGE RICE was born in Brown County, Ohio, in October, 1842, educated in the State Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio, at which he graduated in 1860. He had begun to study law when the attack upon Fort Sumter changed the current of his life. In April, 1861, the day President Lincoln issued the call for 75,000 volunteers, Mr. Rice enlisted as a member of Company G, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was commanded by ex-Governor Oglesby. Mr. Rice served three years and three months. He has a gold medal given him by General J. B. McPherson, dated July 4, 1863, bearing the inscription, "Presented to George Rice, private of Company G, Eighth Illinois Infantry, given for meritorious service." One of the last official acts of General McPherson before he was killed was to issue to Mr. Rice a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission. After the close of the war Mr. Rice engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1869, when he entered into the publishing business, and has spent ten years at it in Los Angeles.

THE PACIFIC COAST POULTRY JOURNAL

was issued in May of the present year—1889. It starts out as an illustrated monthly in magazine form with imperial quarto page of three columns. The subscription price is $1 a year. C. O. Cummings is the editor. The publishing office is in the Lanfranca Building, North Main street, Los Angeles.

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE

was founded by its present editor and publisher, Rev. P. H. Bodkin, A. M., March 1, 1886; having superseded a *District Quarterly* issued by Rev. R. W. C. Farnsworth, A. M., of the Los Angeles District Methodist Episcopal Church. For nine months it was issued as a medium four-page monthly, at 50 cents a year, under the supervision of the Los Angeles Methodist Preacher's Meeting. Rev. S. G. Blanchard was associate editor. November, 1886, its field

was enlarged, its name changed to its present title, and it was made a sixteen-page semi-monthly, with a local advisory committee, which raised a subsidy of $500 for the editor and publisher to aid them in the work. The subscription price was $1.00 a year. In November, 1887, the editor took in Charles Patterson as partner in the business management, but this arrangement was discontinued in six months. From November, 1887, the paper has been issued as a weekly, eight pages, size of sheet 26 x 38 inches. The publication committee was slightly changed, and $1,000 was raised for an office outfit.

At the session of Conference held in Pasadena September 13, 1888, the *Advocate* was made the Conference organ. This action raised it from the character of a local concern and made it the official paper of the entire Conference. The present editor and publisher was unanimously continued by a vote of the Conference, and as usual was appointed to the work by the Bishop. The publication committee was now enlarged to embrace representative men of the entire Conference, and is as follows: Rev. P. F. Breese, D. D., Rev. M. M. Bovard, D. D., Rev. T. E. Robinson, Rev. A. M. Hough, J. P. Widney, A. M., M. D., Hon. E. F. Spence, Rev. E. S. Chase, Rev. A. B. Morrison, Rev. D. H. Gillan, Hon. R. M. Widney, LL. D., Rev. R. S. Cantine, D. D., Rev. S. G. Blanchard and P. M. Green.

A $500 subsidy was raised this year to assist the editor in his work of publication. The subscription list has grown with reasonable rapidity, and now (June, 1889) numbers between 1,500 and 1,600. It bids fair to be self-supporting in another year. The editor manages the entire paper in its literary and business way, and has frequently issued large editions of ten and twelve pages.

The editor, Rev. P. H. Bodkin, was born in Ireland, in 1851, is an Indianian by adoption, was educated at DePauw University (then called Asbury), at Greencastle, Indiana, graduating in 1877, entered the Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1878, and transferred to Austin (Texas) Conference in 1882, being stationed at Fort Worth. While there he was assistant editor of the *Texas Methodist*. In November, 1886, he came to California and was appointed pastor at Ontario, where he remained for one year. Since then he has resided at Los Angeles and has had no charge in connection with his editorial work.

THE LOS ANGELES CHURCHMAN

is a monthly magazine of some twenty pages of three columns each, devoted, according to the announcement on the title page, "to the interests of the church in Los Angeles and Southern California." The contents of the number before us—June, 1889—embraces articles on various religious and Sunday-school topics. The *Churchman* was established by Rev. Thomas W. Haskins, its present editor and proprietor, in January, 1888. The subscription price is 50 cents a year, and its present circulation about 500 copies. The publishing office is in the California Bank Building, Los Angeles, California.

THE CALIFORNIA BAPTIST.

In February, 1887, the first number of the *Southern California Baptist* was issued in Los Angeles by the Southern California Publishing Company, with Rev. W. B. Wright as editor. It was started as a sixteen-page weekly with four columns to the page. In September, 1888, its form was changed to eight pages of five columns each, and from February 1, 1889, it has been published weekly. The patronage and influence of the paper having extended beyond the local boundary of Southern California, the name was then altered to *California Baptist*. After the first three numbers were issued, Rev. G. S. Bailey, D. D., of State distinction, assumed the editorship, and filled that position from June 1, 1887, until June 15, 1889. In November, 1888, the present editor and proprietor, A. W. Palmer, purchased the paper and plant from the Southern California Publishing Company.

The paper has received a liberal support and has prospered from the beginning. The publishing office is at 18 South Fort street, Los Angeles.

THE PENTECOST

was first issued in 1885, as a quarterly publication. The following year it was changed to a monthly, and about the middle of the year 1887 it began to be published semi-monthly and has been issued twice a month ever since. The paper and plant, including a job printing office, is the property of the "Holiness" societies of Southern California and Arizona, and the editing and publishing is done by L. A. Clark and W. C. Brand. It is a four-page sheet with four columns to the page, and circulates among the adherents of this religious belief. No advertisements are inserted in it. The publishing office is at No. 15 Patrick street, East Los Angeles.

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PRACTITIONER,

a medical monthly journal, was established in January, 1886, the editors and founders being J. P. Widney, A. M., M. D., Dean of the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California; Walter Lindley, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Joseph Kurtz, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery in the same college. These gentlemen have remained in charge of the journal ever since, but have associated with themselves Frank L. Haynes, M. D., Professor of Gynecology in the college.

The *Practitioner*, while devoting itself to the discussion of all matters pertaining to the science of medicine and surgery, has mapped out for itself one particular field as its specialty, viz.: The careful investigation of the climatic peculiarities and climatic laws of Southern California, and of that great inland plateau which embraces Arizona, New Mexico, and the elevated portion of the Mexican interior; the effects which these climatic peculiarities may have upon race types, race development, and race diseases; the local changes which, through human agency—such as irrigation, drainage, cultivation, planting or clearing of timber—may be produced in climate; the question of race habits of food, drink, and manner of life; the physiological and pathological effects of the crossing of bloods were noticed; and all of these questions as affecting the Anglo-Teuton in taking up his race abode in this, to him, new climatic belt. It is a new, a broad and a heretofore unworked field, and many of the questions will require generations, rather than years, for their solution, yet the *Practitioner* hopes to add somewhat to the stock of human knowledge in this direction, and to help toward the solution of these problems; and it will aim to base its investigations upon a solid substructure of facts and carefully-compiled scientific observations, rather than upon the more glittering, but less fruitful, basis of mere speculation. It will, also, endeavor to present the salient features of various sections of this now widely-known climatic belt, so that physicians throughout the Eastern States and abroad, who may be recommending a change of climate to invalids, or persons of delicate constitution, may have accurate information upon which to base a selection.

In carrying out the plan of work thus outlined, scarcely a number of the *Practitioner* has appeared without some valuable climatic article. This journal has become standard authority throughout the continent in this new field of climate and disease, in which it is the pioneer.

POMONA DAILY TIMES AND POMONA TIMES-COURIER.

The Pomona *Times* was established in 1882 by Messrs. Short & Morton. In December, 1883, the first number of the Pomona *Weekly Courier* was issued, with John H. Lee as editor and publisher. In February, 1884, H. N. Short sold his interest in the *Times* to W. D. Morton, and on April 1, following, the *Times* and *Courier* were consolidated under the name of the *Times-Courier*, J. H. Lee and W. D. Morton as editors and publishers. In November, 1885, W. D. Morton retired and the paper issued with Lee & Sumner, Publishers. In April, 1886, Lee & Sumner began the publication of the Pomona *Daily Times*. This was the first daily paper ever issued in the city of Pomona, and

the only one published up to the present writing in 1889. February 18, 1888, Mr. William E. Ward, the founder and editor of the Orange *Tribune*, purchased Mr. Sumner's interest, and the firm of Lee & Ward was established. They have, since that date, edited and published the *Times* as a daily and the *Times-Courier* as a weekly paper. Both papers are independent in politics, but are strong in their support of all interests and industries that tend to develop the resources of Los Angeles County, and especially to encourage immigration into the beautiful San José Valley and the city of Pomona.

The *Times* office is complete in its equipments, with cylinder press run by steam power, being well equipped for doing a large and first-class job printing business. Its enterprising proprietors well merit the support they receive from the community.

John H. Lee. The subject of this sketch is a native of California, dating his birth in Blucher Valley, Sonoma County, in 1852. His father, Dr. William G. Lee, was a native of Ohio; he is a pioneer of California, coming overland to the State in 1849. Mr. Lee's mother was Aletha A. Ross, a native of Illinois. She died when the subject of this sketch was six years of age, leaving a family of seven children, only one of whom was married. When he was thirteen years of age his youngest sister, who up to that time had managed the domestic affairs of the household, was married, and the family circle was broken up. Mr. Lee then located in Monterey County, and in 1867 entered the office of the Salinas *Standard* as an apprentice, beginning with the first issue of that paper. He worked for three years in the *Standard* office, and afterward was engaged in various newspaper offices in the central portion of the State until 1871. In that year he located at Bakersville, Kern County, and for twelve years was engaged in newspaper work in that place, as a compositor and foreman, in various offices. He also established the Kern County *Record*, which he edited and published until 1883. In that year he sold out his paper and established his residence in Pomona, Los Angeles County, and in December established the Pomona *Courier*. Since that time to the present writing, in 1889, Mr. Lee has been prominently connected with the newspaper enterprises of the city, as an editor and publisher. Thoroughly practical and well schooled in his calling, he has, by his strict attention to his business, achieved a well-merited success. He is enterprising and public spirited, and has always taken a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of his chosen city. In politics he is a Republican and a worker in the ranks of that party. He is a charter member of Ætna Lodge, No. 107, K. of P., of Pomona, and also a member of Pomona Lodge, No. 225, A. O. U. W. At Bakersfield, in 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Belle Sage, the daughter of Orris C. and Ann Eliza (Farner) Gage. From this union there are two children living: Oribel and Winnie.

William E. Ward. The subject of this sketch was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1842. His father was a native of Massachusetts, who in early manhood moved to Vermont and established himself as a merchant in Vergennes. While there he married Miss Harriet Shirrill, a native of that place. In 1840 he moved to Cleveland, and from there, in 1846, to Waukesha, Wisconsin, and later to Green Lake County, of that State. He was engaged in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits. In 1853 he crossed the plains and located himself and family in Plumas County, California. He was prominent in the early history of that county, and in 1854 was elected county judge, and later held other offices of honor and trust. His death occurred in that county in 1876. The subject of this sketch, at the age of fourteen years, entered the office of the *Mountaineer*, at Quincy, to learn the trade of a printer. In 1860 he located at Carson City, Nevada, and was for a year or more working at his trade. In 1861 he returned to Plumas County, and for the next two years was engaged in mining in Genesee Valley. He then returned to his trade, and in

1868 purchased an interest in the Plumas *National*. He edited and published that paper for sixteen years and became well known in the newspaper circles of Northern California. He was also, during these years, connected with many of the mining interests of that section. In 1884 Mr. Ward came to Los Angeles County, and after a residence of a year in Los Angeles, located at Orange, and in April, 1885, founded the Orange *Tribune*, which he successfully conducted until 1888. In February of that year he established his residence in Pomona. Upon his arrival in that city he purchased an interest in the Pomona *Daily Times* and Pomona *Times-Courier*, and has since been actively engaged in the publication of those journals. Mr. Ward is a Republican in politics and has always taken an active interest in the success of his party. He is a member of Santa Ana Lodge, No. 236, I. O. O. F., and of Pomona Lodge, No. 225, A. O. U. W. He is a man of strong characteristics and genial temperament, and in whatever community he has resided has gained hosts of warm friends. In 1856 he married Miss Louise J. O'Neill, the daughter of Captain John F. O'Neill, a well-known resident of Plumas County and a pioneer of Wisconsin, where he was an officer in the early Indian wars. No children have been born from this marriage, but Mr. and Mrs. Ward have reared an adopted daughter, Mary J. Van Norden; she married J. J. O'Neill, of Pomona, in 1889.

THE POMONA PROGRESS

was established in January, 1885, but it was not until January 31 that the first issue appeared. It was then under the ownership and management of Edward E. Stowell. Pomona was then a hamlet of about 1,500 people, and the *Progress* was a decided innovation in the town and in rural journalism. It was printed on a first-class cylinder press, its paper was far above the average, and its "make-up" and typography were artistic and attractive. The *Progress* created a new field for itself in Pomona and the eastern part of Los Angeles County, and soon won a prominent place in the newspaper circles of Southern California. Its business has gone on steadily increasing from the first.

In January, 1886, the *Progress* bought the office and plant of the Pomona *Telegram*, and added that business to its own. In the following May the health of Mr. Stowell broke down, and Charles I. Lorbeer became editor and publisher of the *Progress*. Later P. S. Dorney, of Los Angeles, was editor a short time, and then R. A. Morton and W. Cobler. B. A. Stephens, of Los Angeles, was lessee from November, 1886, to May, 1887, and made it a splendid paper. Mr. Stephens sold his lease to Mr. Lorbeer, and Mr. Stowell once more assumed the editorial management, and remained in that capacity until he suddenly died on February 5, 1888.

On March 1, 1888, Henry G. Tinsley bought a one-half interest in the *Progress*, and became its editor and manager, Charles I. Lorbeer being a silent partner. Mr. Tinsley came directly to Pomona from New York, where he was a member of the New York *Sun* staff for several years. He had his first journalistic education on the Lyons (N. Y.) *Republican*, and was a writer for the Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat* and the Rochester *Herald* for two years. He was born in Lyons, New York, in 1861, and graduated from the Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, in 1883. Several of his articles have been published in the New York *Independent*, the *Cosmopolitan* and *Outing*. He is an enthusiastic Southern Californian now, and has given his whole time and attention to spreading abroad the advantages of the beautiful Pomona Valley and making his newspaper a proud success.

The Pomona *Progress* office is an unusually well-furnished and equipped establishment. It has a large $1,700 Cotrell cylinder press, three Gordon job presses, a three horse-power engine, two full dresses of type (brevier and nonpareil), and a particularly large quantity of job and wood type. The handsome appearance of the eight-paged Pomona *Progress* is a matter of general comment among all who see it.

BENCH AND BAR.

CHAPTER XV.

PIONEER ATTORNEYS.

THE United States Land Commission, appointed by act of Congress to pass upon the validity of Spanish and Mexican land grants in California, brought here some of the ablest legal talent in the United States. In these cases the fees were large and many fortunes were founded on these claims, the attorneys frequently bargaining for half the lands contingent on confirmation.

The early lawyers arriving in the order mentioned were: Don Manuel C. Rojo, 1849; Russell Sackett, 1849; Lewis Granger, 1850; Benjamin Hayes, February 3, 1850; Jonathan R. Scott, March, 1850. The last four, as well as Mr. Hartman, were overland emigrants. Law books were scarce. A brief passage in "Kent's Commentaries," that was found somewhere in town, decided an interesting case between the rich Peruvian passenger and liberal French sea captain, some time in March, before First Alcalde Stearns. The Captain lost, but comforted his attorney, Scott, with a $1,000 fee, as it happened, all in $5 gold pieces. In 1850 also came William G. Dryden and J. Lancaster Brent, the latter with a good library; 1851, I. K. S. Ogier, Ogier & Rojo, May 31, 1851; 1852, Myron Norton, James H. Lander, Charles E. Carr, Ezra Drown, Columbus Sims, Kimball H. Dimmick, Henry Hancock, Isaac Hartman; 1853, Samuel R. Campbell; 1854, Cameron E. Thom and James A. Watson ("Colonel Jack Watson"); E. J. C. Kewen, W. W. Hamlin, 1856; Alfred B. Chapman, 1858; Volney E. Howard, 1861; Andrew J. Glassell and Colonel James G. Howard arrived on the same steamer, November 27, 1865, from San Francisco. Myers J. Newmark was admitted to the bar in September, and Andrew J. King in October, 1859; Don Ignacio Sepúlveda, September 6, 1862. Other attorneys prior to 1860 were Hon. S. F. Reynolds (afterward district judge of San Francisco), Joseph R. Gitchell (in April, 1858, appointed district attorney), A. Thomas, William E. Pickett. Casanenva & Jones advertised December 13, 1851. This was William Claude Jones, known in Missouri. Scott & Hayes were partners from March, 1850, until April 13, 1852; afterward Scott & Granger; then Scott & Lander. Between 1852 and 1860 the land questions before the Commissioners and United States District Court brought almost as residents distinguished lawyers — H. W. Halleck, A. C. Peachy, F. Billings, C. B. Strode, William Carey Jones, P. W. Tompkins, Gregory Yale, John H. Saunders, H. P. Hepburn, not to name others. There are dead Russell Sackett, 1872; James H. Lander, Ezra Drown, Columbus Sims;

Kimball H. Dimmick, 1856; James A. Watson, S. R. Campbell; Clarke, at New Orleans; Carr, at Washington City; Joseph R. Gitchell, 1866. J. Lancaster Brent stood high as a lawyer and statesman. He resides in Louisiana, near New Orleans, and in part represented that State in the late Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. Mr. Granger was a fluent, pretty speaker; in 1852–'3, partner of Judge Scott; recently candidate for judge of the First Judicial District. General Drown lost his wife in the stranding of the steamer Independence. He died August 17, 1863, leaving a son. Hon. K. H. Dimmick, a Captain in Colonel Stevenson's regiment, had been a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1849.

Of the early attorneys at Los Angeles practicing before the Commission were the firms of Jones, Tompkins & Strode, Scott & Granger, Ogier & Carr, J. L. Brent, Myron Norton and Ezra Drown. William Carey Jones was a son-in-law of the great Thomas H. Benton. He only remained a short time in California, and returned to Washington, D. C.

Pat Tompkins was a noted and eccentric character, a man of great ability, and withal a most humorous wit. Born in Breckenridge County, Kentucky, of the poorest of parents, he was self-educated, but not self-made, as the Creator djd his best when he made Pat Tompkins. At a very early age he went to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and before coming to California he represented that State in the National Congress. He also remained in California but a few years. He died many years ago.

Jonathan R. Scott came to Los Angeles from Missouri in 1849, and remained here until he died in the '60s. Scott was a man of great physical strength, was a giant, but, mentally, was greater than physically; at the bar he was a tornado.

Lewis C. Granger came from Ohio to Los Angeles in 1849, and remained here until 1857, when he went to Oroville, Butte County, where he resides to-day, ripe in age and full of honors well deserved. Mr. Granger was a refined, gentle, polite man, a college graduate, a fine lawyer and a most kind and generous gentleman.

I. S. K. Ogier was a South Carolinian, who came here in 1850 or 1851. In 1854 he married a relative of the then United States Senator William M. Guinn, and was appointed judge of the United States District Court of the Southern District of California. The Judge died in San Bernardino County about 1864. His widow resides at Los Angeles at the present time.

Charles Edward Carr was a Louisianian, and left Los Angeles in 1854 and never returned. He was a scholarly man, a good, jovial, generous fellow, who believed strongly in the code of honor.

Joseph L. Brent came from Baltimore and hung out his shingle here in 1850 or 1851. He was a man of fine ability. Brent left Los Angeles in 1862 to link his fortunes with the "lost cause." He won some distinction, became a Brigadier-General, and was of the trio who surrendered the last Confederate Army. The other two were Sterling Price and Simon Bolivar Buckner. The army surrendered was that of Kirby Smith to General E. R. S. Canby at New Orleans, in May, 1865. Brent now resides in Louisiana.

Myron Norton, as good and generous a soul as ever sailed in search of the Golden Fleece, was a New Yorker, a graduate of Harvard. The day after his graduation he joined the army, went to Mexico, served on Scott's line, was present at the fall of the City of Mexico, procured his discharge and returned to New York in time to join the Stevenson California regiment, and came here with it. He was chairman of the judiciary committee of the first Constitutional Convention of this State, was judge of the Superior Court of San Francisco, and in 1855 was judge of Los Angeles County. The same year he was the Democratic nominee for the Supreme Court bench, but this being the Know-Nothing off year, Norton was de-

feated. This ended his political career. He died here in 1887.

General Ezra Drown came from Iowa in 1853. In that State he had been Brigadier-General of Militia. He with his wife and two children were passengers on the ill-fated steamer Independence, which was burned off the coast of Lower California in the summer of 1853 The General was a cool, brave man, and a good swimmer. He placed his wife on a hen-coop and cautioned her to keep cool and wait his return. He swam ashore with the two children. He then swam off to the rescue of his wife. When in full view, a human wretch pushed the poor woman off her frail bark, and she sank to rise no more, when almost within reach of the saving hand of her husband. The heart-broken man came to Los Angeles with his two children, one of whom now resides here, the honored son of a noble sire. Drown was a scholarly, able and most eloquent advocate. His only fault was his too great generosity. He died here in the 60's.

Hon. Robert Maclay Widney, LL. D., President of the University Bank of Los Angeles, one of the men of mark who have planned and laid the foundation of the present prosperity and future grandeur of Southern California, is an Ohioan by birth, but in all that pertains to his active life, public and private—so fruitful in great achievements—and in patriotic loyalty, he is a Californian. He was born in Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, December 23, 1838, and there passed his childhood and early youth, enjoying such meager educational advantages as three months' attendance a year in the district school afforded. At the age of sixteen the expanding spirit of the ambitious boy refused to be longer confined within the narrow environments of village life; and, bidding good-bye to the native roof-tree, he started to seek for knowledge and fortune in the great wild West. Two years were spent in exploring the wonders and mysteries of the Rocky Mountains, after which, in 1857, the young wanderer came to the Pacific Coast, reaching the Sacramento Valley with $1.60 in his pocket. Stopping near Marysville for a time, he replenished his exchequer by chopping cordwood at $1.50 per cord. Proceeding thence to San José, he entered the University of the Pacific in 1858; and, defraying the expenses of living and his college course by teaching and other labor, he graduated with the honors in the class of 1863. As an indication of his proficiency in scholarship, Mr. Widney was immediately elected to a professorship in the University, and filled the chairs of mathematics, geology and mineralogy for two years. Then, declaring his intention to resign, the board of trustees offered him a life professorship and a choice of chairs in the institution, if he would remain, and as soon as practicable to reduce his labors to half-time on full salary. The board further proposed that, if he would accept a chair of natural science, he should have a year for travel and research in Europe. But, having marked out a course for himself outside of the traveled educational grooves, in which he could work without being hampered by the dictation of others, he preferred to carry out his own ideal and tendered his resignation. During the last year of his stay in the University Prof. Widney devoted his spare time to the study of law, and soon after resigning completed his course of reading and was admitted to the bar. The years 1866 and 1867 he spent in Nevada in geological and mineralogical investigations. Deciding to cast his lot in Southern California, he arrived in Los Angeles in 1868, with about $100 in his pocket and the rest of his worldly possessions in a small trunk. The "Angel City" was then a crude country town, composed almost entirely of one-story adobe buildings, clustered about the plaza, with streets unpaved and ungraded. With the keen discernment of the born business man Mr. Widney comprehended the situation; the soft Italian climate, the enchanting beauty and the marvelous fertility of the surrounding country, only needing development to make this one of the most productive, richest and most desirable countries in the world; and saw the great advantages which would accrue to the State of his adoption by ac-



R. M. Widney

quainting the outside world with the attractions peculiar to Southern California. Opening a real-estate office in connection with his law office—the first in the city—he purchased printing material and started a weekly paper entitled the Los Angeles *Real-Estate Advertiser*, the columns of which were devoted to his own advertising, and to the discussion of the climate, soil, development and resources of this part of the Golden State. It was distributed free by carrier to the guests of the hotels and elsewhere. He devoted much study to a proper system of railways to center in and radiate from Los Angeles. He also made in 1869 plans and specifications for the improvement of San Pedro Harbor, which were sent to Hon. P. Banning and Hon. B. D. Wilson in the State Senate. These plans were submitted by these Senators to General Alexander, and the plans and the Harbor were examined by him and the improvement reported feasible. The Legislature passed a joint resolution praying the United States Government that they be carried into execution. In 1872 the Southern Pacific Railroad Company offered to construct its main terminal trunk line through Los Angeles in consideration of a subsidy. A San Diego Company also offered for the same subsidy to construct a line from Los Angeles to San Diego. The matter was submitted to a vote of the people, and a hot campaign followed. The San Diego Company employed several of the ablest attorneys in Los Angeles City to stump the county for that company, and so energetically was this done that the popular tide was almost unanimously in favor of that proposition. Up to this time Mr. Widney had taken no public part in the matter. His friends who knew his business foresight and logical ability urged him to present the matter to the voters of the county. This he did in a pamphlet, of which several thousand were issued, entitled "Which subsidy shall I vote for, or shall I vote against both?" The pamphlet was a very able business and logical presentation of a question. He showed that the taxes of the Southern Pacific Company would be sufficient to pay the interest on the county bonds, which they have more than done. The pamphlet carried conviction to the voters and produced an immediate revolution in the minds of the people. The attorneys who advocated the other subsidy, admitted its arguments were unanswerable. As a result the vote was over three-fourths in favor of the subsidy to the Southern Pacific Company. The bonds were issued, and that corporation has more than fulfilled its promises to the people.

Mr. Widney rapidly acquired a remunerative practice and rose to prominence in his profession. In 1871 he was appointed judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District by Governor Booth to serve the unexpired term of Judge Morrison, deceased. Having made a remarkably fine record on the bench during the two years of his service, Judge Widney retired to resume his law practice. From the time of his graduation at the University of the Pacific, Judge Widney took a vital interest in educational matters; and during his professorship in that school noted peculiarities and defects of its methods and management, which tend to circumscribe its power and usefulness as a great institution of learning. In subsequent years he gave much thought and study to the subject, and out of it was born the conception and plan of the University of Southern California, of which he was the original projector, and has ever been one of its chief master-builders, who have laid the foundation broad and deep, according to the dimensions of his comprehensive design, for one of the grandest institutions of liberal learning in the world's history. Like the measureless expanse of the pure, ocean-kissed air and the illimitable sunshine—heaven's perpetual benefaction to this favored land of the Occident—this child and parent of education, born under these genial skies, is broader in scope and more comprehensive and far-reaching in its contemplated possibilities than the older universities of the East. It is modeled more like the great universities of Europe, with their family of colleges, co-operative in their work and each a unit

in the grand sum total of scholastic achievement. In another part of this volume is given more fully the history of the University of Southern California under its appropriate heading. Suffice it to add in this connection that Judge Widney's first movement to put this conception into tangible form was on one afternoon in May, 1879, when he invited Rev. A. M. Hough to spend the evening at his home to listen to and consider some important matters which he—Widney—wished to present. At this meeting Judge Widney laid before Mr. Hough the present plans fully matured in whole and in detail to see if he wished to become one of the trustees. This meeting was followed by others in which Hon. E. F. Spence, Dr. J. P. Widney, Rev. M. M. Bovard, D. D., and G. P. Compton were present. These persons accepted trusteeships in the proposed plan. Quickly following counsel and deliberation came action; and in the fall of 1880 the doors of the first frame building were opened for students, with Rev. M. M. Bovard as President of the University. The growth of the institution has been phenomenal. Six colleges are now open and engaged in educational work in different centers of population in Southern California, and more are to follow as members of the great family which constitutes the University. The value of the University property has increased by successive munificent contributions to about $2,000,000, Judge Widney having given lands from which will be realized $300,000, to the support of his educational child. These funds of the University are so invested as to produce a permanent income that shall be ever increasing. In 1887 Judge Widney organized the University Bank of Los Angeles, of which he is president. About four years ago, owing to the accumulation of numerous large interests demanding his attention, the Judge abandoned his law practice and gives his entire time and remarkable executive ability to the Bank of the University, and his extensive financial investments and real-estate enterprises. Among the latter are the San Fernando Land and Water Company, and the Hesperia Syndicate, whose holdings embrace 50,000 acres of choice lands in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties, valued at $3,000,000. Large sums of money have been expended by these companies to bring water on to their lands and otherwise improve them for actual settlement and cultivation. Judge Widney is a large owner and has been the directing spirit in these enterprises.

Being an expert geologist and topographical engineer, he prepared the plans and superintended the construction of large reservoirs, blasting out waterways, laying miles of great steel water mains, and other works involving difficult feats of engineering. In 1871 occurred the great Chinese riots in Los Angeles. A mob of hundreds of the lowest classes of the population collected, and completely overawing the police and the sheriff's forces, broke into the Chinese quarters and proceeded to hang the Chinese wholesale. When the subject of this memoir was returning to his office-work about 8 P. M. he was first informed of the riot. Proceeding to the scene he tried to rally the police force; failing in this and seeing that a general massacre of the Chinese was planned, some fifteen having already been hanged, he called upon the bystanders to aid him in stopping the deadly work. John Lararovich and several others replied they would follow if he would lead, which he at once did. Except himself the rescuers were unarmed. The rioters were all armed with revolvers and guns, with which they boldly threatened to shoot any one who interfered. In quick succession Judge Widney seized each rioter, and with one hand jerked him loose from his Chinese victim and placing his cocked revolver to the rioter's face exclaimed, "Get out or I will kill you," and sent him from the scene of action. In this way each Chinaman was rescued. The rioters collected in a group and hastily consulted, and forming in line, with cocked revolvers charged down to recapture the Chinese, swearing death to any one interfering. Alone Judge Widney stood in Spring street between this enraged

charging mob and the fleeing Chinamen, and as the rioters came near he swept the line from right to left with his revolver, and in determined, chilling words sang out, "I will kill the first man that passes." There was no mistaking that death was in the tones and looks; the line wavered, halted, broke and fled. The riot was ended. History furnishes few instances where the cool, deliberate courage of one man broke and dispersed a riot in its mad career after it had tasted blood, as in this case. It shows the power of the human will over others when it has made its final decision to do or die. In 1876 Judge Widney was employed to defend a large number of settlers who had title to lands under the State school land act. These titles had been thrown into litigation by a recent decision of the Secretary of the Interior. He (Widney) at once saw that only an act of Congress could quiet these titles and save a score of years of litigation. He drew a bill, subsequently known as the Booth Bill, and had it introduced into both houses of Congress. At once the land sharks spotted the bill and organized to defeat it. The acting commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington resigned his position and joined the leading firm of lawyers opposing the bill. A prize amounting to millions of dollars was at stake if the bill could be defeated. Judge Widney met them in argument before the Senatorial and House Committees on Public Lands, before the California delegation, before the Commissioner of the Land Office, and the Secretary of the Interior, receiving the unanimous support and approval of each body. The contest became bitter; the opposition prepared elaborate arguments which they printed by thousands of copies, in pamphlet form, and placed a copy in the hands of each member of Congress. To these Judge Widney replied by pamphlet. Several replies and counter-replies followed each other in quick succession, and then the whole case was argued before the Senate and House. The opposition tried a flank movement and went before the California Land Commissioner at Sacramento, and by *ex-parte* argument and showing secured the telegraphing to Congress a vigorous protest from the commission. The bill was considered killed. Judge Widney hastened to Sacramento and asked Governor Irwin to call the commissioners together by telegram. The Governor complied, but expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to change their position. For five consecutive hours Judge Widney argued and analyzed the case before them, making one of the ablest legal addresses ever delivered in this State, citing from memory the substance of the different acts of Congress, of the State Legislature, the various decisions of California Supreme Court, and the United States Supreme Court bearing upon this class of land titles. At the close of the argument the commissioners decided they had made a mistake in opposing the bill, and telegraphed the opposition to appear before them in San Francisco the next day and be heard before they took action in the matter. The Sacramento *Record-Union* devoted a full page of its next issue to publishing Judge Widney's address. After hearing the question re-argued in San Francisco, the Commissioners immediately telegraphed Congress that they withdrew all opposition to the bill, and urged the passage of a still more radical bill. Seldom has such a complete oratorical victory been wrung from such circumstances. Judge Widney proceeded at once to Washington, and in spite of the near approach of the close of the session of Congress, the Hayes-Tilden contest before the Electoral Commission, the desperate fight of the opposition, and other difficulties, any one of which would have discouraged most men, he succeeded in introducing his bill out of its regular order, secured the unanimous vote of both House and Senate, and the approving signature of President Grant, the bill becoming a law of the United States on March 1, 1877, under the title of "An Act Relating to Indemnity School Sections in the State of California." Judge Widney's speeches and library work on this bill are bound in scrap-book form and make a vol-

ume of about 800 octavo pages. The power of his argumentative logic, which has induced the State Supreme Court in a number of instances to reverse its decisions, and his acknowledged ability as a land lawyer, speak more than volumes of eulogy for Judge Widney's legal attainments and skill. He has been a constant and able writer for the press for over twenty years; and many of his articles on Southern California have been republished extensively in the newspapers of this country, and some of them translated and published in European journals. His work entitled "The Plan of Creation" has received high encomiums and is a masterly theological and scientific production. The franchises for the first two street railroads built in Los Angeles were granted to Judge Widney, and the lines were constructed and put in successful operation by him in 1874. He invented and copyrighted a system of books for abstracts of titles, the right of which for the Pacific States was purchased by A. L. Bancroft & Co. The Judge has also been active in church work. The origin and completion of the Fort Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles is largely due to his energy; and for the first six years of its existence he was superintendent of its Sunday-school. The Hope Street Methodist Episcopal Church is chiefly due to his efforts, he paying nearly half the entire cost of that elegant edifice. His ability as an organizer and executive has recently been handsomely recognized by the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church selecting and appointing him—without his knowledge—one of fourteen in the United States to act as a committee to frame a constitution for the government of the great Quadrennial Council of that denomination. Notwithstanding repeated offers of nomination for Congressional and lesser political honors, Judge Widney has strenuously refused to enter politics, preferring to work in lines more directly beneficial to his fellow men. He is zealously loyal to the interests of Southern California and never falters in pushing its interests. Judge Widney is unswerving in his devotion to his convictions of right; and in the execution of his purposes his tremendous energy, fertility of resource, and resistless will power, brush aside all obstacles. In 1888 the degree of LL. D. was conferred on Judge Widney by his *alma mater*, he being the only person upon whom that honor has been bestowed by the University of the Pacific. In 1868 he united in marriage with Miss Mary Barnes, a native of Illinois, who came to California in 1856. They have had five children: Mary Helen, eighteen years of age; Robert Johnston, seventeen, teller in the University Bank; Martha Frances, fifteen; Joseph Wilson, deceased; and Arthur Barnes Widney, five years old.

JUDGE W. P. WADE, of Los Angeles City, a native of Crawfordsville, Indiana, was born January 31, 1839, and is a son of Isaac F. and Alethea (Heaton) Wade. The father is a marble dealer by occupation, but now advanced in years. The mother is deceased. Judge Wade is the fourth of a family of eight children. He received a liberal education in the excellent public schools of the Hoosier State, and learned the printer's trade at Davenport, Iowa. He was evidently not satisfied with his choice of an occupation and he took up the study of law in the office of Hon. John W. Thompson, of that city. This was about the time of the opening of the Rebellion and he promptly enlisted for the defense of the Union April 2, 1861, in the Second Regiment Iowa Infantry. He served fourteen months, when having received a severe wound in the battle at Fort Donelson he was honorably discharged from the service. He had become so thoroughly imbued with the vigorous and yet exquisite logic of the law that he studiously devoted his leisure moments while in the army to its study, enthusiastically resumed the same upon his return home and was admitted to practice by Hon. John F. Dillon, Judge of the District Court at Davenport, in 1863. He practiced his profession in that city one year and then went South, where he was connected with the United States Civil Service until 1867.

He practiced law in Kansas City from 1867 to 1876, and then in St. Louis, Missouri, until 1880. Judge Wade is a profound student of the law and is possessed of a quick perception of the principle of justice. He is the author of various valuable legal works, and while in St. Louis he wrote his first book, "Wade on the Law of Notice;" also "Retroactive Laws." In the spring of 1880 he went to Leadville, Colorado, and there remained until August, 1884. While there he produced a small work on "American Mining Law," after which he spent a few months in San Francisco, and there brought out "Wade on Attachment." In October, 1885, Judge Wade came to Los Angeles and practiced his profession until called to preside over Department Three of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County. As a citizen and jurist Judge Wade has the profound respect of the community, and is honored by the profession as a man of strict judicial integrity. He is a gentleman of quiet demeanor and uniform courtesy. Judge Wade married in 1869, at Lawrence, Kansas, Miss Amelia, daughter of Alpheus Britt, of Orleans County, New York, a merchant, now deceased.

Hon. Walter Van Dyke, Judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles, was born October 3, 1823, in Tyre, Seneca County, New York, being the third of the seven children of Martin and Irene (Brockway) Van Dyke. As indicated by the name, he is of Dutch descent, the Van Dykes being among the early settlers of New Netherlands. His father was born in New Jersey about 1790, but the family moved into New York State before his marriage. He was a farmer and died in 1837. At seventeen Mr. Van Dyke went to Madison County, New York, locating at a little town called Earlville, with his brother-in-law, where he went to a select school, and subsequently entered an academy at Clinton, Oneida County. He taught school at intervals in that neighborhood and afterward in Wayne County, pursuing his studies in the meantime. In 1846 he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and taught school for a time in the neighborhood, but later in the year he entered the law office of S. B. & F. J. Prentiss, of that city, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio, in 1848. He opened an office and practiced law for a short time, when he was struck with the gold fever and became one of a company made up in May, 1849, and started for California by way of Chicago and the overland route.

On the trip he corresponded with the Cleveland papers, his first letter being dated Chicago, June 5, 1849. In a letter from Salt Lake of October 10, he gave a remarkably close forecast of the route afterward followed by the Union Pacific Railroad, and while fully recognizing the obstacles, among others the absence of available timber and the engineering difficulties, he had faith that "with abundant capital Yankee ingenuity would overcome all obstacles." While in Salt Lake he wrote numerous letters descriptive of the Mormons, and remarkable for the analysis of the characteristics of that peculiar people. The series of letters gave a full and graphic description of the route followed, and showed great powers of observation and reflection. It was judged to be too late in the season to pass into California by the Sierra Nevadas, and after a stay of several weeks at Salt Lake the Cleveland party joined a large train of Missouri traders who were going by the Southern, or old Santa Fé and Los Angeles route. The company was headed by two brothers who had sold out their stock of goods in Salt Lake. Before they reached California it became necessary that a party should push ahead for relief, and Mr. Van Dyke was one of the twelve volunteers. Without food even these vigorous pioneers were nearly famished when they entered Southern California by the Cajon Pass. But the hospitable rancheros had abundance of food and their most pressing wants were soon supplied. After stopping a few weeks at Los Angeles Mr. Van Dyke and others went on to San Francisco on a Government transport from San Pedro, in January or February, 1850.

Longing for the mining country, Mr. Van Dyke soon pushed on to the American River.

In the spring and summer of 1850 he was engaged with some Ohioans in mining on the north fork of the American River with moderate success, and in the fall returned to San Francisco. In November he was one of a company who went up the coast to start a town on the Klamath River, but their vessel was totally wrecked at the mouth of the river, and they escaped with their lives by the aid of the Indians, before the vessel went to pieces. In 1851 he had an interest in the Gold Bluff mines, but soon sold out and went to the town of Trinidad and settled down to the practice of his profession.

Upon the organization of Klamath County, in June, 1851, he was elected district attorney. In the fall of 1852 he was elected to the Assembly on the Whig ticket. When the county of Humboldt was organized in 1853 he moved there, being appointed a commissioner for that county to adjust the debt with Trinity County, from which it had been detached. He was elected district attorney for the county the next year. In September of that year, 1854, he married in the town of Arcata, Humboldt County, where he then resided.

Mr. Van Dyke, in addition to his professional work, entered the field of journalism, editing and publishing the *Humboldt Times* for a number of years. In 1861, at the breaking out of the Rebellion, he announced himself as a "Union" candidate for the State Senate from his district, and was elected after a very close and bitter contest, during which time himself and opponent canvassed the whole district on the war issue, or sustaining the Government. In the Legislature of 1862 there were three parties—Republicans, Union Democrats, and Secession or Southern Democrats. There were resolutions introduced by all three parties, and Mr. Van Dyke introduced as a substitute a series of Union resolutions without regard to previous issues or parties, simply pledging the State to stand by and assist the General Government and President Lincoln in suppressing the Rebellion. After a protracted debate these were adopted by the co-operation of the Republicans and Union Democrats. The ensuing summer a convention was called in which these two parties combined to form the Union Republican party. Mr. Van Dyke was elected its president, and the superintendent of public instruction, the only candidate there was occasion to nominate, was elected by a large majority. In 1863 Mr. Van Dyke was chairman of the judiciary committee of the Senate, and that being the first session after the adoption of the amendments to the old constitution an unusual amount of work fell to that committee in adjusting the laws to the amended constitution. In the Republican State Convention of 1863 Mr. Van Dyke was presented as a candidate for supreme judge, but lacked a few votes of getting the nomination. He was afterward nominated for district judge of the Eighth or Humboldt District, but declined on account of having made arrangements to move to San Francisco. At the ceremony of breaking ground for the Central Pacific at Sacramento, in the winter of 1863, Mr. Van Dyke was one of the speakers.

He practiced his profession for many years in San Francisco, residing in Oakland. From 1869 to 1872 he was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and took part in canvassing the State as a speaker. In 1873 he was appointed United States Attorney for the district of California, but resigned in 1876. He was then appointed special attorney for the United States in certain important land cases.

In 1878 he delivered a lecture at Oakland on constitutional reform, and when the movement to that end assumed definite shape he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of that year, being one of the thirty-two delegates at large, and having received the third largest vote cast for such delegate. He was chairman of the Bill of Rights Committee.

In 1885 he came to Los Angeles, buying the interest of Judge Brunson in the law firm of Wells, Brunson & Lee. Among the public benefits derived from his residence here it may be safely said that it is to his judgment and

skill as the agent of Senator Jones that this county is indebted for securing the location of the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica. In the last general election, November 6, 1888, he was elected a judge of the Superior Court for six years, by the largest vote cast for any county candidate. Before a jury he is earnest and impressive, and while he is a sound and laborious lawyer he is by no means a mere lawyer. He is a man of culture as well, disposed to be not only just but even generous in his dealings, and honorable under all circumstances. The earnest activity in the pursuit of laudable success through his personal efforts has characterized his whole career. It has often been remarked that his personal friends are quite as numerous among political opponents as in the ranks of his own party. His spheres of action have been widely different, but in all of them he has shown mental and moral capabilities of a high order. Self-reliant, energetic, conscientious and honorable, he has won his way to high honor by worthy methods, which, is the best evidence of ability and character.

Mr. Van Dyke is a life-member of the Society of California Pioneers, is a Royal Arch Mason, and Past Master of Humboldt Lodge, No. 79.

Hon. William A. Cheney, a judge of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, was born February 18, 1848, in the city of Boston, Massachusetts. His father, Benjamin F., achieved no marked distinction in life except that which constitutes the highest and noblest of all, and which, fortunate for the race, is so often attained that it attracts no special attention, a well-spent life devoted to the welfare of his family and the discharge of every public and private duty. The Judge's mother was of the Whitney family, and his maternal grandmother was a Stearns, both being names that have won more or less distinction in the annals of Massachusetts. Mr. Cheney's early education in the excellent public schools of his native State was supplemented by an academic course in one of the local institutions of that grade. At the age of nineteen he felt equal to engaging in the battle of life on his own account, and had the courage to strike out for California, arriving in 1867 by the Panama route.

In 1871 he was married to Miss Annie E. Skinner, of New Haven, Connecticut. They have one child, Harvey D., born in 1872. After his return to California Mr. Cheney spent several years in various temporary pursuits. Having meanwhile gained a fair knowledge of law he was admitted to the bar in 1878, and then entered on his chosen career. He was elected the same year to the office of county judge of Plumas County and held that position until elected State Senator in 1880, State Senator for his district—Butte, Plumas and Lassen counties. Aside from the discharge of his official duties he was law partner of Creed Hammond in Sacramento. Before the expiration of his term as Senator he moved to Los Angeles in 1882, and took up the practice of his profession in this growing metropolis. He was elected a member of the school board for one term; and in 1884 was elected to the bench of the Superior Court, a position he still holds to the great satisfaction of the public as well as of the bench and bar of Los Angeles.

In his administration of the criminal law, for which department he was selected by the judgment of his associates of the Superior Court, and for which his deep moral sense specially qualifies him, an earnest desire to temper the severity of the sentence with such measure of mercy as he thinks benefits the individual case is never absent. While inflicting the necessary penalty of transgression he seeks to foster and encourage whatever impulse toward virtue may still linger in the heart of the criminal. He habitually recognizes that in the violator of law there may be hidden the germs of redeemable manhood. No biographical sketch of Judge Cheney would be complete without a reference to his ability as an orator and public speaker, so often attested in his criminal practice at the bar before his elevation to the bench, and to his successful achievements on the platform on

great occasions, which place him at once in the front rank of public speakers of the day.

Hon. James W. McKinley, Superior Judge and one of the youngest men on the California bench, was born in Newcastle, Pennsylvania, on the 24th of April, 1857. He graduated in the literary department of Michigan University in 1879; read law in his native town and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1881. After two years' practice in Newcastle Mr. McKinley came to California, reaching Los Angeles in April, 1883, and immediately started into the practice of his profession, as a partner with W. T. Williams, under the firm name of Williams & McKinley. The firm enjoyed a very busy practice and was considered one of the strongest in the Los Angeles bar. In December, 1884, Mr. McKinley was elected to the office of city attorney for two years; and, at the close of the term, declined a renomination for the office. On the creation, by the Legislature at its last session, of two new departments in the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, increasing the number from four to six, there were four or five candidates for the new judgeship. At a meeting of the bar, called for the purpose of deciding what candidates to recommend for appointment, Mr. McKinley received ninety-seven out of 119 votes cast by that body; and his name being sent in as their choice, Governor Waterman appointed him Superior Judge, dating his commission on March 11, 1889. Judge Shaw was recommended and received the appointment as his colleague. Judge McKinley qualified for the office on March 16, and took his seat on the bench the following week. His fine judicial record is fully justifying the action of his brethren of the bar in recommending his appointment.

In the fall of 1886 Judge McKinley returned East, and in October married Miss Lillian Elder, a former school companion, and native of Newcastle, Pennsylvania.

Hon. William Hovey Clark, one of the Superior Judges of Los Angeles County, is probably the youngest man on the bench of California, and probably in the United States. He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in March, 1860, and was educated for his profession in that city, graduated from the Boston Law School, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in September, 1881, soon after his twenty-first birthday. Locating in his native city, he practiced there and in Barnstable County until the fall of 1884, when he came to California, mainly for the restoration of his health, which was somewhat impaired. Reaching Los Angeles in October of that year, and being favorably impressed with the city and climate, Mr. Clark soon after entered into a law partnership with Hon. A. W. Hutton and H. M. Smith, under the firm title of Smith, Hutton & Clark. He practiced as a member of the firm, which did a large business and was one of the most prominent in the county, until he was elected to the Superior Bench in November, 1888; and was also appointed by Governor Bartlet to fill the unexpired term of Judge A. Brunson, resigned. He took his seat on the Superior Bench in December, 1888, being but a few months past twenty-eight years of age. Judge Clark is held in high esteem by his brethren of the bar, both as a gentleman and a judge; and is regarded as possessing a clear, well-poised judicial mind.

Hon. Albert M. Stephens. This gentleman is a native of Tennessee, and is forty-three years of age. He studied law at the University of Mississippi and at Lebanon, Tennessee; was admitted to the bar in 1868; practiced in Memphis, Tennessee, six years; filled the office of district attorney in that State four years. In 1874 he came to Los Angeles, and continued active in his profession. In 1877 was elected county judge and served during 1878 and 1879, when the new State constitution abolished that office. Judge Stephens is serving his second term as president of the Los Angeles Bar Association, and is also president of the Los Angeles Law Library. He is held in high esteem by his professional brethren, both as a lawyer and a gentleman.



John D. Bicknell

JOHN D. BICKNELL was born in Chittenden County, Vermont, in June, 1838. In his early childhood his parents moved to the then new Northwest and settled in Jefferson County, State of Wisconsin, where he was educated in the public schools; also, attended an academy known as the Albion Academy, in the State of Wisconsin, and was for sometime at the Western Reserve Seminary in Trumbull County, Ohio. He completed his studies in the Wisconsin State University. In the spring of 1859, his health failing him in school, he went South and remained about a year in Howard County, Missouri. His health not being benefited in Missouri he determined to try the Pacific Coast, and in April, 1860, he started with a train of emigrants across the plains for California. Early upon the trip he was chosen to take charge of the train, which consisted of forty wagons, carrying about eighty men, several families, and accompanied by about three thousand head of stock. To understand the magnitude of this journey it must be remembered that at that time there was not a home or any signs of civilization between Topeka, Kansas, and Carson's Valley, Nevada, on the line of the route taken by this train, which was then known as the Lander's Cut Off, which was by the way of Fort Hall and Snake River. This was the year of the Sioux war (so called), and the Indians were hostile all along the route, and all emigrants that year suffered more or less from hostile Indians, and the train, of which the subject of this sketch had command, was no exception in that particular. The train suffered particularly from attacks made by the tribe of Indians known as the Bannocks. It is difficult now to understand or appreciate the hardships, trials and difficulties attending a trip in the early days across the plains, especially when added to the necessary hardships attending such a trip the emigrants had also to contend with hostile Indians. It must be remembered that a train of emigrants was a body of men unused to anything like military discipline and endowed with the spirit of independence and determination so characteristic of the pioneer of that time. Every emigrant knew that his life and his property was in constant danger, and it required of the person in charge of such a body of men under such circumstances untiring diligence, and to hold such a body of men together and to subject them to complete control required determination and bravery. It takes a man of marked individuality and unquestioned bravery to control men in times of danger, and to receive voluntarily from brave and desperate men their obedience in times of peril. It is enough for the purposes of this sketch to say that Mr. Bicknell had control of the train from the Missouri River to Sacramento; that he brought it through to California without the loss of a single man, although the train suffered considerably from the loss of stock. Mr. Bicknell remained on the Pacific Coast until the fall of 1863, spending his time in the mountains of California and Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories. He then returned to the State of Wisconsin, being much improved in health, and re-entered the State University at Madison and remained there until he entered the law office of H. W. & D. K. Tenney at Madison, Wisconsin. In January, 1866, he was admitted by the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin to practice law in all of the courts of that State; after which time he spent a year traveling through the Southern States, and finally located and commenced the practice of law in the town of Greenfield, Dade County, State of Missouri. He remained there enjoying a large and lucrative practice, extending over several counties of Southwestern Missouri, until, finding it necessary to make a change of climate, owing to asthmatic difficulties, he returned to California, having before enjoyed entire relief from this complaint on the Pacific Coast, and located in the spring of 1872 in the city of Los Angeles, where he has remained ever since. Shortly after his location in Los Angeles he formed a co-partnership with S. M. White, the firm being known as Bicknell & White, which co-partnership existed until January 1, 1888. This firm did a

large and prosperous business, and it is not too much to say ranked among the leading law firms of California. Mr. Bicknell is now (1889), and has been for some years past, the attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and is the recognized legal counsel and adviser of that great corporation in Southern California. He is president of the Abstract and Title Insurance Company of Los Angeles, and vice-president of the First National Bank of Los Angeles. He was for seven years Commander of the Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 9, at Los Angeles. As an attorney he has a large and lucrative practice and enjoys the confidence of his clients and the community; as a business man he has amassed a liberal fortune and is ranked among the solid men of the community. Mr. Bicknell has been twice married, his first wife being a Miss Hatch, of Chittenden County, Vermont, who died shortly after their marriage. His present wife was a daughter of Mr. Alexander M. Christian, formerly of Todd County, Kentucky, whom he married in Missouri. He has by his second wife two children, daughters, named Mary and Edna.

Although Mr. Bicknell has maintained for many years a first place at the bar of Los Angeles County by virtue of his profound legal attainments and his high standard of integrity and honor, always an acknowledged leader in a legal coterie of far more than ordinary caliber, yet it is characteristic of his unassuming nature that all of his successes in law and finance have a second place in his estimation, and the eminent counselor, banker and financier turns with fondest memories to those early years when he brought his train of pioneers in safety through the perils and hardships of the overland route.

Hon. Stephen M. White, a leading member of the bar of Los Angeles County, an influential citizen and acting Lieutenant-Governor of California, is a native of San Francisco, and was born January 19, 1853. He is a son of Wm. F. and Fannie J. (Russell) White, both of whom are of Irish nativity. The former came to this country with his parents when about four years of age. Mrs. White, who was early left an orphan, was brought to Florida while a small child and was raised by her cousin, Stephen R. Mallory, who represented that State in the United States Senate, and was a member of the Confederate Cabinet. Wm. F. White grew to manhood in Western New York, became publisher of a weekly newspaper in the city of New York, later an employé in the United States Custom House, in that city. He was married in Savannah, Georgia, having met his wife while she was receiving her education in New York, and came to San Francisco in 1849, where he became prominent in business circles and in the political affairs of the State. He is now a resident of East Oakland. Stephen M. White was given a thorough schooling and was graduated from Santa Clara College in June, 1871. He then read law in the office of Hon. A. W. Blair, of Watsonville, and later, in the office of C. B. Younger and Judge Hagan, of Santa Cruz. He was admitted to the bar at a session of the Supreme Court of this State in April, 1874, and at once removed to Los Angeles, where he has assiduously devoted his energies to the practice of his chosen profession.

He was elected in 1882 as a Democrat district attorney of Los Angeles County, by a large majority, and declined a renomination. In 1886 he was elected State Senator by a light majority, the district at that time having a comfortable majority of voting Republicans. When the State Senate convened, he was promptly chosen its president *pro tem*, and in consequence of the death of Governor Bartlett, Lieutenant-Governor Waterman became Chief Executive of California, and Senator White was for the second time elected president *pro tem* of the Senate, and thus became the presiding officer of that body and acting Lieutenant-Governor of the State. Governor White was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention in 1882. He presided over the deliberations of the Stockton Convention in 1884, and later was chairman of the State Democratic Convention in 1886, and was chosen a delegate

at large from California to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, in 1888, and was elected temporary chairman of that distinguished body, over which he presided with dignity, promptness and precision. He was one of the three counsel selected by the Legislature of California to maintain the Scott Exclusion Act before the Supreme Court of the United States. This duty was performed, and the decision filed in the Chae Chan Ping case terminated the controversy in accordance with the unanimous wishes of the people of the Western Coast.

In his domestic relations Mr. White has been as deservedly fortunate as in those distinguishing him at the bar and in public life. On the 5th of June, 1883, he married, at the cathedral of Los Angeles, Miss Hortense Sacriste, an estimable lady of Los Angeles, of French descent. They have three children—a son and two daughters.

Thomas Mitchell, of the law firm of Haynes & Mitchell, was born in Philadelphia, April 17, 1845; entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1861; left in 1864 and entered the army as Second Lieutenant; served with the Army of the Potomac until the end of the war, most of the time as Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, on the staff of General I. L. Chamberlain; was mustered out as Captain in June, 1865, and entered the law office of Henry Wharton, Esq.; graduated as Bachelor of Law at the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to practice in September, 1867. He removed to Colorado in 1877, and in 1880 was appointed by Governor Pitkin judge of the First Judicial District to succeed Beck, who was elected to the Supreme Court. The latter part of 1882 he removed to Arizona to take charge of the business of the Tombstone Mill & Mining Company, then involved in heavy litigation, remaining there until the early part of 1887. Judge Mitchell then came to Los Angeles. He is one of the original members of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, being No. 16 on the roll of members of that order. He is a member of the John A. Logan Post, G. A. R., and one of its trustees, and is Judge Advocate of the Department of California G. A. R.

Hon. John Haynes was educated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, studied law at Zanesville, Ohio, and was admitted in the Supreme Court of that State April 6, 1856, and practiced at Zanesville until 1867. During that time he served six years as prosecuting attorney. In 1867 he removed to Michigan, and practiced law at Bay City until March, 1876, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1871.

In March, 1876, he removed to San Francisco on account of ill-health, and practiced there until August, 1879, when, finding a change of climate necessary, he removed to Tucson, Arizona, and continued practice in that Territory, serving also in the Territorial Legislature of 1881. In 1885 Mr. Haynes was commissioned as judge of the County Court of Pima County (a court of general jurisdiction), but immediately resigned.

In October, 1886, Judge Haynes formed a co-partnership with Hon. Thomas Mitchell, and soon thereafter opened an office in Los Angeles, where the firm still continues to practice.

During his practice in Arizona he represented the Copper Queen Mining Company, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company, and other corporations.

George J. Denis, United States Attorney for Southern California, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, June 20, 1859, of French parents on his father's side, and Pennsylvania ancestry on his mother's side. His father's great-grandfather, the Marquis de Lassus, was the French Governor of Louisiana when that Territory extended from the British North American provinces to the Gulf of Mexico. His great-grandfather was the second Governor of Louisiana. His mother's great-great-grandfather was the second mayor of the city of Philadelphia. Young Denis was brought up in France to the age of twelve years; entered Washington and

Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, in the fall of 1874. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, June 20, 1878; graduated from the Law School of the University of Louisiana, at New Orleans, May 8, 1880, and was at once admitted to practice in the Supreme and all other courts of Louisiana. He practiced two years at the New Orleans bar before coming to California in July, 1882. Upon arriving in Los Angeles he was employed as a reporter on the Los Angeles *Times*, then in the same capacity on the Los Angeles *Herald* for over a year. On May 14, 1884, he took editorial control and management of the Los Angeles *Evening Express*, which paper he edited until the end of that year. In January, 1885, Mr. Denis resumed the practice of the law, and in February, 1886, was appointed deputy district attorney; afterward assistant district attorney for Los Angeles County, and on April 2, 1888, he was appointed by President Cleveland United States Attorney for the Southern District of California, his nomination being confirmed by the Senate on the 24th of the same month. He took the oath and assumed the duties of the office on the 8th of May, 1888.

Henry A. Barclay, of the law firm of Barclay, Wilson & Carpenter, is the son of David Barclay, a distinguished lawyer of Western Pennsylvania, and was born in that State in 1849. Possessing a natural taste and talent for mathematics, he turned his attention in youth to the study of surveying and civil engineering and devoted some time to railroad surveying. Residing in the vicinity of the oil regions during the great development of that interest in Western Pennsylvania, Mr. Barclay engaged in oil business, and also turned his mathematical talent to account as ganger of oil tanks and cars; and his business increased to such an extent that for some time he gauged nearly half the oil produced in the United States, averaging at times several hundred dollars a day. This business declining, he left it in the hands of his brother, and read law in his father's office, and was admitted to practice in 1871. After practicing his profession in Armstrong and Clarion counties about a year, he moved to Pittsburg and continued the practice of law in that city until he came to California in 1874. Traveling extensively over the State, he selected Los Angeles as the best point outside of San Francisco in which to reside and practice his profession. He settled in Los Angeles in 1874 and opened a law office in 1875. The following year Mr. Barclay formed a partnership with Robert C. Wilson, one of the members of the present firm, under the firm name and style of Barclay & Wilson. In 1886 C. R. Redick came into the firm, but ill-health compelled him to retire in 1887, and ex-Judge R. B. Carpenter, late of Charleston, South Carolina, became a member of the firm. Mr. Barclay has a fine reputation as a lawyer, and the firm has a large practice in the line of civil causes, an important feature of which is land law, embracing Spanish and Mexican grants, and the United States land laws, corporations' and mechanics' liens, and civil business generally. Politically Mr. Barclay is a stanch Republican, has been a member of the County Central Committee in several campaigns, and has twice served as chairman of that body. He was acting chairman during the Garfield-Hancock campaign in 1880, when Los Angeles County was carried for Garfield by sixty majority, being Republican for the first time in its history; was chairman of the committee in the campaign of 1884, when the county was carried by a much larger majority for Mr. Blaine; has also participated in several State conventions.

Julius Brousseau. Wherever on this continent the realm of mind dominates and directs the affairs of men, the representatives of New England and New York will be found in the front. The learned professions of Southern California are no exception to this rule. Prominent among the members of the bar of Los Angeles County is Julius Brousseau, a native of the Empire State, born in Malone, Franklin County. He is the eldest of five children—two sons and three daughters—of Julius Brousseau

and *nee* Marienne Jarvis, both of French nationality, and now residents of Los Angeles County, each being seventy-six years of age. When Mr. Brousseau was two years old his parents moved to Monroe County, New York, and there the succeeding twenty-three years of his life were passed. His literary education was obtained in the public schools and in Lima Seminary. Like many other young men of limited means who have fought life's battle successfully, Mr. Brousseau started out by teaching school, in which he was engaged about eight or nine years. On leaving his native State, he went to Michigan, and read law in the office of Hon. William Newton, District Judge, in the city of Flint, that State. Being admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Michigan in the fall of 1861, Mr. Brousseau commenced the practice of law in Flint. Two years later he moved to the city of Saginaw, and there conducted a large and successful legal business till his failing health compelled a change of location in the spring of 1870. While in Saginaw he served two terms of two years each as city attorney. Removing to Kankakee, Illinois, he there enjoyed a successful professional career of nearly seven years, when the delicate health of his family demanded another change of climate; and, resigning the office of city attorney, in which he was serving his second term, he started with his family, early in January, 1877, for California. Arriving in Los Angeles the 16th of that month, they have since made that city their home. Shortly after settling here Mr. Brousseau entered into a law partnership with Judge Volney E. Howard and his son, Frank Howard, under the firm style of Howard, Brousseau & Howard, which continued until Judge Howard went on the bench three years after. In 1880 Mr. Brousseau removed his office into the Baker Block and practiced alone until May, 1886, when Judge David P. Hatch moved down from Santa Bárbara and the present firm of Brousseau & Hatch was formed, the firm being one of the ablest on this part of the Pacific Coast. This firm has had a very large civil practice in the State and the United States courts, and have all the partners and two or three assistants can attend to. In Michigan Mr. Brousseau did considerable criminal practice, and became quite celebrated locally for his eloquence and ability as a trial lawyer in criminal cases; but, finding that branch of practice not agreeable to his taste or wishes, he entirely abandoned criminal practice on leaving there.

In the fall of 1860 Mr. Brousseau married Miss Carrie Yakeley in Ypsilanti, Michigan. She is a native of Seneca County, New York, of German parentage on her mother's side and English on her father's side. Mr. and Mrs. Brousseau have four children—two sons and two daughters—ranging in age from twenty-six to thirteen years. Miss Kate, the eldest child, after graduating from the State Normal School, spent a year and a half in Europe traveling and studying the French and German languages. Miss Mabel, the younger daughter, is devoting her attention to music. The sons, Eddie and Roy, are fifteen and thirteen years of age respectively. Mr. Brousseau has taken thirty-two Scottish Rite degrees in Masonry, and is now Master of Rose Cross Lodge of Los Angeles. Though a Democrat politically, he has never been an active politician. Twice in his life he has yielded to the wishes of his friends and run for office; while in Michigan he was a candidate for the Legislature, and since residing in Los Angeles was candidate for Superior Judge. He ran against large political odds in both cases, and, though receiving more than the vote of the party, was defeated in each instance.

Henry T. Gage was born near Geneva, in the State of New York, in November, 1853. At a very early age he moved with his parents to Michigan. He commenced the practice of the law in Los Angeles in 1877, and in a short time became recognized as one of the most careful, well-grounded and successful attorneys at the bar. The end of the first decade of his practice found him at the head of his profession.

In the appearance of his dress he does not at all fill the ideal of the lawyer, but, on the contrary, he strikes one as a prosperous and thor-

oughly content farmer. In stature he is above medium height, strongly and compactly built, with a face indicating great determination and strength of character.

In the trial of causes there is no lawyer at the bar more courteous, considerate and polite than is Mr. Gage. But those who have crossed swords with him have become convinced that when most polite he is professionally most dangerous. In the preparation of his cases, he leaves absolutely no point unexamined, but is as careful of the law as he is in the details of the trial; as a consequence, there perhaps is no lawyer in Southern California who has been more uniformly successful in the results of his professional efforts. It is a fact of which his friends feel proud, that of the great number of most important civil and criminal cases tried by him, he has lost a very small proportion,—so few, that were the number given, the correctness of the statement might be doubted.

His position at the bar necessarily gives him a prominence which would mean distinction in politics, were he disposed to such a career. But, notwithstanding many efforts to have him fill office, he has persistently declined such honors. In the field of politics his only office-holding, if such it may be termed, was that of being selected as a delegate at large from the State of California to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which assembled in that city in 1888. He took a very prominent part in its deliberations, having been selected to second the nomination of Levi P. Morton for the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. Gage affords another illustration in the history of American men of mark, of the self-made man, inasmuch as mentally and professionally his position is due exclusively to his own efforts.

Hon. Charles Silent, a member of the law firm of Houghton, Silent & Campbell, one of the most prominent and prosperous in the Los Angeles bar, was born in Germany, in 1843. In his childhood his parents immigrated to America and settled in Columbus, Ohio. His parents being in indigent circumstances, the ambitious boy left home at twelve years of age and started out to fight the battle of life alone. Borrowing some money from a friend he embarked at New York for California via the Isthmus of Panama, and arrived in San Francisco in August, 1856. Taking up his residence in Drytown, Amador County, the adventurous youth worked at various occupations during the next four years in that place, and attended school one or two terms. Having formed a plan having for its ultimate object the practice of the law, he employed every spare hour in a systematic course of study, and so thorough had been the work of the self-taught boy that in 1860 he passed an examination for teaching, receiving a first-grade certificate. After teaching three months in the country he was employed to take charge of the school in which he had been a pupil, and taught it with marked success till 1862, when he entered the University of the Pacific in Santa Clara. Meeting with a financial loss he was obliged to quit college at the close of the first term and was elected principal of the Santa Clara public schools. Continuing his studies while teaching, Mr. Silent received from the University of the Pacific the honorary degree of A. M. in 1872. While still teaching he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, and entered upon practice in the fall of 1868 as the junior member of the law firm of Moore, Laine & Silent in San José After two years of extensive and lucrative practice with that firm he severed his connection with it, and until 1878 divided his time between his profession and other pursuits. In February, 1878, he was appointed by President Hayes one of the Supreme Judges of Arizona, which office he filled till 1880, then resigned to resume the law practice in Tucson, Arizona. At the close of three years of very profitable legal business Judge Silent retired for a rest. In 1886 he removed from San José to Los Angeles, and upon settling in the Southern metropolis became a member of the law firm before mentioned in this article, and which ranks among the first in



J. M. Dawson

ability and volume of business in the bar of the city. He has always been identified with out side business interests, which with the income from his practice have made him financially independent. Judge Silent's first wife was the daughter of Rev. John Daniel, of Santa Clara, whom he married in 1864. She died in 1870, and two years after he married the eldest daughter of M. Tantau, an old citizen of Santa Clara County.

James Monroe Damron, a prominent attorney at law, Los Angeles, is a native of Johnson County, Illinois, where he was born December 10, 1855, the son of Samuel Damron, whose ancestors came from France. James received his education and passed his minority in his native place. After studying law for a due time, he was admitted to the bar in 1879. Afterward he removed to Cairo, Illinois, where he was elected State's Attorney in 1880, he being the only one of the seventeen candidates on the Republican ticket who was elected. In 1883 he came to Los Angeles, where he has since practiced his profession, with the exception of the time he was in the Legislature. During District Attorney Holton's incumbency, Mr. Damron acted as a deputy of that officer.

In the fall of 1888 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the Assembly, by about 1,500 majority. The constituency he represented in the Legislature—being about 85,000 people—is larger than that of any other member of the Assembly, and his prominence there as a genuine statesman has been marked. He was a member of the judiciary committee, the House being Democratic. He is a man of great energy, clear-headed and an eloquent debater. Among the important measures adopted by the Legislature is the law originated by Mr. Damron, and in which he takes justifiable pride, establishing a reform school for Southern California, to be located in Los Angeles County, and appropriating $200,000 therefor. There has long been a demand in this State for an institution of this kind. Since the passage of the law a committee, consisting of Doctor Walter Lindley —who is to be the superintendent of the institution—Hons. J. Sims and J. M. Damron, and R. B. Young, architect, has visited Eastern reformatory institutions for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the very best system of juvenile penology to be found anywhere in the Union. This committee visited the State institutions of Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, etc. As a result of their studies of the question by actual inspection of the various Eastern reformatories, it has been decided to adopt what is called the open cottage or family system, without prison walls; that is, to trust pupils and seek to build up in them self-respect, and encourage them to forget that they are criminals in any sense, and to stimulate in them the belief that there is a future for them, as there is for all who seek to do well,—in other words, to make an honorable future possible for them. The school has been already located at Whittier, in this county; and it is expected that the necessary buildings will be erected and ready for occupancy by September, 1890. The first board of trustees consists of Hervey Lindley, of Los Angeles, President; Hon. James R. Lowe, of San José; and Hon. Josiah Sims, of Nevada City.

Mr. Damron was married in 1878 to Miss Florence Scott, a lineal descendant of Sir Walter Scott, and they have three children—one son, Lloyd, and two daughters, Normad and Florita.

Hon. Aurelius W. Hutton, a prominent representative of and long practitioner in the Los Angeles bar, was born in Greene County, Alabama, July 23, 1847. His parents both dying in his early childhood—his father in 1852 and his mother in 1854—the orphan boy was reared in the family of his eldest sister, Mrs. D. H. Williams, whose husband was his guardian. Young Hutton's early education was obtained in the Old Field private schools; and in 1863 he entered the University of Alabama, a military school, becoming a member of the Alabama Corps Cadets. He attended there until

that institution was destroyed by United States troops in April, 1865. In January, 1886, he began the study of law in the office of Bliss & Snedecor, in Gainesville, Sumter County, Alabama, the home of his guardian. Mr. Bliss was a distinguished lawyer from New England, the former partner of Hon. Joe Baldwin, the author of "Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi." At the close of a year and a half of office study, Mr. Hutton entered the law department of the University of Virginia, at the age of twenty, and completed the studies of both the junior and senior classes in one year. He graduated with the degree of B. L., in June, 1868, a month before his twenty-first birthday. In January, 1869, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Alabama, and January 23, of that year, he sailed from New York, via the Isthmus of Panama, for California, arriving in San Francisco, February 15, 1869. Early in April he came to Los Angeles, and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession ever since, except two years he was on the Superior Bench. In December, 1872, he was elected city attorney of Los Angeles, for a term of two years, and was re-elected in 1874. While serving in that capacity he drafted the first regular city charter for the government of Los Angeles, and also the revised charter of 1876, many of the principal features of which have been embodied in the revised charter of 1878. Two vacancies occurring on the Superior Bench of Los Angeles County, by an act of February 7, 1887, providing an increased number of judges, a meeting of the bar was held to consider the comparative merits of the six candidates for the position. On the first ballot cast by that body, Mr. Hutton received eighty-two of the 104 votes cast; and upon this strong endorsement he was appointed Superior Judge, in February, 1887, by Governor W. Bartlett, for the term of nearly two years. He was nominated on the Democratic ticket to be his own successor; but, although he ran about 800 votes ahead of the party ticket, he could not overcome the Republican majority of more than 3,000, and retired from the bench to resume his law practice, in partnership with J. W. Swanwick, a rising young lawyer of this county, with some six years' practice. Judge Hutton was one of the original incorporators of the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association—Indiana Colony—which founded the city of Pasadena.

In February, 1874, Judge Hutton married Miss Kate Travis, a native of the same town in which he was born, and who came with her parents to California on the same steamer with him. Seven children, five daughters and two sons, are the fruit of this union.

Allen P. Bentley, notary public and law practitioner in Compton, is a pioneer of 1875. When he first came to the State he lived two years at Santa Monica, and then came to Compton, where he established the lumber business, which he carried on very successfully for ten years.

Mr. Bentley was born in Ontario County, New York, in 1816, and is a son of Preston D. and Sophia (James) Bentley. The former was a native of New York and the latter of Rhode Island, and both are of English origin. The subject of this sketch learned the trade of printing in Canandaigua, New York, and while yet a boy he went to Rochester, where he worked at the trade for five years. He then went to Michigan and worked two years on the *Free-Press*. From there he went to Mt. Clemens, Macomb County, where he was connected with a newspaper and was justice of the peace and county treasurer of that county for four years. In 1858 he moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and subsequently to Burlington, the same State, where he was editor and proprietor of the *Gazette* for two years, having for a partner George M. Todd.

In 1837 he was married to Eliza Bennett, in Rochester, New York, and to them have been born six children: Emlius A., who was killed by the Indians in Arizona; Tunis A., Dora, Sylvia, Allenette and Farina N. The mother of these children died in 1878, and in 1879

Mr. Bentley married Mrs. Annie Sibley, a native of Niagara County, New York. She departed this life in October, 1884. Mr. Bentley again entered the marriage relation, this time with Mrs. Susan Clark, a native of Illinois, but principally reared in California.

Mr. Bentley is a member of the Masonic fraternity. During his residence at Burlington, Iowa, he was for five years Master of Burlington Lodge, No. 20, and two years High Priest of Iowa Chapter, No. 1. He is also a Knight Templar at Compton. Politically he is an advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, having cast his first Presidential vote for Van Buren in 1840. He has served as justice of the peace in Compton for six years, and is now city attorney. Mr. Bentley owns several houses and lots in Compton, and a neat residence on Main street. He is one of the true pioneers, and a man well thought of and highly respected by all who know him.

Richard R. Tanner, attorney at law, Santa Monica, is a native of California, born in 1858. His early life was spent in Santa Cruz and Monterey counties. In 1871 he went to Ventura County, and while there was engaged in the study of law and also in mercantile business.

He came to Santa Monica in 1885, and since then has devoted his time to the practice of his profession, in which he has been very successful, and is now enjoying an increasing law practice. He is the attorney for the First National Bank of Santa Monica, for the Santa Monica Lumber Company, and has also recently been appointed deputy district attorney, and city attorney for Santa Monica.

In 1884 he was united in marriage with the daughter of Judge Henry Robinson, of Ventura County. Mr. Tanner is one of those genial kind of gentlemen with whom it is a pleasure to come in contact. Although a young man, he has, by his own energy, pushed his way to the front and enjoys an enviable position in both business and social circles. Like all true Californians, he has great faith in the future prosperity and development of the Golden State, and especially is he enthusiastic over the future of Santa Monica.

Hon. Cornelius Cole, ex-Senator, was born in Seneca County, New York, September 17, 1822. His father, David Cole, was a native of New Jersey, and his mother, *nee* Rachel Townsend, was a native of Dutchess County, New York. Mr. Cole attended the public schools, Geneva College, and the Wesleyan University in Connecticut, where he was graduated. After studying law at Auburn, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York, at Oswego, May 1, 1848.

In company with a small party he crossed the plains, by way of Fort Laramie and Salt Lake, and arrived at Sacramento City, then called El Embarcadero, July 24, 1849. From there he went to the mines in El Dorado County, where he had good success, washing out often over $100 per day. Thence he went to San Francisco, where, the following spring, he commenced the practice of law. While he was in the East, in 1851, San Francisco was visited by destructive fires, in which his office and its contents were entirely consumed. Business calling him to Sacramento, he concluded to open an office there. Mr. Cole continued to be engrossed in his profession till the opening of the Presidential campaign of 1856 when he edited the Republican paper, the Sacramento *Daily Times*. After the election he returned to the law, but during the following four years he was the California member of the Republican National Committee. In 1859 he was elected district attorney for the city and county of Sacramento. In 1863 he was elected a member of Congress, and served the people of this State and of this coast faithfully and with great ability. In 1866 he was elected to the United States Senate, taking his seat March 4, 1867, and occupying the place for six years, during which time he served on some of the most important committees of that body, being chairman of the committee on appropriations for four years of his term.

CHAPMAN & HENDRICK.– Judge John S. Chapman, of this firm, is one of the ablest lawyers on the Pacific Coast. His manner is earnest and impressive, and he has the happy faculty of always knowing what to say, how to say it, and when he has said it. It is a pleasure to listen to him address a jury or expound a legal proposition to a court. He makes no pretensions to oratory, as the term is generally understood, but he has a clear and forcible way of stating facts and presenting the law that carries conviction to his hearers. Like all great lawyers, he deals fairly with his adversary, and often states his opponent's case more forcibly than opposing counsel. Earnest, faithful, absolutely fearless, gifted with great physical endurance and an industry that knows no bounds, he has won for himself the gratitude of his clients, the admiration of the bar and the respect of the courts.

Born in Arkansas in 1842, he came to California when seventeen years of age; was brought up on a ranch; studied law at odd times while acting as deputy county clerk, and afterward as under sheriff, and was admitted to the bar of Lassen County in 1870. Governor Haight appointed him county judge in the same year to fill an unexpired term, and he was elected to succeed himself in 1871, for a term of four years, beginning January 1, 1872. In the fall of that year he resigned his position to attend to the administration of the estate of his father-in-law. He continued his law practice, serving one term in the State Legislature with his usual ability, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State at the October term in 1877. During this time he was engaged in all of the important water and mining litigation in his district.

In the fall of 1878, tiring of the limited field presented to him in Lassen County, and wishing to escape the rigors of the winters there, he removed to Los Angeles. While at first he labored under the difficulties that always beset the path of a lawyer in a new field, still his ability was soon recognized. In the spring of 1880 he formed a partnership with Mr. J. A. Graves, the firm being Graves & Chapman. This connection lasted until January 1, 1885, when he was joined by Judge James W. Hendrick, his brother-in-law and former law partner in Lassen County.

Judge Hendrick had just finished, with credit to himself, his term as Superior Judge of Lassen County, to which position he was elected at the first election following the adoption of the new constitution. He was born in Missouri in 1851, came to California in 1862, residing first at Napa, then at Oakland, prior to coming to Los Angeles County.

Both of these gentlemen are well satisfied with Los Angeles. They stand in the front rank of an able bar, enjoy a large practice, embracing some of the heaviest litigation conducted in their section. Judge Hendrick attends, principally, to the office business of the firm, and, in so doing, has passed the title to all the property upon which the German Savings and Loan Society of San Francisco have loaned money here.

CHRISTOPHER NORTH WILSON was born at Gustavus, Trumbull County, Ohio, January 10, 1830. His family was of English and Scotch descent. His father, Job Wilson, was a Methodist Episcopal preacher, one of the pioneers of the Western Reserve (Ohio) country, and Western Pennsylvania. He married Eliza Frew, daughter of Thomas Frew, one of the first settlers of Meadville, Pennsylvania. Mr. Frew was born in Maryland; his father settled near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, shortly after the expulsion of the French from Fort Duquesne, and reared a large family of sons and two daughters. Their descendants may be found in nearly every Western State and the Territories. C. N. Wilson was at an early age sent to Quaker schools at Smithfield and Somerton, Ohio, and at the age of twelve years entered as a student at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. In 1846 his mother died, and just one month afterward his father died. Thrown upon his own abilities young Wilson went to Pittsburg, Penn-



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sylvania, and was for several years engaged in the furniture business. In 1855 the opening up of the Territory of Minnesota attracted his attention, and he went to Minneapolis about the time it began its business importance. He was engaged in some of the Government surveys in the Crow River country, then occupied by the Sioux and Chippewa Indians. In 1858 he returned to Pennsylvania and commenced the study of law with W. R. Scott, of Meadville, Pennsylvania. After the commencement of the war of the Rebellion he was offered and accepted an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. Joining the law class of Columbian University, he graduated in 1869, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He shortly after resigned his position in the Treasury and removed to Los Angeles, California, where he has resided continuously ever since. In political affairs Mr. Wilson has always been a Native American; he was a candidate for the office of Secretary of State on the American ticket, for the State of California, in 1886; was a delegate to the National Convention that met in Washington in August, 1888, and is a member of the State central committee of the American party for the State of California.

He is an active member of the National Guard of California, having been commissioned as judge advocate with the rank of Major on General Banning's staff in 1872; was one of the organizers of the Eagle Corps in 1881, and is now Commissary of the Seventh Regiment National Guard of California.

He is a member of Pentalpha Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he has been Senior Warden.

Mr. Wilson took an active part in putting in operation the first street car line laid in Los Angeles City, and was for several years a stockholder, director and secretary of the Sixth and Spring street line.

He has been largely interested in bee-keeping ever since he came to California, and now has three apiaries in successful operation.

In religion he is a Low Church Episcopalian, and is heartily at war with Romanism in all its operations on American soil.

HON. DAVID P. HATCH. The expression "The Man from Maine" can be appropriately applied to others besides the distinguished man at the head of the State Department of our Government, for the Pine Tree State has bred great lawyers and jurists as well as eminent statesmen. The Los Angeles County bar has its man from Maine in the person of Judge David P. Hatch, who is an honored representative of his profession, both in the forum and on the bench. On the 22d day of November, 1846, on the bank of the Kennebec River, on the sunrise shore of America, this David was born. His grandfather had cleared up the little farm, and erected the massive old house with its huge hewed rafters, in which his family were born and reared; and there his son, Ebenezer Hatch, reared his family, among them David, and lived and died. The old homestead, which has been owned and occupied for more than a century by the grandsire and his descendants, is now the home of the Judge's youngest brother. Margaret Fanny Patterson, who became the wife of Ebenezer Hatch, had been a New England school-teacher and was a cultured, amiable wife and mother. David passed the first fifteen years of his life on the little farm, at which age the restless ambition and youthful love of adventure not infrequently dominant in the boy of promise, asserted themselves, and young Hatch left the quiet country home and went to Boston. Fascinated by the glamour and gaiety of New England's metropolis, and desiring to master the mysteries of the stage, the youthful adventurer hired out to a theatrical manager. Parental authority, however, vetoed this *engagement* forthwith, thus nipping in the bud the son's aspirations for dramatic fame. After remaining in Boston the greater part of a year, Master Hatch returned to his native State and spent nearly two years in the wilderness of Northern Maine, among wild Indians (Penobscots and Canadas) and wild animals, hunting and trapping. At the end of this time he had partly arranged to accompany

George Jones, one of Kit Carson's scouts, to Kansas on a buffalo hunt, when the prudent foresight and wise counsel of his mother interposed and changed the current of her son's life by persuading David to spend a year in school before going on his contemplated hunting expedition. He entered Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and, as his mother had anticipated, by the time he had spent a year in school his naturally active mind had experienced an intellectual awakening, which subordinated his love of forest and gun to the new-born love for books and knowledge. Six years were spent in the seminary, save three or four winter terms out teaching to earn expense money, and in June, 1871, Mr. Hatch was graduated with flattering honors. Coming West, he entered the Law School of Michigan University that fall, and at the close of a year's study in that institution, went into the law office of Biggelow, Flandrau & Clark in St. Paul, Minnesota. Being admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of that State in 1872, he opened a law office in Fergus Falls and commenced practice. In 1874 Mr. Hatch was elected district attorney of that county (Ottertail), but resigned in the spring of 1875 and came to California. Settling in Santa Bárbara, he formed a partnership with Hon. E. B. Hall, ex-Attorney General of West Virginia, which relation continued till Mr. Hatch went on to the Superior Bench. In the spring of 1880 he was elected city attorney of Santa Bárbara, which office he resigned the following fall, to enter upon his duties as Superior Judge, having been appointed for four years to serve out the unexpired term of Judge Eugene Fawcett. In 1884 he was re-elected as his own successor, and in 1886 resigned to accept a law partnership with Julius Brousseau, of Los Angeles, and removed to that city. Both gentlemen being possessed of extraordinary legal ability, the firm of Brousseau & Hatch at once assumed a leading position in the Los Angeles bar, and have maintained it with increasing prestige and popularity to the present time. They are both strong men, either as counselors or trial lawyers; and, confining their attention entirely to the civil practice, they handle numerous cases in which large values are involved and for which correspondingly liberal fees are received, reaching in some cases $10,000. The income of the firm is one of the largest of any law firm in Southern California. They have all the business the partners and several assistants can attend to. Judge Hatch is not only a man of distinguished ability as an advocate, but possesses a fine judicial mind, a fact fully demonstrated by his flattering record on the bench. One of the most noted cases that came before him for trial was the Perkins Baldwin breach of promise suit, in which Louise Perkins was plaintiff, and E. J. Baldwin, the wealthy sporting man, was defendant. At the request of the Los Angeles judges, Judge Hatch came down from Santa Bárbara to adjudicate the case. The trial opened February 1, 1886, and consumed the entire month. Sensational features developed during the trial, and public feeling was wrought up to an intense state of excitement. Miss Perkins obtained a verdict for $75,000 damages, the largest sum awarded in a case of that kind in the United States up to that time. The case was appealed by defendant, but was compromised before it came to trial, for $14,000. It was during his stay in Los Angeles on this occasion that Judge Hatch decided to make the "City of Angels" his future home. While residing in Santa Bárbara, Judge Hatch turned his attention to bee culture as a pastime, and during his summer vacations he devoted a good deal of study to the subject, becoming one of the most expert apiarists on the Pacific Coast. He gave special attention to breeding for the best results, and imported queen bees from Palestine, the Holy Land, paying as much as $16 for one queen, and sold specimen queens of their progeny from his own apiary for $5 each. His apiary produced as high as forty tons of honey in a season. In 1874 Judge Hatch returned to his native State from Minnesota, and married Miss Ida Stilphen, a Maine lady. Mrs. Hatch having a desire to master the intricate problems of the law, studied three years with

her brother, one of the leading attorneys of Maine, after which she attended the Hastings College of Law in San Francisco, and was admitted to the bar of California in ——. She has never practiced but a few months, and then chiefly in office work. Of the five children born of their marriage, only two, one of each sex, are living.

Judge Hatch is a member of the Knights Templar in the Masonic order, and of the Los Angeles County Bar Association.

GRAVES, O'MELVENY & SHANKLAND. The members of this firm are J. A. Graves, H. W. O'Melveny and J. H. Shankland, all of whom are men of family.

Mr. Graves came to California in 1857, when four years of age; spent his early life on a ranch at Marysville; graduated from St. Mary's College at San Francisco in 1873, with the degree of A. M.; studied law in that city, and came to Los Angeles in 1875, as a clerk for Brunson & Eastman, who were doing as large a business as any firm in Southern California. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the State on January 10, 1876, and was immediately admitted to the firm by his former employers, the business being conducted under the name of Brunson, Eastman & Graves; and from that time until its dissolution in 1878, his firm did the leading law business in Los Angeles City and county. On January 13, 1876, the banking house of Temple & Workman failed, and Brunson, Eastman & Graves became the attorneys for Daniel Freeman and E. F. Spence, to whom Temple & Workman made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. The unsecured debts of the assignors were over $1,000,000, and their assets many and valuable. Had their creditors allowed the assignment to stand in peace, the dividends paid by the assignees would have equaled a large per centage of the total indebtedness; but assaults of every conceivable nature were made upon the assignment. Law suits of every description embarrassed the assignees in the administration of their trust. The amount of money expended for costs and in protecting the assets of the estate was simply enormous. William Workman, one of the assignors, finally committed suicide. F. P. F. Temple, his co-assignor, partner and son-in-law, misled by the advice of parties who had influence with him, filed a petition in bankruptcy under the national act, as surviving partner of the firm of Temple & Workman. He was adjudicated a bankrupt, and George E. Long, an old and respected resident of Los Angeles, was elected his assignee. Many of the creditors objected to Freeman & Spence delivering the assets of the firm to the assignee in bankruptcy; and a long and bitter contest followed between Long, assignee under the National Bankruptcy Act, and Freeman & Spence, assignees under the State law, which finally resulted in a judgment against Freeman & Spence, rendered by the United States District Court for the district of California; under which, after a settlement of their accounts before Judge Hoffman, they surrendered the assets of the insolvents to Assignee Long. In the meantime E. J. Baldwin, who held a mortgage for $230,000, or thereabouts, bearing interest at a heavy rate, foreclosed the same, and at a sale under a decree had in the case, bid in nearly all of the valuable lands of the assignors, including large portions of the Puente, Merced and Potrero ranchos, and a great deal of property in the city of Los Angeles. Other foreclosures followed, the Newmarks getting the Temple Block for about $130,000. There was a gradual shrinkage of values, and of the assets of Temple & Workman; and, notwithstanding the magnitude of the estate, the creditors never received anything. All went into the whirlpool of litigation and the maelstrom of hard times. Freeman & Spence, as assignees, were involved, either as plaintiffs or defendants, in over 100 actions at law or in equity, and Assignee Long in as many more. Brunson, Eastman & Graves' connection with the estate terminated upon the surrender of the assets of the estate by Freeman & Spence to Long.

Upon the dissolution of the firm of Brunson,

Eastman & Graves, the latter practiced by himself for a year; and afterward, in 1880, formed a partnership with Mr. J. S. Chapman, now of Chapman & Hendricks, the firm being Graves & Chapman. This connection lasted five years, the firm taking a front rank among the lawyers of Los Angeles County, and having a large and remunerative practice.

In January, 1885, Graves & Chapman dissolved partnership, and the firm of Graves & O'Melveny was formed; and in April, 1888, the firm became Graves, O'Melveny & Shankland.

Mr. H. W. O'Melveny came to Los Angeles while quite young, with his parents, his father being the Hon. H. K. S. O'Melveny, who was for two years county judge of Los Angeles County, and who also served a term on the Superior Bench. Mr. O'Melveny graduated from the University of the State of California, and studied law with Messrs. Bicknell & White, serving as deputy district attorney under the latter.

Mr. James H. Shankland is a native of Tennessee, an alumnus of Brown University, and has been on this coast since 1874. For about ten years prior to his locating in Los Angeles, he was attorney for the Board of Trade of San Francisco.

The firm of Graves, O'Melveny & Shankland occupies an enviable position at the Los Angeles bar, enjoying a large commercial and banking practice. It does as much, if not more, than any other firm in their city, in passing titles to real property. Theirs is largely an office business, and their list of clients embraces many of the most substantial financial institutions on the coast, among which are the Farmers & Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, the First National Bank of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles Savings Bank, the Security Savings Bank & Trust Company, all of Los Angeles, and Messrs. Balfour, Guthrie & Co., of San Francisco. Among their commercial clients are the Los Angeles Board of Trade, Hellman, Haas & Co., Jacoby Bros., Hayden, Lewis & Co., M. Levy & Co., L. Harris & Co., the Los Angeles Farming & Milling Co., the Capitol Milling Co., Schoder, Johnston & Co., the J. M. Griffith Co., Kerckhoff-Cuzner Mill & Lumber Co., San Pedro Lumber Co., the Los Angeles Storage, Commission & Lumber Co., and other leading merchants of Los Angeles. They also are advisors of the Abstract and Title Insurance Company of Los Angeles, the Metropolitan Loan Association, and of Wells, Fargo & Co.

Frank P. Kelly, District Attorney of Los Angeles County, State of California, the subject of this sketch, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 7th day of January, 1854. His parents came to America from the county of Tyrone, in the north of Ireland, in the year 1836.

At the early age of ten years, by reason of the hard times brought about by the Rebellion, he was compelled to leave school and go to work to assist in the support of a large family, his father and eldest brother being in the army. His first work was that of errand boy in the drug store of James T. Shinn, on the corner of Broad and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Realizing that his position in life would not permit him to stop work and go to school again, he began a course of reading and study with such books as he could command, with a full determination to supply as far as possible the want of scholastic training and to satisfy a craving for knowledge. For the first three years of his work he drifted about from store to store as errand boy, and finally, at the age of thirteen, concluded to learn the trade of printer, entering the then large printing house of H. G. Leisenring & Co., in Old Dock street, near Third, Philadelphia. His father and brother returned from the war in 1865; in July, 1866, his father died. An elder sister having been married and living in California for many years previous, wrote for the family to come out; and in February, 1867, the family, consisting of seven persons, left Philadelphia and came to California via New York and Panama, arriving in San Francisco in March of that year. The family



Frank R. Kelly

proceeded to Sacramento City and located there. Here he immediately applied for a position, and was received into H. S. Crocker's printing establishment, remaining in continuous employment in said printing-house for about five years, or until he had mastered the art of job printing and press-work; afterward, for about two years he served a further apprenticeship under E. G. Jeffries in what was then recognized and known as Jeffries' Law Printing Office, where little else than legal matter was printed, such as briefs, transcripts and Supreme Court reports. At the age of twenty he began business for himself and conducted a small establishment in Sacramento called the Globe Job Printing Office, publishing in connection therewith a small daily newspaper called *The State Capital Globe;* selling out the office in the fall of 1874, he removed to San Francisco, where with the money realized he began a career of speculation, which was quite successful until 1877, when by injudicious investments he lost nearly all of his small fortune; nothing daunted by his reverses he looked around to mend his fortunes, applied for and received a position on the Sacramento *Daily Bee*, then published under the management of General John F. Sheehan and James McClatchy, working as solicitor, collector and reporter during the winter of 1877 and spring of 1878. In April, 1878, he purchased a newspaper, the Tehama *Tocsin*, and issued the first number under his editorial control, April 21, 1878. For four years and seven months the Tehama *Tocsin* came out regularly every week; in 1882 he removed the plant from the town of Tehama to the county-seat, Red Bluff, and began the publication of a semi-weekly, selling it out in the fall of that year to a syndicate of politicians. The recurrence of malarial fever attacks while living on the Sacramento River in that neighborhood, so affected Mr. Kelly's eyesight that he was compelled to leave that county, and by advice of a physician sought the sea-coast, removing thence to Santa Bárbara in the spring of 1883.

In 1879, while living in Tehama County, Tehama and Colusa counties being then a joint Assembly District, Mr. Kelly was offered and accepted the nomination for the Assembly, although it was a forlorn hope for a Republican; and right here it might be observed that he has always been an enthusiastic Republican and an active aider in its triumphs in this State. Although young yet in years, he has been identified with the party and has been heard in its councils and on its platforms for nearly fifteen years. In the campaign of 1879, which stirred this State politically as it has not been stirred since, he opened the campaign at Chico with the Hon. George C. Perkins, candidate for Governor, and the Hon. Charles N. Fox, of Alameda. The great question of the new constitution with its bearings on the future prosperity of the State was the then absorbing topic.

In the spring of 1883, after his arrival at Santa Bárbara, whither he had gone for health, he accepted the position of editor of the *Press*, leaving that to accept the more pleasant and lucrative position of cashier and bookkeeper of the Arlington Hotel. During all these years, however, Mr. Kelly never forgot the ultimate object of his life, the entering of the profession of law, and every opportune moment he was studying the deep and interesting problems of law. In January, 1884, Mr. Kelly was called to take charge of the *Republican*, a newspaper published in Los Angeles that year. His connection with that paper was brief, leaving it to take the management of the *Evening Express*, and conducted that paper until purchased in August, 1884, by Osborne & Cleveland, the present proprietors.

In 1884 Mr. Kelly was admitted to the bar, and has been in active practice ever since. In 1885 Hon. J. W. McKinley, who had been elected city attorney, appointed Mr. Kelly his assistant, and he remained such during the term of 1885–'86. When the term expired, being quite familiar with the principles and requirements of municipal law, Hon. George W. Knox, the assemblyman elect from Los Angeles City, called him to Sacramento in January, 1887, to

take the clerkship of the important committee of municipal corporations in the Assembly of which Mr. Knox was chairman. On his return to Los Angeles from the Legislature, two new courts of the county having been created, he was appointed to the clerkship of the Superior Court under Judge O'Melveny. After a few months he resigned this position to resume the practice of law. Mr. Kelly is a careful and clear-headed lawyer, quick at comprehension, and with a liberal broad-gauge experience in life. Few lawyers of his age have been more successful in courts.

In 1888 he was presented to the Republican County Convention for the nomination of district attorney for Los Angeles County against two competitors, and received the nomination at the hands of that large body of representative men, on the first ballot. He went into the campaign with enthusiasm for the Republican cause, and it was remarked at the time, that though Frank P. Kelly was making a splendid canvass for the whole ticket, not one word ever dropped from his lips about his own candidacy, and when asked about it, remarked, "that he was a Republican, and he would either win or lose with the ticket." A considerable opposition was organized by a certain element against him in the city of Los Angeles, but he overcame it by his hard and consistent work in the outside districts, being elected to the office by a majority of 2,630 votes.

He assumed the responsibilities of the office of district attorney on his thirty-fifth birthday, the 7th of January last, 1889, and has filled the office and done the work required of him with ability and credit to himself and his party.

Mr. Kelly has a good deal of executive ability, and has a knack of handling men, the public and business that makes the wheels of criminal justice run smoothly. His appointments in his office, the character and ability of his deputies, is a strong example of this executive quality. Mr. Kelly is a man of family, having married in June, 1885, Miss Lillian E. Porter-Bundy, formerly of Lakeville, Connecticut, and has one child, Lucile B. Kelly, aged three years.

Mr. Kelly is also recognized as an able, interesting and eloquent speaker, and is always called upon in the general elections to "take the stump" in the interests of the Republican ticket. In the campaign of 1884 he made twenty speeches in the county in favor of Blaine, and in 1888 made fifty-one speeches for Harrison and Morton.

Colonel Richard Bryan Treat, one of the leading members of the California bar, was born in Tallmadge, Summit County, Ohio, October 31, 1835; studied law in Warren, Trumbull County, the same State, in the office of Hutchins, Cox & Ratliffe, the members of which firm subsequently won distinguished honors in State and National politics. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1859, and the same year was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts at Dedham. In 1860 he commenced active practice at Canton, Ohio, as a partner with Hon. B. F. Liter, formerly member of Congress from that place. On April 18, 1861, four days after the attack upon Fort Sumter, he responded to his country's call to defend her flag, and enlisted in Company F, Canton Zouaves, Fourth Ohio Infantry, and remained until the end of the war, being honorably discharged with the rank of Colonel, in October, 1865. The last two years he served upon the staff of Major-General Schofield, then commanding the Army of the Ohio. One of the memorable experiences of Colonel Treat during his four years and a half of service to maintain the stars of the old flag in the Southern sky is the following historical incident: After the fall of Richmond the Confederate archives, consisting of records of the State and war departments of the Confederate Government, were in the hands of General Joe Johnston, who turned them over to Major-General Schofield at Charlotte, North Carolina. They consisted of about ten tons of material, embracing all the battle-flags captured from the United States forces, official reports of Rebel commanders, and

other public documents. After the assassination of President Lincoln, Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, ordered General Schofield to hurry these archives to Washington as soon as possible, and Colonel Treat was detailed with two officers and a company of soldiers for this duty, going by rail to Newberne, thence by canal to Norfolk, and by tug Martha Washington, via Fortress Monroe, to Washington. Certain documents were discovered among these archives tending to connect prominent officers of the Confederacy with the assassination plot, and Colonel Treat was a witness on the trial of the conspirators before the celebrated Military Commission.

After retiring from the army Colonel Treat engaged in business on Wall Street, New York City, being a member of the noted firm of Fuller, Treat & Cox, which was very successful until struck by the financial storm of "Black Friday" in 1868. After these reverses Colonel Treat drifted back to his profession, but did not engage actively therein until he came to California in November, 1875, since which time he has been steadily attaining prominence both as a criminal and civil lawyer until he now ranks among the first attorneys on this coast, especially as a trial lawyer and advocate, as well as a safe and trusted counselor. While located in San Luis Obispo he was for five years the attorney for the Pacific Coast Railway Company, and has been for the same length of time attorney for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and for other corporations and syndicates. He has also been in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company a portion of the time. Since settling in Los Angeles he formed a law partnership with Mr. Willis, under the firm title of Willis & Treat, which relation still continues.

Colonel Treat married, since coming to California, Miss Isabel Davis, an accomplished young lady, a native of the Golden State. Mrs. Treat's mother is now a resident of San Francisco.

Andrew Glassell, retired lawyer and capitalist, is a descendant from an old Scotch-Virginia family, and is the fourth of his name in as many successive generations on the paternal side of the house. On attaining his majority Andrew Glassell, the grandsire of the subject of this memoir, bade good-bye to the classic land of Burns and Scott to cast his lot in the new world, and settling in Virginia he became a farmer. He married into the Taylor family, of which General Zachary Taylor was a member, and Andrew, a child of this union, was born, and also married in Virginia, to Miss Susan Thornton, a native of that State. Of their six children, Andrew, of whom we write, is the only survivor. He was born September 30, 1827, and when seven years of age moved with his parents to Alabama, where his father engaged in cotton planting. Andrew was educated in the University of Alabama, from which he was graduated in 1848. While pursuing his law studies and early practice young Glassell enjoyed the benefits of contact with that great legal mind, Hon. John A. Campbell, at one time a justice of the United States Supreme Bench, and one of the most eminent of American lawyers and jurists. Mr. Glassell was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1853. In that year he came to California, and presenting a complimentary testimonial letter from Judge Campbell to the Supreme Court of the State, was admitted to practice here without a formal examination. A friend of his being United States District Attorney at San Francisco, Mr. Glassell received the appointment of Deputy United States Attorney, to assist in trying a large number of accumulated land cases pending in the Federal District Court, and was thus employed about three years. Then resuming his private practice, he did a prosperous legal business till the civil war broke out. His friends and relatives, and hence his sympathies, being on the Confederate side, and not wishing to take part in the conflict by discussion or otherwise, Mr. Glassell withdrew from the practice, and for several years carried on the manufacture of lumber and staves near Santa Cruz, employing a large force of men in a steam saw-mill. Deciding, after the war was over, to return to his profession, he visited the

principal points in the State, and selecting Los Angeles as his choice in which to live—and die, he formed a law partnership with Alfred B. Chapman, a former Captain in the regular United States army.

In about three years afterward Colonel George H. Smith, late of the Confederate States army, and a lawyer of ability, joined this partnership, under the firm style of Glassell, Chapman & Smith, and this firm continued until about the year 1880, enjoying a large and lucrative practice in Los Angeles and the adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

In 1880 Mr. Chapman retired from practice and engaged in orange-growing on a large scale, on a fine estate near San Gabriel, where he now resides in comfort with his family.

In 1883 Mr. Glassell also retired from the practice, and in his own language, "having served his time in attending to other people's business, is now endeavoring to attend to his own business and let other people's business alone."

In 1855 Mr. Glassell married a daughter of Dr. H. H. Toland, an eminent physician of San Francisco, a South Carolinian, by whom he had nine children, all of whom are living. She died in 1879. In 1885 Mr. Glassell again married. His second wife is a daughter of William C. Micou, formerly an eminent lawyer and a member of the distinguished law firm of Benjamin & Micou, of New Orleans.

William T. Glassell, a younger brother of the subject of this sketch, and once a resident of Los Angeles County, was a prominent actor in one of the most daring events of the late civil war. He it was who conceived the idea of destroying the United States fleet of iron-clads off Charleston Harbor by blowing them up with torpedo boats; and after several fruitless efforts to obtain permission from the higher Confederate officers to test the feasibility of his scheme, his request was finally granted. The little historic steam craft known as the cigar boat "David" was built at the private expense of Theodore Stoney and the ladies of Charleston, South Carolina, to make the trial. It was fitted up according to Mr. Glassell's directions, and armed with a torpedo containing 100 pounds of powder. Everything being in readiness, the daring Lieutenant manned his boat with three other volunteers besides himself, and on the night of October 5, 1863, boldly sailed out under cover of the darkness on their mission of destruction, to attack the United States fleet which was blockading Charleston Harbor. Singling out the "New Ironsides," the most powerful war ship then in the world, Glassell steered the cigar boat for it, and although sighted and commanded to not approach by the ship's officer, he never swerved nor halted until he struck the "Ironsides" with the torpedo, which exploded with terrific force, so badly damaging the great vessel that she never afterward fired a gun. The genius and daring of this young Confederate officer, which thus inaugurated a revolution in the methods of naval warfare, astonished the old naval warriors of two continents. Lieutenant Glassell and one of his companions were captured by the United States forces; the other two escaped and returned to Charleston. After being held as a prisoner of war about eighteen months, he was exchanged, and after the close of the war he came, at the invitation of his brother Andrew, to California. He subsequently laid out and founded the town of Orange, then in this county, where he passed the last years of his life, and died about ten years ago, much esteemed by all who knew him.

Frank R. Willis, of the law firm of Willis & Treat, is a product of the old Bay State, born in North Adams, Massachusetts, in 1855. Two years after his birth his parents moved to Iowa, where he was reared and educated, graduating at the State Normal School in 1879, and in the Law Department of the Iowa State University in 1881. He immediately began practice in Cherokee, that State. The following year he moved to Aurelia, Iowa, and the same year was elected mayor of that town, and re-elected in 1883, meantime pursuing the practice of law.

In December, 1883, Mr. Willis left the Hawkeye State for California, locating at once in Los Angeles, where he has been active in his profession ever since. From 1886 to 1888 he was attorney for the Public Administrator, during which time and since he has done a large business in probate law, having handled more than 200 probate cases within the past three years. On August 1, 1888, Mr. Willis entered into a law partnership with Colonel R. B. Treat, under the firm style of Willis & Treat, which is fast winning recognition as one of the strong law firms of the Los Angeles bar. Besides their extensive probate practice they are attorneys for several corporations, and also handle some important criminal business. A noted case in this branch of practice now pending, in which Willis & Treat are the attorneys for the defense, is that of the People *vs.* Richard See, in which he is charged with a murder committed February 28, 1871, and for which he was arrested in Ellensburg, Oregon, in May, 1889.

Mr. Willis is a Past Grand of Nietos Lodge, No. 197, I. O. O. F., and was a delegate to the Grand Lodge at its last annual session. He was married on March 8, 1882, to Miss Letitia Allin, at Iowa City, Iowa, and resides with his family at No. 31 North Johnson street, Los Angeles.

Hon. R. F. Del Valle was born in Los Angeles, December 15, 1854, of one of the oldest and most distinguished Spanish families in this section, his parents being Ygnacio and Ysabel (Vareta) Del Valle. The father was one of the best known and most highly esteemed gentlemen of Southern California, of lofty character and unblemished reputation. He died in 1880, at the age of seventy-two years. Young Del Valle passed his childhood and youth between the city home of his parents and their home at the "Cumulos" Ranch owned by them. This ranch has become famous in story as the scene of Helen Hunt Jackson's "Ramona." He received the best education locally attainable, and graduated after a full course in Santa Clara College, at San José, in 1873. He then studied law in San Francisco and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1877. His energy and ability were soon recognized and he became an acknowledged leader in the party of his choice, the Democratic, at the age of twenty-five.

In 1879 he was elected a member of the Assembly from his native county. The next year he was elected Presidential elector on the Hancock ticket, and re-elected to the Assembly. He served with such credit and honor to himself, such acceptance to the party at large, and such satisfaction to his constituency, that in 1882 he was unanimously nominated as State Senator from this county and elected by a large majority. He was chosen president *pro tem.* of the Senate in 1883, and was a candidate for Congress from the Sixth District of this State in 1884. His official services are owing to his fealty to party interests and a sense of duty to his country rather than to personal ambition. What he may feel of that infirmity of noble minds is impenetrably hidden under a natural modesty that is as striking as it is attractive. Among our many distinguished fellow-citizens there is no one whose character and ability have endeared him to a wider circle of friends, no one who is more warmly esteemed or more cordially respected by those who know him intimately and well or enjoy the privilege of his acquaintance. His latest public service was as chairman of the State Democratic Convention in this city in May, 1888, and that was so ably performed that it attracted general commendation. From the opening to the close of the convention he filled the difficult position with a skill, adroitness and tact that showed him to be a leader of men. His keenness of perception and knowledge of parliamentary forms and rules, together with his genial appearance, his quick and graceful movements, his firm suavity, with gavel in hand, alike ready to accord proper recognition to a member or rap the discordant assembly to order, the clearness of his decisions and the emphasis and force of his remarks, whether directed to the maintenance of order or the dispatch of business, elicited the most

favorable comments and were worthy of all praise as models of courtesy and firmness.

Both the marked deterioration in political methods, the absence of elevated aspiration and broad statesmanship, have rudely dissipated whatever charm public life may have once held for Mr. Del Valle, and he very decidedly prefers the practice of his profession and the quiet pursuits of private life.

Hon. Anson Brunson, solicitor of the Santa Fé Railroad System for California, was born in Portage County, Ohio, April 16, 1834; graduated at the University of Michigan in 1857, working at odd jobs to earn expenses; was admitted to the bar in June, 1858; came to California in 1864, stopping at Napa; and finally settled here in Los Angeles in December, 1868. In the autumn of 1884 he was elected judge of the Superior Court, which position he resigned April 1, 1887.

Hon. Guilford Wiley Wells. Prominent among the score of leading members of the Los Angeles bar, who had earned distinction in their profession and in positions of public trust in the East before coming to Southern California, is Colonel G. Wiley Wells. He was born at Conesus Centre, New York, February 14, 1840, and is the youngest of three children of Isaac Tichenor Wells and Charity Kenyon, who were joined in marriage in Granville, New York, February 4, 1830. Isaac Tichenor Wells was born at Fairfax, Vermont, August 11, 1807, and died in Conesus Centre, November 2, 1868. The Wells family trace their genealogy back to the time of William the Conqueror in England, and to the latter part of the sixteenth century in America, and number among their ancestors in direct line many illustrious personages on both sides of the Atlantic. Guilford Wiley Wells was educated at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and College, Lima, New York. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion (while he was in college), Mr. Wells enlisted on the first call for volunteers, as a member of the First New York Dragoons, and gave nearly four years of valiant service to the preservation of the Union and the defense of the "Old Flag." He fought under that intrepid hero of Winchester, General P. H. Sheridan; participated in thirty-seven battles, and rose by successive promotions for gallant services performed to the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; was twice wounded, the last time in February, 1865, so seriously as to permanently disable his left arm, and was discharged from the service on account of his wound February 14, 1865. Retiring from the army Colonel Wells resumed his studies, and in 1867 graduated in law at the Columbian College at Washington, D. C. In December, 1869, he moved to Holly Springs, Mississippi, to practice his profession. In June, 1870, he was appointed by President Grant, United States District Attorney for the northern district of that state. The Reconstruction Act being passed by Congress about this time, the demoralizing effects of the war began to be manifest in the organized lawlessness which prevailed, especially in Northern Mississippi, in the terrorism of the Ku-Klux Klan. Laws had been enacted for the punishment of these crimes, but they remained a dead letter on the statutes for the want of prosecuting officers with sufficient courage, tact and ability to enforce them. The ablest men in the Mississippi bar—which was one of the strongest in any State of the Union—were employed to defend these defiers of law. Comprehending the situation, Colonel Wells determined to do his duty, and prepared as best he could to wage battle with those giants of the bar. He drew the first indictment under the reconstruction act, and secured the first decision rendered in the South against Ku-Klux in District Judge R. A. Hill's court, thus winning the first legal fight and establishing a precedent which was adopted in other States, and finally resulted in the complete destruction of that organization. The Ku-Klux were hunted down, and their secret hiding places invaded, their murderous secrets were revealed, and the perpetrators of crimes punished according to their deserts. Mississippi was thus transformed from one of



the most lawless to one of the most orderly States in the Union. This herculean task was performed at a great expenditure of labor and energy, and at great peril of life, but in performing it Colonel Wells won the esteem of the best element of society, who held him in high esteem therefor. Though having no desire to enter the arena of politics by the prominence of his official position and his contact with public men, Colonel Wells was forced to assume a leading position in his party, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the nomination and election of General Ames (then United States Senator), to the Governorship of Mississippi in 1873. The Legislature chosen at the same time elected a United States Senator, and yielding to the importunity of his friends Colonel Wells consented to become a candidate. For some unaccountable reason, Ames, the man he had befriended, and who had hitherto professed a warm personal friendship for him, turned against his benefactor, and by a strenuous effort and the use of his official power prevented Colonel Wells' election to the United States Senate. Not content with this success against his old friend, Governor Ames exerted himself to defeat Colonel Wells's re-appointment to the United States District Attorney's office, but his faithfulness and efficiency in that capacity had been too well demonstrated; and at the expiration of his first term in 1874, he was reappointed by President Grant, and his appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1876 Colonel Wells received the nomination for Congress in the Second Mississippi District in opposition to A. R. Howe, the Ames candidate, over whom he was elected by 7,000 majority, receiving the full vote of his own party (Republican) and the support of the best element in the Democratic party. During his term in Congress Representative Wells served on several important committees, and though in the minority politically, by his energy and fertility of resource he was recognized as one of the most influential working members of the House. Recognizing in Colonel Wells the qualities adapting him for an important Government position, President Hayes tendered him, in June, 1877, the office of Consul General to Shanghai, China, which he accepted and sailed from San Francisco to his post of duty August 8, of that year. Previous to embarking he had received orders to investigate charges which had been preferred by his predecessor, General Myers, against O. B. Bradford, Vice-Consul at Shanghai. Myers had been suspended by Minister George H. Seward, and the latter's friend Bradford placed in charge of the consulate before the charges against Bradford could be investigated. Arriving in China and assuming charge of the Shanghai consulate September 13, 1877, Colonel Wells proceeded to examine the accusations against Bradford. He found him guilty, not only as charged by Myers, but of numerous other grave offenses, such as robbing the United States mails, embezzlement of Government fees, violation of treaty rights with China, extortions from American citizens, mutilation of records, conspiring with Seward to remove official records and papers from the Consul General's office, etc. Mr. Wells being convinced of Bradford's fraudulent and criminal proceedings, had him arrested and placed in jail, reporting at once by telegraph and by letter to the State Department at Washington the result of his investigations and asking for further instructions. After inexcusable delays in replying to his communications, and other matters transpiring to convince Consul General Wells that an effort was being made by officials in high authority to shield Bradford and Seward in their fraudulent proceedings, he tendered his resignation, turned over the affairs of the office in Shanghai, and sailed for home January 10, 1878. A committee subsequently created by the House of Representatives to investigate the Bradford charges returned a unanimous report that the charges were sustained, and filed articles of impeachment against Bradford. The investigation culminated in the retirement of both Seward and Bradford to private life. Colonel Wells twice refused the tender of Consul

to Hong Kong, deciding to resume the practice of his profession. Colonel and Mrs. Wells having come by the way of Southern California on their return trip from China, were delighted with the climate, and decided to make it their future home. Accordingly they settled in Los Angeles, in 1879, and have resided here ever since. Forming a law partnership with Judge A. Brunson, the firm of Brunson & Wells at once attained a leading position among the bar of Southern California. This relation continued until Judge Brunson was elected to the Superior Bench. Colonel Wells is now at the head of the firm of Wells, Guthrie & Lee, which does a very extensive legal business. Indeed, Colonel Wells has been professionally connected with nearly every notable case before the courts of Los Angeles and surrounding counties for the last decade. Colonel Wells' estimable wife was formerly Miss Katy C. Fox, daughter of Matthias and Margaret Fox, old settlers of Montgomery County, New York. The marriage of Colonel and Mrs. Wells took place in Avoca, December 22, 1864. Their son, Charles F., was born in Washington, D. C., November 9, 1869, and died December 24, 1872, in Holly Springs, Mississippi, leaving them childless. Such is the record of an extremely active life. It is his reputation as an attorney which Colonel Wells justly enjoys that entitles him to especial distinction. His successful defense of Miss Lastancia Abarta for the killing of Chico Forster, and Miss Hattie Woolsteen for slaying Dr. C. N. Harlan, are notable events in the legal history of Los Angeles.

EDWIN BAXTER was born in the town of More town, Washington County, Vermont. He was the sixth of fourteen children of Eber H. Baxter, thirteen of whom lived to an adult age. His father was a farmer and botanic physician, and at one time a member of the Legislature of Vermont. His mother was a daughter of Captain Abner Child, of Moretown, and on her mother's side nearly related to Hon. Matt H. Carpenter, who was United States Senator from Wisconsin.

Edwin Baxter's boyhood and youth were spent on a rocky, mountain farm in Vermont. His early education was obtained at a common school, supplemented by a term at an academy, and a short term at Olivet College, Michigan. In 1851 he removed to Michigan and commenced life by teaching a common school and "boarding round;" afterward spent some years in acquiring practical knowledge of several mechanical trades; then became bookkeeper, compositor, local editor and proof-reader in a newspaper office, and for some time a newspaper correspondent, meantime giving some attention to the study of law. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the "First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics," Colonel (afterward General) Innes's Regiment, in the United States volunteer service. Was promoted to a Lieutenancy and served as company officer; also at times as acting Adjutant and Quartermaster. In 1864, having been totally disabled, he was discharged by order of a medical board. As soon as able he resumed the study of law. Was elected city clerk of Grand Rapids, Michigan, but declined re-election at the close of his term. He was admitted to the bar; afterward removed to Grand Haven, Michigan, where he served several terms as circuit court commissioner and injunction master and United States commissioner; also a term as probate judge. In 1880 was a prominent candidate for Attorney General of Michigan (before the Republican convention). In 1881 he came to Los Angeles, where he has since quietly practiced his profession, and has been four years court commissioner of the Superior Court, an office he has lately resigned. In politics Mr. Baxter has always been a Republican, having voted for Frémont in 1856 and every Republican candidate for President since, except when away from home during the war. He was a delegate to three Republican State conventions in 1880. He is never bitterly partisan nor a noisy politician.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, but is rather liberal than sectarian. He has been an active member of the Young Men's

Christian Association. Has been president of the Los Angeles Young Men's Christian Association. He is a trustee of the Los Angeles Occidental University and interested in other similar institutions. Judge Baxter is rather retiring and undemonstrative in disposition and habits. He has been twice married and has two children, a daughter, a teacher and assistant principal in one of the Los Angeles schools, and a young son. His oldest brother, Albert Baxter, was for thirty years political and managing editor of the Grand Rapids (Michigan) *Eagle*, and editor of a comprehensive history of Grand Rapids. Another brother, U. J. Baxter, was at one time acting commissioner of United States general land office and chief law clerk in the office of the Secretary of Interior for several years. Judge Baxter has always been an enthusiastic student, thoroughly in love with his profession, in which he is a hard worker. He attends rather too closely to his business and you can always tell where to find him.

General John Mansfield, a native of New York, and of Massachusetts ancestry, was a Colonel in the late war of the regiment which, before he had command of it, lost more men than any other in the war. He was twice wounded, the last time so severely that he was left in the field for dead. After the war he came to Los Angeles, where he edited the *Morning Republican;* was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1879, and under the constitution then adopted was elected the first Lieutenant-Governor. He is now an attorney, his office being in the Temple Block.

Lucien Shaw, Judge of the Superior Court, was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, in March, 1845; graduated at the Indianapolis Law School in 1869, practiced his profession at Bloomfield, Greene County, that State, until 1882, since which time he has been a resident of Los Angeles, except two years in Fresno. Was appointed to his present position in March, 1889.

Colonel George H. Smith, of the firm of Smith, Howard & Smith, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of Virginia parentage; admitted to the bar in 1855; practiced law in Virginia, Washington Territory and Baltimore; was Colonel in the late war; came to California in 1868, and to Los Angeles in 1869; was State Senator 1877–'78.

Judge Henry M. Smith, brother of the preceding, was born near Arlington, Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1844; was in the Confederate service three years, being Captain of a company for a time; was in Mexico 1866–'67; January 2, 1868, reached San Francisco, and taught school in Oakland Academy until May, 1869, since which time he has been a resident of Los Angeles, practicing law; was Superior Judge from March, 1883, to the following January, filling Sepúlveda's unexpired term.

Francis B. Guthrie, of the firm of Wells, Guthrie & Lee, is a Pennsylvanian, who graduated at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar March 14, 1859, and practiced law at Warren and at Titusville, Pennsylvania, and came to Los Angeles in the fall of 1888.

Judge Alexander Campbell, of the law firm of Houghton, Silent & Campbell, was born in the island of Jamaica, sixty-nine years ago; came to the United States when sixteen years of age; admitted to the bar in New York in 1842; practiced there till 1849, being district attorney of Kings County in 1847; came to California in 1849, by way of Cape Horn; was county judge of San Francisco County, 1851–'53; member of the California State Constitutional Convention of 1878–'79, from Alameda County; member of the Legislature, 1861–'62; practiced law in San Francisco till 1880, then in Arizona five years, since which time he has been in Los Angeles.

Frank H. Howard, of the firm of Smith, Howard & Smith, was primarily educated for the medical profession, and was practicing in Mexico when, in 1869, his father, Volney E. Howard, was elected to the Supreme Bench, and he came to Los Angeles and studied law, was admitted to practice, and since then has been thus engaged. His father was an eminent law-

yer, an independent Democrat, a conspicuous member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1878–'79, and died in May, 1889, at the age of eighty years.

Captain C. E. Thom came to Los Angeles in the spring of 1854, in the employ of the Government, for the purpose of taking testimony in land cases before George Burrell, Commissioner for this locality. Soon afterward he was district and city attorney. He was born in Culpeper County, Virginia, in 1825; came to California in 1849; practiced law in Los Angeles for more than a quarter of a century, and several years ago retired from practice to look after the interests of his large estate.

William Paul Gardiner, of the firm of Lee, Gardiner & Scott, came to Los Angeles in 1877, immediately entering the practice of law. In April, 1887, he was appointed to the bench to succeed Judge A. Brunson. This position he resigned in November, 1888. Born in Ohio forty-two years ago, he was admitted to the bar in that State in 1876. The practice of the firm here in Los Angeles is confined to civil, land and corporation cases.

Henry T. Lee, of the above firm, was born in New York in 1840; graduated at the Columbia Law School of New York City in 1869; practiced in that city until 1877, since which time he has been similarly engaged here. He was United States Commissioner in 1881–'85.

J. R. Scott, of the same firm, was born in Los Angeles, a son of Jonathan R. Scott, who came here in 1849 or 1850; is now thirty-five years old, and was admitted to the Supreme Court Bar in April, 1880.

James A. Anderson, senior member of the firm of Anderson, Fitzgerald & Anderson, was born July 11, 1826, in North Carolina; reared in West Tennessee; graduated at Jubilee College, Peoria County, Illinois, in 1846; studied law in Florida; admitted to the bar in Tennessee in 1848; in 1881 moved to Tucson, Arizona; moved his family to Los Angeles in 1885.

A. J. King was born in Georgia in 1836; came to Los Angeles in July, 1852; admitted to the bar in San Bernardino in 1858; was district judge; located in Los Angeles in the fall of 1859; member of the Legislature, 1859–'60; was county judge in 1869; published the Los Angeles *News*, the first daily south of San Francisco, 1865–'72; is the oldest member of the Los Angeles County bar.

Adolphus C. Brodersen, law, loan, real estate and general law business at Long Beach, was born in Germania, Potter County, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1865, and is the son of Christian C. and Frieda (Grambow) Brodersen, natives respectively of Copenhagen, Denmark, and Hamburg, Prussia. His father was born April 24, 1836, and his mother March 21 of the same year. Christian Brodersen was educated in Denmark for a physician, but on account of failing health was advised to seek other employment. In accordance with this advice he came to America, landing at New York. Later he made a trip West, and after going back to New York, went to Cuba, and subsequently returned to Potter County, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in oil and land speculation, and later became interested in the manufacture of oils, etc., and also served as professor of German, English and French in Potter County. He had a family of three children: Magdalena, wife of Herman Schwarzenbach; Adolphus C., the subject of this sketch, and Olga, wife of Earnest Braun.

Adolphus C. Brodersen was educated in his native town, in both German and English. He subsequently attended the business and law school at Almira. At the age of nineteen years he conceived the idea of going West, and in company with a friend and schoolmate, and without the knowledge of his parents, they set out on their westward journey. Having means from home, he visited many places *en route*, among others Buffalo, New York; Clay Center, Kansas; Springfield, Missouri; Little Rock, Arkansas; Vicksburg, Mississippi; Dallas, Texas; Wichita, Kansas, and Pueblo, Colorado. Here they bought a packing outfit, with four horses,

and started overland for the Pacific Coast, arriving in Lake View, Oregon, after being on the way seven weeks.

At Lake View he entered the law office of Charles A. Cogswell and studied law. From here he went, in 1888, to Long Beach, California, where he established himself permanently in the legal profession. Being a member of the church and living in accordance with his profession, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the best people of Long Beach, and of all who know him. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and socially is connected with the I. O. O. F. lodge.

JOHN C. MORGAN, attorney at law, Santa Monica, was born October 17, 1837, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, a son of David B. and Harriet A. (Swift) Morgan; received an academic education, and in 1857 came to California, locating first in San Francisco, where he was for four years a clerk in the custom house during the administration of B. F. Washington as collector of that port. Studying law, he was admitted to the bar, and for eight years practiced his profession in San Luis Obispo. After several years' residence in Sonoma County, he served one session of the Legislature at Sacramento as enrolling clerk, during the winter of 1867–'68, and was enrolling clerk again of the Legislature during the session of 1877–'78. Then during a residence of five years in Los Angeles he was deputy district attorney three years under Thomas F. Brown, and was city justice there two years. Since then he has been city attorney of Santa Monica three years, and deputy district attorney of Los Angeles County one year under J. R. Du Pey. He is now a member of the Board of Trustees of the city schools of Santa Monica; also a member of the Democratic State Central Committee from this district, and a member of the Democratic County Central Committee of Los Angeles County. He continues the practice of law.

Mr. Morgan has been twice married. His first wife died in San Luis Obispo.

THE LOS ANGELES BAR ASSOCIATION.

The object of this organization, as stated in the constitution and by-laws, is as follows:—"The association is established to maintain the honor and dignity of the profession of the law; to increase its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice; to cultivate social intercourse among its members, and when deemed advisable to procure and maintain a library for their use." Any attorney in good standing who has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the State of California is eligible to membership by the payment of the regular admission fee of $20, and signing the constitution of the association. The officers are elected by ballot at the annual election holden on the first Tuesday in June of each year, and consist of president, senior vice-president and junior vice-president, recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, a treasurer, five trustees and a committee on admission, to consist of seven members. The first regular meeting of the association was held on the first Tuesday in June, 1888; and the constitution provides for monthly meetings to be held on the first Tuesday of each month. The association was organized with fifty charter members, embracing the leading attorneys of Los Angeles. The first officers of the association, all of whom were re-elected in June, 1889, are as follows:

President, Albert M. Stephens; Senior Vice-President, John D. Bicknell; Junior Vice-President, Anson Brunson; Treasurer, Robert N. Bulla; Recording Secretary, James A. Anderson, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary, C. W. Pendleton.

Trustees—John Haynes, H. T. Lee, J. A. Anderson, John S. Chapman, Stephen M. White.

Committee on Admission—J. A. Graves, W. F. Fitzgerald, R. H. F. Variel, H. A. Barclay, Julius Brousseau, F. H. Howard, B. W. Lee.

Committee on the Amendment of the Law—Stephen M. White, W. P. Wade, James H. Shankland, John S. Chapman, J. M. Damron.

Judiciary Committee—Alexander Campbell,

James A. Anderson, George H. Smith, Walter Van Dyke, Anson Brunson.

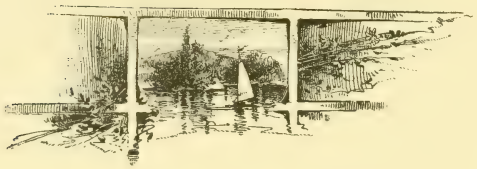
Committee on Grievances—William F. Fitzgerald, John D. Bicknell, J. A. Graves, John Haynes, George J. Denis.

Committee on Legal Education—Lucien Shaw, F. H. Howard, John R. Scott, Bradner W. Lee, Samuel Minor.

Committee on Invitation and Reception—G. Wiley Wells, George S. Patton, Shirley C. Ward, J. D. Bethune, R. F. Del Valle.

THE LAW LIBRARY.

The law library of Los Angeles was established in 1886, as a private enterprise intended for the benefit of the stockholders, but open to subscriptions. The shares are $100 each, of which about 100 are taken by eighty members. The library contains $10,000 worth of books, including all the State Reports but four, which are to be supplied in the near future. The library is situated in the Law Building on Temple street. The monthly dues are $1 each per member, and are sufficient to cover current expenses. The present officers are: James A. Anderson, F. H. Howard, Richard Dunnegan, Lucien Shaw, Albert M. Stephens, Trustees; Albert M. Stephens, President, and H. C. Horton, Secretary.





THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

CHAPTER XVI.

[For most of the facts in the following sketch the compiler is indebted to the pen of a gifted writer in the *Overland Monthly* of March, 1889. Some additions and corrections are made by the compiler, who has been thirty-five years a resident of Los Angeles.]

Dr. Richard S. Den, the Nestor of the medical fraternity of Los Angeles County, was born in Garandara, County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1821, and is the eldest surviving son of a truly noble family, whose pronounced views upon the Christian creed no member ever swerved from.

The Dens are of Franco-Norman and Anglo-Norman descent, and arrived in Ireland in the retinue of King Henry II., A. D. 1171. Their accession to power is a matter of history, and their deeds of valor and goodness will be handed down to futurity. The impregnable religious belief of the family, their loyalty to the English crown, and their adhesion to the unfortunate King Charles I., led to the confiscation of all their estates by Cromwell, who bestowed them upon his ruthless soldiers; but, despite of this monstrous injustice, of the infamous penal laws for ages in existence, and of the galling acts of unscrupulous officials, they still held fast to their cherished principles, and by counsel, precept and example continued to do infinite good. Legends, for which the Irish people are famed, are to this day narrated at many firesides of the conscientious victories of the Dens. Although the latter branch of the family tasted of the bitter cup of adversity, they lost not one particle of their faith or honor.

After receiving his preliminary education in Dublin, the subject of this sketch entered the City Infirmary and Leper Hospital of Waterford, at that time in charge of Drs. Mackesy and Burkitt, two eminent practitioners, remaining there for six years during the summer sessions. Dr. Mackesy, who afterward became president of the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, was a warm personal friend of young Den, who in after years felt a desire to return home for the purpose of seeing his mother, his sisters, and his old friend, and of presenting to the latter in person some little souvenir of the warm place in his heart that well remembered him. In December, 1839, having completed the regular courses of instruction and practice of midwifery in Dublin, R. S. Den passed his examination, and afterward received his first qualifications as obstetrician; and in April, 1840, at a public examination of the students of the first-class, held at the original School of Anatomy, Medicine and Surgery, in Dublin, the first certificate was awarded him in the three branches of his profession. Continuing to pursue his studies, and having attained his majority, he, in August, 1842, received his final qualifications. Then his friend, Sir John Pirie, Bart., Lord Mayor of London, and an eminent shipowner and ship-

broker, desired to place him on one of his largest vessels going to the East Indias, which, however, would not sail for some time; but Dr. Den, desiring an immediate position, sought for and obtained the appointment as surgeon of the fine ship Glenswilly, of Glasgow, which left London dock August 29, 1842, bound for India, with special passengers for Melbourne, Australia. Some of these passengers (who were men of wealth and influence, leaving England with their families, retainers and servants for the purpose of settling down in a new country), at first sight of the young doctor before starting thought him unfit for the responsible position; but, on learning from the Lord Mayor of the high honors received by him at his examination, and of the length of time he had devoted to his studies, they raised no further objection. During the voyage they had every reason to be satisfied with his services; and when they landed, December 3, 1842, at Melbourne, where the ship remained some weeks, the passengers were all in the best of health, and they were profuse in their thanks, and did everything in their power to persuade the Doctor to remain in the antipodes; but this not suiting his inclinations, he remained aboard the ship, at Port Phillip, the harbor of Melbourne; and while there Dr. Den was informed by the authorities of the port that he was the only ship surgeon who for a long period had landed his passengers in good health and without a single death having occurred during the voyage.

After touching at Sydney and remaining there about a month, the vessel set sail, but her course was changed from India to Valparaiso, and arrived safely there. Stopping a few weeks at Valparaiso, the vessel came on to Mazatlan, arriving there July 23, 1843; and while in that port the Doctor received news of his brother, who was living at Santa Bárbara, California, and from whom he had not heard for many years. Hailing this intelligence with delight, he determined to start for his brother's home. Accordingly, resigning his position as surgeon of the Glenswilly, he took passage on the first vessel bound for California, the bark Clarita, Captain Walter commanding, and Don Eulogio de Celis (whose family still reside in Los Angeles) acting as supercargo. Arriving at San Pedro August 21, he took passage on the ship California, in command of Captain Arthur, with W. D. M. Howard as assistant supercargo, and arrived at Santa Bárbara September 1, 1843, at the age of twenty-two years.

After paying his brother a short visit his intentions were to return home; but months passed without any vessel touching these then almost unknown shores, and the longer he remained the more he became attached to the country; so he was prevailed upon by the courteous, kind-hearted and hospitable residents to cast his lot among them, his professional services being in demand by them. During the winter of 1843–'4, while visiting Los Angeles, whither he had been called to perform some difficult operations, a petition signed by all the leading people, native and foreign, was presented to him, inviting him to remain among them and practice his profession. In reply, he stated that he had not made up his mind to stay in the country; but if he should remain he would reside at Los Angeles. He then returned to Santa Bárbara on professional business, and shortly afterward went to Monterey, the seat of Government, to arrange some minor official matters. In the meantime he received several letters from his kind friends in Los Angeles reminding him of their invitation, and, concluding to accept it, he returned to Los Angeles the latter part of July, 1844, and remained until the breaking out of the gold excitement.

From the Medical Directory of 1878, the following paragraph is taken: "It is of record that Dr. R. S. Den, in obedience to the laws of Mexico relating to foreigners, did present his diplomas as physician and surgeon to the Government of the country March 14, 1844, and that he received special license to practice from said Government."

In 1846–'47, during the Mexican war, he acted as Chief Physician and Surgeon of the

Mexican forces located in Southern California. Among the American prisoners confined in Los Angeles, he treated Don Benito Wilson and party, and Thomas O. Larkin, the only American consul ever appointed in California while under Mexican or Spanish rule. Becoming surety for Larkin, he secured his removal to more healthful quarters and attended him through his illness. Governor Flores, Commander-in-chief of the military forces in the Californias, despite the reports to the contrary, Dr. Den insists was very considerate and humane to the prisoners. In behalf of those who were wounded, he sent an urgent request to Captain Gillespie, in command of the American forces, for the services of a physician, and Captain Gillespie sent this request to Dr. Den, asking him to comply with it, which he did. The Doctor urged their removal to town, where they could have proper care. Flores not only readily consented to this, but he also acted on any suggestion offered by Dr. Den that would alleviate the condition of the prisoners. It may also be mentioned in this connection that Don Luis Vignes, long since dead, who was the pioneer of the French colony of Los Angeles, and who planted the extensive "Aliso Vineyard," which also is a thing of the past, furnished comfortable quarters for Mr. Larkin, and did much for the wounded American prisoners. Don Luis had a high adobe wall around his dwelling-houses, cellars, etc. During the war the wives and children of certain residents used to seek and receive hospitable shelter within Don Luis's capacious castle.

Throughout those stirring times Dr. Den assiduously and untiringly ministered to the wants of suffering humanity, irrespective of nationality, and he was loved and respected by all the good people. He permitted no prejudice to overcome his zeal for his chosen profession, the benefits of which, in a crisis like this, he held it was his duty to bestow on all alike. Consequently he remained neutral during this time, when a bitter feeling existed between the Americans and Californians, the latter of whom believed they were being stripped of their rights by the former.

In 1848 Dr. Den organized, at his own expense, a prospecting party, and started north for Sullivan's Diggings, near what is now Angel's Camp, in Calaveras County. The party mined with varying success during that and the following year (1849), when the Doctor, perceiving that his professional services were needed on account of the prevalence of intermittent and malarial fevers in that district, discharged his men and entered into the practice of medicine. He did this, not so much for pecuniary gain as to relieve the sufferings of his fellow-men, a man's purse forming no inducement for his services, for he treated all alike, whether they had money or not. Nevertheless, it may be recorded that in one day he was paid over $1,000 for medical attendance. At that time gold-dust was the medium of exchange, being valued at the mines at $5 to $6 per ounce, but was worth in San Francisco $14, the rate at which the Doctor received it. After a few months' practice in the mines he went to San Francisco, and while there he was one of the seven original organizers of the Society of California Pioneers. They met in 1850 at the office of William D. M. Howard (who was at one time also a resident of Los Angeles), on Montgomery street, in that city. Soon afterward the Doctor returned to Los Angeles.

In 1854 he went again to Santa Bárbara County, where he was engaged some twelve years in looking after the interests of his San Marcos Rancho of eight leagues, which was stocked with cattle. About the year 1859 he made a conditional sale of this ranch and stock, intending to visit his old home and purchase a place which his ancestors had held for over 450 years before the confiscation; but the sale fell through, and later, during the great drought in California, he lost almost all his stock, over 2,000 head of horned cattle, so that he was forced to indefinitely postpone the trip.

In January, 1866, he moved to Los Angeles,

where he has ever since lived, practicing his profession.

Dr. Den is averse to becoming involved in any litigation except where his principles are at stake, preferring to relinquish his material interests rather than have his good name sullied by coming in contact with certain minions of the law. His faith in mankind has resulted in the loss of considerable property, brought about by fraud and false testimony, which his sense of right revolts against, as all those who have obtained wealth by such means have always been scorned by him.

The Doctor ranks among his patients some of the leading men and women of California, both of the past and of the present, and from the period of his arrival in this country has highly distinguished himself as a physician, as a surgeon and as an obstetrician, and all who know him well speak in the highest praise of his many noble qualities. Honor, integrity and lofty-minded strength of purpose, with a scrupulous regard for the true ethics of his profession, are qualities he possesses and holds dearer than anything else upon this earth. Although in his sixty-eighth year, the highly preserved state of his health visibly indicates a long life.

Many of the Spanish people in old times, and some even now, have such faith in Dr. Den's skill that their ott-expressed confidence in him has crystallized into this proverb: *Despues de Dios, Doctor Don Ricardo* (After God, Dr. Don Richard). The pleasant relations that have existed between Dr. Den and the people of the country, and the trust they have reposed in him, is fully appreciated. Indeed he cherishes with genuine pride, as he well may, the esteem and kindly regard in which he has been held by the good people of this community during the many years that he has lived in Southern California. His learning and skill, his high sense of professional honor, and his kindly nature, have combined to give him a warm place in the hearts of the old Californians. They fully believe that as a physician he has been the means of saving hundreds of lives; and only those who are familiar with the affectionate way in which the respectable Spanish people speak of "Don Ricardo," can appreciate how strong is their friendship for him.—H. D. B.

Joseph P. Widney, A. M., M. D., a prominent member of the medical profession, and one of the leading citizens and literary characters of Southern California, has been a resident of the State for more than a quarter of a century, having crossed the continent in 1862, when a youth just merging from his teens. He is a native of Ohio, born in Miami County forty-seven years ago. He took a partial literary course in Miami University, that State, which he continued in the University of the Pacific, from which he holds the degree of Master of Arts; and subsequently graduated in medicine at Toland Medical College, which is now the medical department of the University of California. He spent two years as surgeon in the United States army in Arizona; came to Los Angeles in 1868, and has been most loyally and thoroughly identified with the growth and progress of Southern California ever since. Besides conducting a large medical practice, Dr. Widney has been actively identified with and a zealous promoter of every public enterprise having for its object the development of Los Angeles City and county in the past two decades. He was one of the principal organizers of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, which was effected January 31, 1871. To his efforts and munificent generosity is due the founding and prosperous career of the College of Medicine, a branch of the University of Southern California, of which also he is one of the founders. The College of Medicine was opened for students in the fall of 1885, and graduated its first class in 1888. Its curriculum, which embraces and requires a graded three years' course of study, is as complete and thorough as that of any medical college in the United States. Its avowed aim is to do only the most thorough work. Dr. Widney has been the dean of the college from its opening, and also holds the professorship of

theory and practice of medicine. He donated a large sum to establish this school, giving the property as it now stands, has made heavy contributions from time to time since, and has arranged to give a still larger amount in providing new and more commodious college buildings for permanent occupancy.

In addition to his professional labor, and the energy expended in building up this noble educational enterprise, Dr. Widney has found time to do a large amount of literary and patriotic work in the interest of Southern California. In 1876 he, with two other gentlemen, as a committee of three, chosen for the purpose by the citizens of Los Angeles, wrote the "Centennial Historical Sketch" of Los Angeles County, a work of eighty-eight octavo pages, and involving a large amount of research and labor, and of much historical value. He also wrote the first sections of the work entitled "California of the South," published by D. Appleton & Co., in 1887, in which he dealt chiefly with the climatology, physical geography and social questions of Southern California. The climatology of the Pacific Coast has been a subject of especial study with him for many years, and he is recognized as one of the authorities in this science for the coast. He has published many articles upon this topic. He was one of the founders, and from the start has been one of the editors, of the *Southern California Practitioner*, an ably conducted monthly medical journal, now in the fourth year of its existence. He has also been a frequent contributor of poetical and literary material, and of scientific, historical and descriptive articles pertaining to the Pacific Coast, and its commercial and race problems, for the columns of current magazines. Within the past twelve years Dr. Widney, acting in a representative capacity for the people of this portion of the State, has prepared numerous memorials to the United States Congress, discussing the importance of and the imperative necessity for coast and harbor improvements in Southern California; and his efforts, conjointly with the efforts of other citizens, have borne much good fruit in improvements completed and projected at the port of San Pedro. He has been always an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has done much in outlining the railroad, maritime and commercial policy of Southern California. While Republican in general politics, he is an earnest worker in the cause of temperance, having been placed at the head of the citizens' non-partisan anti-saloon movement. He served the city several terms as a member of the Board of Education, and was for a number of years president of that body. For several years he held the professorship of English Literature in the College of Liberal Arts of the University of Southern California, until, with the establishment of the College of Medicine, he was compelled by lack of time to concentrate his labors upon the latter work. Dr. Widney is withdrawing from the active practice of his profession to devote his time more especially and completely to educational and literary work together with such public duties as fall to him. He was one of the first to discuss the feasibility of dividing the State and establishing the commonwealth of Southern California, has written much upon the subject, and is one of the ablest and most enthusiastic advocates of the new "California of the South." He originated and made the first public movement looking toward the acquisition of the Peninsula of Lower California by the United States. The Doctor is a clear and forcible speaker and writer, and wields a facile and fearless pen in the advocacy of his convictions.

Dr. Widney was joined in marriage with Miss Ida D. Tuthill in 1869. After her death, he was married, in 1882, to Miss Mary Bray, daughter of John G. Bray, one of the pioneer merchants of San Francisco. His wife is his constant companion and valued associate in his literary work. Dr. Widney and family are members of and active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, having taken part in its growth in Southern California almost from its beginning.

MARTIN HAGAN, M. D., one of the leading surgeons and physicians of Los Angeles, formerly of St. Paul, Minnesota, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, December 28, 1832.

Martin Hagan completed his literary education in Columbia College, New York City. He attended lectures in the Medical University, New York, and Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, graduating from the latter in 1856. After practicing eight years at Port Washington, Ohio, in August, 1861, he entered the military service as Assistant Surgeon, Fifty-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Army of the Ohio. He was present at the battles of Fort Donelson, Perryville, Stone River and Chattanooga. Owing to failing health he resigned his commission, and after a rest of a few months he returned to the service as surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, which was sent to the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, being a part of the time with General Sheridan. He participated in the battles of Harper's Ferry, Maryland Heights and Winchester, and frequently acted as brigade surgeon, and had charge of hospitals succeeding battles. After being honorably discharged, at the expiration of his term of service, in the fall of 1864, he returned to Ohio, and during the same fall was elected county treasurer of his native county.

During the winter of 1866 and 1867, after serving his term as county treasurer, he attended the hospitals and course of medical lectures in New York City, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in February, 1867. In August of that year, having finished his medical education, he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he engaged in the practice of his profession with eminent success for fourteen years. In 1881, his health becoming impaired by close attention to his extensive practice, he contemplated a tour to the Pacific Islands. Leaving St. Paul in June, 1881, accompanied by his wife and children, he sailed from San Francisco to Honolulu, Australia, New Zealand and the South Sea Islands. In 1882 he was placed in medical charge of the Asylum for the Insane on the Hawaiian Islands by appointment from the king. Resigning two years afterward, he returned with his family to California and became a resident of Los Angeles, where he is at present engaged in the practice of his profession.

As a physician and surgeon the Doctor has a high standing. He is a diligent student and believes in progression. He is an able writer upon medical science, and has contributed extensively to medical journals and to the permanent literature of the profession—books, pamphlets and magazine articles. Among these is a work on the "Diseases of the Stomach and Indigestion," published in 1867; an artistically illustrated pamphlet on "Leprosy in the Hawaiian Islands;" articles on matters pertaining to the public health in his annual reports as health officer, etc.; and he has also furnished interesting papers descriptive of his various travels, which have been extensive both on this continent and abroad. He is a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, and has been its president; he is also a member of the St. Paul Medical Society, of the Minnesota State Historical Society, of the St. Paul Academy of Science, of the American Medical Association, honorary member of the Ohio State Medical Society, of the California State Medical Society, and of the Los Angeles County Medical Society.

On becoming a resident of Los Angeles in 1884, he at once took an active part in the growth and progress of the city, and invested largely in real-estate. In 1886 he was one of the incorporators of the Southern California National Bank of Los Angeles, and was chosen one of its directors. In 1887 he was elected health officer for the city of Los Angeles, for which position he was specially fitted by the close study he had for many years given to sanitary science. Thus he rendered important service during the small-pox epidemic of 1887–'88, and through his prompt action and stringent hygienic measures effectually checked it. In fraternal relations he is a Master Mason

and a member of the order of Odd Fellows. He was married in October, 1861, at Port Washington, Ohio, to Miss Rose Armstrong, of that place. They have two children.

HENRY H. MAYNARD, M. D., one of the most eminent physicians and estimable gentlemen in Southern California, was born on the banks of the Olentangy River, in Franklin County, Ohio, September 6, 1835. When he was a lad nine years of age his father, Stephen Maynard, moved from the Buckeye State to the then new country of Iowa and settled near Iowa City, in Johnson County. There the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, received his literary education and studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Frederick Lloyd in Iowa City. He attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1861, and in August, 1862, entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Eighteenth Iowa Infantry. In November of that year he was detailed by General Schofield as ward surgeon in the hospital at Springfield, Missouri, and served till the following spring. The onerous duties of the position and contact with fever patients so impaired his health that he was compelled to take a leave of absence for two months at home. On his return to duty Dr. Maynard was promoted to surgeon in chief of the hospital, having the entire superintendence. Springfield being the distributing depot for a large area of country north and west, a great many troops reported there. Dr. Maynard had charge of the hospital till the fall of 1863, when his regiment was ordered South, and he soon after followed and rejoined it. Being detailed to Dardanelle, Arkansas, to examine new recruits for the Union army, he remained there until the whole command was ordered North about the holidays. During their march to Fort Smith the memorable storm and sudden change of January 1, 1864, occurred, which caused great suffering among the men. On arriving at Fort Smith he went on duty with his regiment, practically for the first time, but it was destined to be of short duration, for in two weeks he received an order from General Steele, commanding at Little Rock, to report at Springfield, Missouri, to muster as surgeon of the Second Arkansas Cavalry, a regiment composed of loyal men from Arkansas, Missouri and Texas, officered chiefly by Northern men. Dr. Maynard was mustered as surgeon of that regiment on January 17, 1864, and accompanied it to Northern Arkansas, where it was sent to guard against raiding parties being sent up into Missouri. A few weeks later, in February, the Doctor was ordered to Cassville, Missouri, to establish a post hospital. Having completed that duty he was ordered by General John B. Sanborn, sometime in March, back to Springfield, Missouri, as medical director and medical purveyor of the district of Southwest Missouri. In that capacity he furnished all the troops in that region with medical and surgical supplies, having hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of goods in his hands at a time. In the fall of 1864 Dr. Maynard accompanied his regiment against the rebel General Price who had invaded Missouri; and during that campaign, from Jefferson City to Newtonia, some of the most remarkable and fatiguing marches of the entire war were made. His regiment was thirty-four days and nights in the saddle riding or fighting. Sanborn's command, of which it was a part, marched 102 miles in thirty-six hours, reaching Newtonia in time to save the day and win the battle. On arriving there Dr. Maynard was compelled to take charge of the entire surgical work, the other surgeons of the command not having arrived, notwithstanding he had been without food for twenty-four hours previous while on the forced march. Simply taking time to hastily swallow a tin-cup of strong hot coffee he entered upon the duties of attending to the wounded. Returning from Newtonia to Springfield, his regiment was then ordered to Memphis, Tennessee, where the Doctor joined it after a brief leave of absence. Reaching that place about the 1st of January, 1865, he served a short time as surgeon in chief of the district of West Tennessee, after which he resigned the command at Lagrange, and remained there on duty as brigade

surgeon until he was mustered out of service August 20, 1865.

On retiring from the army Dr. Maynard married the daughter of Brigadier-General John Edwards on September 5, 1865, and settled down to practice medicine in Tipton, Iowa. In 1874 he went to New York City and spent the winter in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, taking the *ad eundem* degree from that institution in the spring of 1875. Closing out his business after seventeen years of successful practice in Iowa, Dr. Maynard moved his family to California in November, 1881, stopping six months in Santa Ana Valley, and then settled in Los Angeles, where they have since resided and where he has achieved a large and lucrative medical practice and attained to the front rank in his profession in this part of the State. He fills the chair of Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery in the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California.

Dr. and Mrs. Maynard have a family of three children, viz.: Maud, who graduated with the degree of A. B. from the Ladies' College in Los Angeles; Rea Edwards, a freshman in the Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, Indiana, with a view of becoming a civil engineer; Frederick Gray Maynard, the youngest, is attending the city public schools.

Dr. Maynard's father, Stephen Maynard, was born in Massachusetts in 1791 and moved to Ohio in 1806, where he married Lurenda Humphrey, a native of Connecticut, who came to the Buckeye State in the same year her husband did. In 1844 they removed to Iowa, being pioneers in both States. Mrs. Maynard died in 1872, and Mr. Maynard followed her across the dark river two years later. The subject of this memoir was their staff and support in their declining years.

Dr. Aaron Schloss, physician and druggist, whose office and store are on the southwest corner of Downey avenue and Hellman street, East Los Angeles, has been in business at that location since coming to the city in November, 1886. He enjoys a prosperous and remunerative professional practice, and also has a good drug trade. Dr. Schloss is an Indianian by birth, and is twenty-seven years of age. He was left an orphan in early childhood, his mother having died when he was two years old, and his father four years later. Though but six when he lost his father, he provided for himself from that time on. Descended from a family of physicians (both his grandparents and two of his uncles on his mother's side were doctors), he inclined from boyhood toward that profession as his life-work, and at seventeen years of age—having completed the High-School course—he began the study of medicine in Columbus, Indiana. He graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1883, and after spending a few months at home, came to California and commenced practice in Watsonville, Santa Cruz County. Three years later he moved to Los Angeles. The Doctor employs a graduated pharmacist to conduct his drug store, which has a fine retail trade, chiefly among regular family customers.

In June, 1885, Dr. Schloss married Miss Adella Tuttle, in Santa Cruz County. She was born in Iowa. The Doctor was a member of the Santa Cruz County Medical Society, and is now a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society. Dr. Schloss's maternal grandfather practiced medicine till ninety years of age, and his grandmother, until she was eighty years old.

Dr. W. A. Brown, of Downey, has been a citizen of this county for several years, and during that time has worked up an immense practice in Downey and the surrounding country for a radius of ten miles. He was born near Macon, Georgia, July 27, 1817. His father was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and came to America with his father, who settled near Petersburg, Virginia, and served as a Captain in the Revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch received his literary education at the University of Nashville, from which he received four diplomas, representing as many different degrees. He graduated in 1837, and subsequently studied chemistry under the celebrated

chemist, Paul F. Eve. In 1853 he took a degree in science and also in medicine. Previous to this, however, he had practiced medicine for several years. After receiving his degree he went to Southern Georgia and practiced two years. From there he went to Fort Valley, Georgia, where he remained until 1854. In December of the latter year he moved to Texas, where he was very successful.

Dr. Brown was married in 1841 to Miss Salina J. Jenkins, daughter of Robert and Hannah (Shields) Jenkins, both from England. She is a niece of Charles J. Jenkins, who represented the State of Georgia in the Senate for several years. The Doctor himself is first cousin to Joe Brown, who was Governor of Georgia for three terms, and also Chief Justice of Georgia. During the late war Dr. Brown was postmaster at Cunninghams, Texas. He was for two years chemist and mineralogist in Georgia with Dr. Cotting, under the geological survey. At the beginning of the war he was appointed to make a topographical survey of the southern half of Texas, with Dr. Duvall. The war coming on, and Duvall having died, the survey was never made.

The Doctor and his excellent wife have reared an interesting and intelligent family. Immediately after their marriage he and his bride rode each a pony a distance of eighty miles in two days, through the Creek Nation of Indians, making but one stop. Dr. Brown was a very wealthy man in Texas, but lost heavily during the war. Since coming to California he has built up a large practice, and is recognized as a physician of great ability. He is a Mason in the thirty-second degree, and a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

Dr. Andrew Stephen Shorb was born at Canton, Ohio, April 12, 1837. His father, Adam Lechner Shorb, came from Little York, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, and was of German extraction. Dr. Shorb spent most of his minority and commenced studying medicine in Ohio. Afterward he went to Vinton, Iowa, in 1854, and then returned to Ohio, still continuing his studies in Columbus, Ohio, during the war, and graduated at the Cincinnati Pultey Medical School. He went to Topeka, Kansas, where he practiced his profession three years. In 1871 he came to California; first he went to Vallejo, but soon came to Los Angeles, where he settled in the practice of his profession, and where he has resided ever since. He married his first wife in 1860, who died, leaving one son, who is a resident of Los Angeles. In 1868 he married Martha L. Blanchard, at Newark, Ohio, by whom he has one child, a daughter.

Dr. Shorb, who is a frank and outspoken man, is nevertheless very genial and popular, and has had flattering success in his profession. The Doctor has rendered very efficient service in the establishment and building up of the Unitarian church in Los Angeles.

Dr. Walter Lindley was born in Indiana, January 13, 1852. In 1866 he removed with his parents to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he received a fair general education in the grammar and high school, working in vacations successively in a flour mill, a woolen mill and a book-store. He commenced teaching in the public schools in 1869 and thus accumulated enough money to begin his medical education. He graduated at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy in 1873, and then spent one vacation traveling for a wholesale cutlery house, selling goods to jobbers in all the principal cities of the United States. Following this busy vocation he attended two years at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, from which he graduated in 1875. During his last year at this medical college he was ambulance surgeon of the city of Brooklyn, which assisted him in gaining practical knowledge in surgery and was also of great value to him financially, as he received for this work $30 per month and his board.

In October, 1875, he came to Los Angeles to begin his professional career. He had no money, but he possessed an abundance of enthusiasm and energy. Soon after his arrival there was a terrible drouth, a very fatal epi-

demic of small-pox and some serious bank failures, but he remained sanguine in regard to the ultimate prosperity of Southern California. In 1878 he was elected health officer of the city of Los Angeles, and in 1880 was elected a member of the city Board of Education. In 1880 he assisted in founding the Los Angeles Orphans' Home, in which he has since served continuously, either as president, attending physician or consulting physician. He was for several years secretary of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, and in 1881 was elected president. In 1882 he spent four months in the hospitals in New York. The Doctor is Republican in politics, and in 1877 was president of the first young men's Republican club ever organized in Los Angeles. In 1884 he was elected county physician, which position he held for eighteen months when he resigned on account of overwork. In 1886 he again went to New York and spent three months in the hospitals. While on this visit he read, by invitation, before the Kings County Medical Society, Brooklyn, New York, a paper entitled "Southern California: a Climatic Sketch." This paper was well received and has since been published in twenty-eight different journals in the United States, and translated and published in German. In 1884 he, in company with Drs. Kurtz and Widney, established the *Southern California Practitioner*, a monthly medical journal, which has taken a prominent position among medical periodicals, and of which he is managing editor. In 1885 he was one of the founders of the Medical College of the University of Southern California, in which he has ever since been Professor of Obstetrics. In 1887 Dr. Lindley and Dr. Widney wrote "California of the South," a handsome volume of 400 pages, descriptive of Southern California. This work was published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and has met with a great sale. In 1888 he assisted in founding the Southern California District Medical Society. In 1889 he was unanimously elected president of the State Medical Society, of California, which position he now holds. During all these years in Los Angeles Dr. Lindley has been actively engaged in what has for a long time been an extensive private practice.

Dr. Lindley was married August 18, 1875, to Miss Loue C. Puett, daughter of Rev. W. W. Puett. She died May 6, 1881, after a lingering illness, leaving two little girls. He was again united in marriage, November 22, 1882, to Miss Lilla L. Leighton, and his family now consists of his wife and three children. During his residence in Los Angeles the Doctor has done a great deal of writing, his chief recreation being his pen and his books, yet he is no recluse, and greatly enjoys social gatherings, especially social meetings with his fellow practitioners.

John Strother Griffin, M. D., was born at Fincastle, Virginia, in 1816. His father, John Caswell Griffin, was a native of Virginia, as was his father before him. He died in 1823, when the Doctor was about seven years of age. His mother, *nee* Mary Hancock, was a daughter of George and Margaret (Strother) Hancock, both of prominent Virginia families. She died when the Doctor was quite young, probably in 1825. Thus deprived of both his parents in early boyhood, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he lived with his maternal uncle, George Hancock, until maturity, and was given a classical education. In 1837 he graduated as M. D. from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. He then practiced at Louisville until 1840, when he entered the United States army as assistant surgeon, and served as such under General Worth in Florida and on the southwest frontier at Fort Gibson. At the commencement of the Mexican war, in 1846, he was attached to the Army of the West, commanded by General Kearny, as surgeon of the First Dragoons, with rank of Captain, he being with that army when it entered Santa Fé, in August, 1846. In the following September, General Kearny, with his command, started on a march to California, arriving at the Colorado River in November,



John S Griffin

and on the 3d of December reached Warner's Ranch, in what is now San Diego County, California. December 6 the battle of San Pasqual was fought with the Mexican forces, and on the 10th the command arrived at San Diego with its wounded, Commodore Stockton having a short time previously arrived there with the United States squadron. January 1, 1847, the commands of General Kearny and Commodore Stockton were united, the Doctor being the ranking medical officer. A march was then made toward Los Angeles. On the 8th of January, meeting the Mexican forces at San Gabriel River, an engagement took place, and driving them back, they crossed the river some ten miles southeast of Los Angeles. On the 9th of January another engagement with the Mexicans took place at La Mesa, and on the 10th they took possession of Los Angeles, then containing some 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants. On the 12th or 13th of January, forces under General J. C. Frémont arriving at Los Angeles from the North, General Kearny's command was transferred to San Diego, where the Doctor was placed in charge of the general hospital. In May, 1847, he was ordered to report for duty at Los Angeles, under Colonel J. D. Stevenson, where he was on duty until May, 1849, when he was transferred to the staff of General Persifer Smith, as medical officer. In 1850 he was stationed at Benicia, where he remained until 1852, when he was ordered to San Diego to accompany Major Heintzelman on an expedition against the Yuma Indians on the Colorado River. He then returned to duty at Benicia. In 1853 he was ordered by the War Department to report for duty at Washington, D. C. He remained there until 1854, when, resigning his commission, he returned to California and permanently located at Los Angeles, where he has since been engaged in the practice of medicine.

Dr. Griffin, after Dr. R. S. Den, is believed to be the oldest physician and surgeon in Los Angeles, in which capacities he has enjoyed the confidence of some of the best families in Los Angeles for something like forty years, for his skill became known to them whilst he was yet an army surgeon.

Having in early times acquired a large tract of land east of the river, he may in a sense be called the father of that beautiful suburb, East Los Angeles. He was one of the original incorporators, and a stockholder and director of both the Los Angeles City Water Company and the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank. For many years Dr. Griffin has been prominent as an influential and public-spirited citizen, as well as in his profession. He is likewise one of the most genial of gentlemen.

The Doctor was married in 1856, in Los Angeles, to Miss Louisa Hays, a native of Maryland. She died in this city, May 2, 1888, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Granville MacGowan, M. D., a representative of the most advanced school of thought and scientific research in the medical profession, is the son of the late Colonel Granville MacGowan, of the United States Army, and was born in Iowa during the temporary sojourn of his parents in the Hawkeye State, in 1857. His father spent most of his life in the military service as an officer in the regular army. His mother's home was in Philadelphia, and in that city the Doctor was educated for his profession, graduating from the University of Pennsylvania in 1879. After officiating as resident physician of Blockly Hospital one year, Dr. MacGowan went to Europe for the purpose of further extending his professional studies, and spent four years abroad in study and travel, taking special courses in the universities of Berlin, Paris and Vienna. Returning to New York in 1884, he practiced a year in the American metropolis before coming to Los Angeles. Since locating here about four years ago he has enjoyed a prosperous and lucrative practice, very soon taking rank among the leading physicians of this portion of the State.

Dr. MacGowan has filled a chair in the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California for three years, as professor of skin and venereal diseases. Upon the adoption of the

new city charter in March, 1889, which enlarges the powers and accountabilities of the health officer, Dr. MacGowan was appointed to that very important office over numerous competitors, prominent members of his profession. His position at the head of the health department of the rapidly growing city of Los Angeles is fraught with duties and responsibilities especially vital to her 80,000 people. Dr. MacGowan is a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society and the Southern California District Medical Society. The Doctor has traveled extensively, visiting nearly every civilized country in the world.

Henry Worthington, M. D., one of the most prominent and popular physicians in Southern California, was born near Chester, England, in 1853, of Welsh ancestry. His parents immigrated to America when he was a lad of six years, and he was reared and educated in New York City, graduating at the Columbia College in 1868. After finishing his literary course he spent two years in Europe pursuing medical studies, and was a student of Dr. Walsh, of London, the distinguished specialist in diseases of the throat, lungs and heart, and was at that time physician of Brompton Hospital. Returning to New York, Dr. Worthington attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city, graduating there in 1874. He had completed the course of study and passed the required examination a year previous; but being only twenty years of age he had to wait a year for his diploma.

From close confinement and overwork while a student, Dr. Worthington found his health seriously impaired, having suffered from hemorrhage of the lungs. He had bright prospects for a successful career in his profession, but physicians predicted that he could not live but a short time. He came to California and to Los Angeles in 1874, and soon after arriving formed a partnership with Dr. H. S. Orme, and commenced practice. Possessing a highly nervous temperament, his activity and ambition impelled him to excessive labor, under which he broke down after about four years of practice, and was obliged to flee to the mountains for rest and recuperation. Nature, the greatest physician, assisted by rest and the pure mountain air, did her work; and at the end of a number of months the Doctor returned to the city. Entering into partnership with Dr. Joseph Kurtz, he resumed practice. The firm have all the business they and two assistants can do, and reputable physicians of the city have said to the writer that, in spite of his rather delicate physical constitution, "Dr Worthington has the largest practice of any physician in Los Angeles." Their office, on Main street, between First and Second, is a very busy place during business hours. Dr. Worthington does a general practice, the leading feature of which is gynecology. He has made a special study of diseases of the lungs and heart, and is one of the best authorities on those organs on this coast. He had charge of the Los Angeles Infirmary, now the Sisters' Hospital, for twelve years, the object being to practice in those diseases, the pressure of private business compelling him to resign over a year ago. He has been a member of the California State Medical Society since 1876, and is one of the supervising committee on graduating exercises of the Medical Department of the State University. In 1888 he prepared a paper which was read before the International College Association, on the College of Medicine in Los Angeles. He has contributed a paper annually —a paper on the heart and lungs—to the Transactions of the State Medical Society, and has also written numerous articles for the columns of the medical journals, principally for the New York *Medical Record*.

Dr. Worthington was married in 1876, in Los Angeles, to Miss Kate L. Heaver, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, who was reared in Nashville, Tennessee. Of the five children born of their marriage four are living, three sons and a daughter, comprising an exceptionally bright and happy family. The Doctor's home on Victor Heights is one of the most sightly and beautiful in the city.

Payson T. Huckins, M. D., is one of the progressive and rising members of the medical profession on the Pacific Coast. Born in Calais, Maine, in May, 1849, he was educated in the University of the City of New York, where he graduated in March, 1878. After practicing between four and five years in the city of Bangor, in the Pine-Tree State, Dr. Huckins spent a year in Europe, extending his professional studies in London, Paris, Vienna and Edinburgh, taking, while there, a special course on the ear, eye and throat. In the summer of 1883 he crossed the continent, and opening an office in Los Angeles in July of that year, he has conducted a prosperous practice in the city ever since, his professional business being now one of the largest in this part of the State. He has given special attention to surgery, and is achieving more than a local distinction in this most difficult department of his profession. While abroad Dr. Huckins attended the seventh meeting of the International Medical Congress, held in London. He was also a member of the Ninth International Medical Congress, held in the city of Washington, in September, 1887, on which occasion he was invited to take part in the ophthalmic department of the tenth meeting of that most distinguished of all medical bodies, to be held in Berlin, in 1891, which he expects to attend. He, as one of the members, has in his medical library the five volumes of the published transactions of the Washington meeting. Although not a member of the American Medical Association, Dr. Huckins was officially requested by letter to prepare a paper on laryngology and otology to be read before that learned body at its annual meeting in June, 1889, with which request he complied. He was a member of the State Medical Society of Maine while practicing there.

Dr. Huckins has been married three times. His first wife died in Bangor, Maine, and the second in Los Angeles. His present consort was Mrs. E. M. Farrell, a native of Georgia, whom he wedded in April, 1886.

Albert C. Rogers, M. D. This gentleman, having been associated with and instructed by the best and greatest minds of our time during the formative period of his medical education, is a representative of the progressive school of his profession. He was born in New York State, January 10, 1850, and is a direct descendant of John Rogers, the martyr, a fact which is established in the geneology of the family traced and written by his paternal grandfather, Benjamin Franklin Rogers. Clark Truman Rogers, the Doctor's father, was a speculator for many years, and is now living a retired life on his farm in Central New York.

After four years' preliminary study at Oxford Academy and Alfred University in Western New York, Dr. Rogers began reading medicine in 1869 with Dr. S. F. McFarland, an eminent physician, formerly of Oxford, now of Binghamton, New York. In 1873 he graduated at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and commenced a general practice of his profession in Madison County, in that State. Having during his reading developed a preference for the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat, he paid special attention to the diseases of those organs, and gained a reputation for their successful treatment. Determining to thoroughly qualify himself for this specialty, he sold out his general practice in 1884, went to New York City and took a post-graduate course in his *alma mater*, also a course in the New York Polyclinic and Post-Graduate Medical School. In June, 1885, he received the appointment of assistant house surgeon in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, corner Park avenue and Forty-first street, and was associated with the distinguished physicians C. R. Agnew, D. B. St. John Roosa, David Webster, and O. D. Pomeroy. In April of the following year Dr. Rogers was promoted to house surgeon and filled that position one year, giving him an experience of about two years and a half as student and practitioner in that noted institution, which treats between 7,000 and 8,000 cases a year.

Upon the advice of, and with strong commendatory letters of introduction from, Dr.

Agnew and others, Dr. Rogers came to Los Angeles, arriving May 19, 1887, and at once opened an office and entered upon the practice of his specialties. Armed with such testimonials from such high authorities, he soon obtained a fine professional business.

Dr. Rogers is a member of the California State Medical Society, the Los Angeles County Medical Society, and the Southern California Medical Society.

In 1872 he was united in marriage with a Miss Langworthy, a descendant of one of the old New England families.

L. S. Thompson, M. D., senior member of the firm of Thompson & Co., druggists, whose store is in the Downey Block, corner of Main and Temple streets, Los Angeles, is a member of a family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, and was born in Augusta, Maine, in 1846. When a boy he left New England, and, going West, located in Minnesota, where he remained several years. Having studied for the medical profession, he was employed as surgeon of the engineering corps which surveyed and located the Northern Pacific Railroad, which occupied about three years. After returning from that expedition he attended Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, and graduated at that institution with the degree of M. D., in 1874. He practiced a short time in Shakopee, Minnesota, also serving as United States Pension Agent while there. Coming to the Pacific Coast in 1875, he pursued his profession in Sacramento some six months, after which he went to the Sandwich Islands, where he was appointed Public Physician, holding that position twelve years. He resigned in 1887 and returned to California, settling in Los Angeles. In July, 1888, the Doctor purchased the drug store previously mentioned, which is doing a prosperous retail business.

H. W. Westlake, B. A., M. D., C. M., is a Canadian, born June 28, 1858. His literary education was obtained in Queen's and Magill universities, where he graduated with the degree of B. A., in 1882. After graduation the Dominion Government issued to him a diploma granting him authority to visit and inspect institutes and colleges. He pursued the study of medicine in the meantime, and in 1886 graduated at the Toronto School of Medicine, the medical department of Victoria University, with the degree of M. D., C. M. He then went to Europe and took special courses of study in Edinborough Infirmary; in King's College and St. Thomas Hospital, London; in Paris and Vienna, and was awarded diplomas as a specialist in the ear and eye, throat and lungs, gynecology and backteriology. Returning home, Dr. Westlake did some consultation practice in Toronto, and in May, 1888, he came to Los Angeles, arriving on the 15th of that month. He at once opened an office and began practice in the Hollenbeck Block, corner of Spring and Second streets. He devotes his attention to diseases of the ear and eye, throat and lungs, and gynecology, in which he has a large practice. Dr. Westlake is a close student of and hard worker in his profession, with bright prospects for a future career in this favored portion of the Golden State.

William D. Greene, M. D. One of the brightest and most successful of the rising young physicians in Southern California is W. D. Greene, his father being William Greene, a wealthy rancher residing near Toronto, Canada, and his mother a sister of Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of New York City. W. D. Greene, the subject of this sketch, was born near Toronto, Canada, and was educated in that city at the Toronto University, graduating in May, 1886, with the degree of M. D. C. M. a month or two before his twenty-first birthday. After spending several months in the New York Hospital, he came to California, arriving in Los Angeles in November following his graduation, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession. Dr. Greene occupies a beautiful suite of office rooms in the Longstreet Block, 108 North Main street, and his professional business is equaled in volume by few physicians in this part of the State. Possessing a fine nervo-

mental temperament, and having grown up mid the environments of a refined home and associations, Dr. Greene is cultured in mind and courteous in manner, drawing his associates and friends from the best element of society. Being ambitious and energetic in his professional work, and one of the youngest practitioners on the Pacific Coast, a future of great promise awaits him. He is physician to the Caledonian Club, and a member of the Los Angeles Medical Society.

The Doctor's father died in Toronto four years ago, and his widowed mother resides with him in Los Angeles. They own a valuable estate in the Dominion.

Manuel Fernandez, M. D. This gentleman is of pure Castillian blood, born in the Spanish capital on May 7, 1837. He received his literary education and studied medicine in the city of Madrid, graduating at the Medical University in that city May 15, 1862. He soon after commenced practice, and has been an active member of the medical profession for twenty-seven years. Although graduated from an allopathic school he adopted the homeopathic system of practice after entering upon the active labors of his profession, being the pioneer homeopathist of his nationality on the Western Continent, and the only Spaniard of this school now practicing in America, save one in Santiago, Chili. Before coming to California Dr. Fernandez spent a number of years in active professional labor in several of the countries of Spanish America—Chili, Peru and Habana. On arriving in San Francisco, August 30, 1870, he opened an office and remained in the occidental metropolis two years; then spent eighteen months in San Diego, after which he settled in Los Angeles, in June, 1874, and from that time to the present has enjoyed a large and prosperous professional business. In compliance with the statute just previously enacted, Dr. Fernandez appeared before the State Medical Board, in 1876, and passed the requisite examination as a homeopathic practitioner. While engaged in a general practice, the Doctor has given special attention to the study of cancerous or scirrhus tumors, for which he has discovered a treatment that has resulted in a number of very remarkable cures of cases in advanced stages of the disease, so much so that they have been pronounced incurable by high medical authorities. By years of patient study of the causes and conditions of cancerous growths and the successful treatment of this hitherto fatal malady Dr. Fernandez gives promise of becoming, like Harvey and Jenner, a great benefactor to suffering humanity for all time, as he expects to give his discovery to the world in the near future.

William Cole Harrison, M. D., is a Louisianian by birth, a descendant from the old Harrison family of Virginia, and a third cousin of General Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States. William Cole Harrison, the grandsire of the subject of this sketch, settled in Louisiana during the last century, and there James William Harrison, the Doctor's father, was born and spent his life.

Dr. Harrison was born in 1841, and at twelve years of age went into a drug store to learn the drug business, which he afterward carried on successfully on his own account in the Crescent City for many years. In March, 1862, young Harrison entered the Confederate army as a member of the famous Crescent Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers, and afterward served with the Twentieth Louisiana Infantry, a part of General Hardee's corps. For about nine months of the Doctor's three and a half years' service he was assistant to Medical Purveyor at Atlanta, Chattanooga, and other points. Dr. Harrison studied medicine in New Orleans, and in 1869 finished a course of lectures in the New Orleans School of Medicine, and took a diploma as Doctor of Pharmacy, although entitled to the degree of M. D. Being urged by his friends to enter regularly upon the practice of medicine, he attended two courses of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, where he graduated in March, 1882, and opened

cessful practice seven years. His professional work involved much driving in the country, and in winter he frequently traveled a hundred miles a day over the snow, with the temperature twenty to forty degrees below zero. The rigorous Minnesota climate was very trying on the health of his family as well as his own, and he resolved to seek a home in a less frigid and more sunny clime. Leaving there in November, 1888, he came with his family to Los Angeles, where they expect to reside permanently, as they are delighted with Southern California. Dr. Dodge has a cozy suite of office rooms at No. 220 South Main street, and is already enjoying a fine professional business. While he does a general practice, he has given special attention to diseases of women and children. He is a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, the California State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, also the State and other local societies in Minnesota, where he practiced for ten years prior to coming to California.

Dr. Dodge has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Rosa A. Simpson, a native of Yorkshire, England, whom he wedded in 1877. She died in July, 1883, leaving two children — William Dodge, Jr., born in June, 1878, and Laura L., born in November, 1880. In 1884 the Doctor was joined in marriage with Miss Lydia L. Smith, a Minnesota lady. One child is the fruit of this union — Alma, born in June, 1885.

Matthew Mark Kannon, M. D. Few men in the medical profession are so thoroughly equipped by educational training for the discharge of its duties as the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He was born in New York State in 1857, and was educated in McGill and Bishops universities, and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Canada, graduating at the latter in 1879. He then went to England and spent two years in the Royal College of Physicians, London, in which the famous Dr. Moral McKenzie and Sir Andrew Clark were professors. On his return to the United States in 1881, Dr. Kannon opened an office and commenced practice in the city of New York, afterward in Canada. Deciding to cross the continent, he came to Los Angeles in 1886, and has been carrying on an active and prosperous medical practice in the city ever since. In February, 1886, Dr. Kannon was appointed Assistant Health Officer, and spent six months in the city pest house, in charge of the small-pox patients during the prevalence of the disease that year. The first of January, 1888, he became physician to the Los Angeles Infirmary — Sisters' Hospital — which position he still fills very acceptably, besides attending to his fine private practice. He is examining physician for the Northern Legion of Honor, for the Young Men's Institute, and for the Catholic Benevolent Legion, and is a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society.

In October, 1844, Dr. Kannon married Miss Josephine Boyd Delano, a descendant of a very old New York family, who have lived for over a century in Troy, that State.

Charles Edgar Smith, M. D., is the son of an intelligent, well-to-do Vermont farmer, who, previous to the Doctor's birth, settled in Western New York, where the subject of this narrative was born in November, 1849. His parents removed to Coldwater, Michigan, when he was fifteen years of age. After attending the schools of the city he spent a year and a half in Lagrange Collegiate Institute at Ontario, Indiana. In the winter of 1869–70 he traveled through the Southern States; and, returning to Coldwater in the spring of 1870, he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. James M. Long, a man of mark and an old practitioner in the place. After a course of reading, Mr. Smith entered Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital Medical College, where he graduated in 1874. He at once commenced practice as a partner with his preceptor in Coldwater, continuing in this relation two years. Dr. Smith then went to Cleveland and became associated as assistant with Dr. N. Schneider, Professor of Surgery, in his *absent matter*. Dr. Schneider was surgeon

of the Lake Shore Railroad at the time of the famous Ashtabula disaster, and Dr. Smith being with him, had a memorable and valuable experience in the treatment of the many wounded in that historic event. After a year of association with Dr. Schneider in his extensive surgical practice, Dr. Smith returned to Coldwater, bearing with him a very flattering testimonial letter by Dr. Schneider, in which he speaks of his retiring associate in high complimentary terms, both as a physician and as a gentleman. Dr. Smith resumed practice in the city of his early adoption, in the latter part of 1877, and enjoyed a prosperous business there until the spring of 1883. In the latter year he came to the Pacific Coast, reaching Los Angeles in October, and there opening an office. At the termination of the first six months he had about all the professional work he could attend to. He also owns Sunny Side Driving Park, situated on Vermont avenue, eight miles from the city, containing 320 acres of fine land; on this the Doctor has had built a club-house and one of the best half-mile tracks in the State. He owns several fine horses, among which is Sultandin, a very promising four-year-old stallion, also a full brother and sister to Sultandin; these are by Sultan, the sire of Stamboul.

Dr. Smith has had a number of successful transactions in real-estate during the past two or three years, and now owns some valuable property in the immediate vicinity of the city. The Doctor is a gentleman of refined feelings and tastes, and one of those suave, courteous natures whom it is pleasant to meet and know. His parents both died before he attained to the years of man's estate.

Charles A. McDonell, M. D., proprietor of one of the finest drug stores in Southern California, came from Arizona, where he had been several years in business, to the "Angel City" in 1883, for a temporary stay and rest from overwork. Being pleased with the city and seeing a good opportunity to start a drug store, he opened his present store at 271 North Main street, that year, and has done a prosperous and profitable business ever since. His stock comprises everything in the way of pharmaceutical and toilet goods demanded by his large prescription and retail trade, which gives employment to two experienced pharmacists besides himself. Dr. McDonell was born in Cleveland, Ohio, thirty-five years ago his last birthday, and descends from Highland Scotch parentage. He studied medicine and graduated at Rush Medical College in 1875. After spending a year in Europe in the hospitals of Vienna, he located in Wisconsin, where he practiced his profession several years. He then moved to Globe, Arizona, purchased an interest in a drug store, and carried on the drug business and also practiced medicine. A year after settling there Dr. McDonell became interested in a copper mine and smelting works which he still retains. He owns a bearing vineyard of wine and table grapes five miles southeast of Los Angeles. A number of years ago the Doctor was joined in marriage with Miss Leavitt, a native of New Hampshire.

Andrew Francis Darling, M. D., was born in Carrollton, Kentucky, May 16, 1846. His father, Robert Darling, was a native of Scotland, and for many years a merchant of Carrollton. His mother, *nee* Mary E. Giltner, deceased, was a native of Carrollton and of Dutch descent. The Doctor was educated in the Carrollton Academy until the age of eighteen years when he began the study of medicine with Dr. Prentiss. He graduated as M. D. from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, in 1868, after taking two courses of lectures, he having also taken one course previously at the Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio. He then practiced at Circleville, Indiana, being associated with Dr. James Adrian until 1870 when he went to Vevay, Indiana, where he continued his practice until 1880. Since coming to Los Angeles he has made a specialty of the eye and ear, having attended, from 1877 to 1880, eye and ear infirmaries in New York City. During the years of 1878 and 1879 he was president of the Switzerland County Medical As-

sociation of Indiana. In 1885 he was made professor of ophthalmology and otology in the medical department of the University of Southern California and still occupies that chair. He is a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society and also of the State Medical Society of California.

Dr. Darling was married in 1870 at St. Paul, Minnesota, to Miss Amy Rhodes, a daughter of William Rhodes, of that city. They have four children: William R., Mary E., Ella E., and Andrew F., Jr.

David C. Barber, M. D., one of the rising young physicians of Southern California, was born in Indiana, but passed most of the years of his boyhood, youth and early manhood in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio. His literary and medical education was obtained in the Queen City and in New York. Graduating at the Miami Medical College in 1886, after four years of study in that institution, Dr. Barber found his health much broken from overwork; and on that account, soon after leaving college, came to California. He spent a few months traveling over the State, and being very strongly impressed with the beauties of the climate and country of Southern California, he settled in Los Angeles, opening an office for the practice of his profession on the corner of First and Louis streets, Boyle Heights, where he enjoys a fine practice. In the fall of 1886 he accepted the chair of pathology, histology and microscopy in the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California, which he still fills. He is an able instructor and one of the most popular professors in the faculty of that young growing institution. Dr. Barber is a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, of the Southern California District Medical Association, and the California State Medical Society. He is medical examiner for the Union Central Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, for this part of the Pacific Coast.

Dr. Barber was twenty-seven years of age his last birthday, and few young devotees to the healing art have as promising a future before them.

James Milton Downs, M. D. The medical fraternity has not, in the bounds of Los Angeles County, a more popular and successful member than is he whose name stands at the head of this sketch. He is a native of Knox County, Ohio, born September 3, 1856, and the son of Theopholus Downs, an iron manufacturer in his early life, but later a farmer. He moved from Ohio to Fulton County, Illinois, when the subject of this sketch was only a year old, and was a successful farmer there until his death, which occurred in 1871.

Dr. Downs received the ordinary common-school education in Fulton County, and in 1876 and 1877 attended Westfield College in Clark County. From 1877 to 1879 he was engaged in business. In 1880 he began the study of medicine at the State University of Iowa, graduating in 1882. He at once began the practice of medicine in Swedesburg, Iowa, and continued there until the fall of 1883, at which time he went to Hahnemann College and Hospital at Chicago, Illinois, where he graduated in February, 1884, with the degree of M. D.

On the 31st day of March, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Ida Shields, of Canton, Illinois. This lady is the daughter of James Shields, who was one of the pioneers of Canton, Illinois, and who died in Los Angeles, July 16, 1888. After his graduation at college in 1884, the Doctor moved his family to Canton, where he practiced his profession until November, 1886. Then he turned his face westward, and located at Compton, in the "county of the angels." Here he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice, and being yet a young man, bids fair to become one of the leading members of the medical profession. The citizens of Compton have honored him with a place in the city council. Socially he is an I. O. O. F., a member of the O. N. A. M., and of U. S. Grant Council, No. 7. His office is located on Main street, and suffering humanity will always find the Doctor ready and willing to administer the healing art, and in him they will find a friend, kind, sociable and obliging.

Dr. William Francis Edgar is a native of Kentucky. His ancestors on his mother's side were of English extraction. His father, William H., was a Virginian, but of Scotch-Irish parentage. The subject of this sketch when a small boy accompanied his family to Missouri, where he spent the greater part of his minority, when he returned to Kentucky and commenced the study of medicine under the late Prof. Samuel D. Gross, and after graduating in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville in 1848, he, on invitation of the Secretary of War, went to New York City, where he was examined for the position of Assistant Surgeon in the army, and was commissioned as such after passing a successful examination, March 2, 1849. He immediately reported for duty at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, from whence he accompanied a detachment of dragoons to Fort Leavenworth, where he was transferred to the Regiment of Mounted Rifles, then under orders for Oregon. The regiment in its march across the plains was never out of sight of emigrants to the newly discovered California gold fields (the rush was so great that year), until its route diverged from the California route, west of the Rocky Mountains. Two companies were detailed to build and garrison a military post at Fort Hall, on Lewis Fork of Columbia or Snake River; and to this command Assistant Surgeon Edgar was assigned. This post was in the heart of the country of the Shoshone or Snake Indians, and was intended to protect emigrants on the Oregon trail. But it was so difficult of access, and the winters were so severe—the themometer frequently falling to 28° and 30° below zero, causing a loss to the command that winter of over 1,000 head of oxen, mules and cavalry horses—that the post was abandoned the following spring by order of the War Department, and the command marched to Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia River, where they arrived in July, 1850. Their route was through the Cascade Mountains and near Mt. Hood. Dr. Edgar remained here a few months, and then was stationed at "The Dalles" until the following year. From thence the officers were ordered East on recruiting service, and from there to Texas. What remained of the regiment was transferred to the First Dragoons, with Major Philip Kearny in command, who had orders to organize an expedition by land to California, and also look after the Rogue River Indians *en route*, from whom bad reports had come through some of the old Oregon pioneers, such as Newton Craig, and the old bear-fighter, Colonel Joe Meek. The expedition marched from Vancouver in April and came in conflict with the Indians in June. Many Indians were killed, and of the command a number of horses and soldiers were wounded, and Captain Stuart was mortally wounded. Finally, after chasing the Indians from one stronghold to another, and being joined by some forty volunteers under General Joe Lane, an understanding was had with the chiefs, and peace established, and the command proceeded on its way to California. On the 4th of July, 1851, it camped near the foot of Mt. Shasta. Its provisions were reduced to hard-tack and a small quantity of salt pork. So the officers concluded to lunch that day on a big, fat rattlesnake that had been decapitated by the sabre of one of the Sergeants. Early in the afternoon Major Kearny had remarked that he had often been asked if he had ever eaten rattlesnake, and that the next time he was asked he wanted to be able to say that he had. So after some opposition from the cook, the snake was skinned and fried with pork, but there was more snake than pork left after lunch, one of the messmates remarking that the snake swelled so in one's mouth that it went further than they had supposed. Dr. Edgar says that it tastes very much like an eel. But a fine grizzly bear was killed and barbecued in the afternoon, which made a satisfactory banquet for the whole command.

On the 5th the march was resumed, and about the last of July the command reached Benicia, California, from whence it went and joined the force at Sonoma, where were stationed then, among others, Captain (afterward General) Joe Hooker; Major (afterward General) Philip



Very Respectfully
Wm. F. Edgar

Kearny; Lieutenant Derby (Squibob), author of "Phœnixiana," and other afterward famous men, together with two old Los Angeleños who still hold out, namely: Lieutenant, since General and Governor, George Stoneman and Dr. John S. Griffin. Later in the year (1851) Dr. Edgar was ordered to camp, since Fort Miller, on the headwaters of the San Joaquin River, where were stationed two companies of the Second United States Infantry. The post was afterward completed, and held in check all the Indian tribes between the Merced and Kern rivers. Next spring this command was sent up into the famous Yosemite Valley to punish the Indians there, who had massacred a party of miners. After pursuing them some time, amid many difficulties, a large number were made prisoners, and some of the guilty ones, after investigation, were shot. The old chief, who also expected to be shot, said through the interpreter: "Ah! You have me at last, and you may kill me, but my voice will ring through these mountains for a long time to come!" But on his promise to keep his people from committing any more murders, his life was spared. The troops returned to Fort Miller just in time to suppress a war between officious whites and the Indians of the Tulare country, growing out of the killing by Major Harney of John Savage, a pioneer trader and noted Indian controller. Another stirring event occurred some months later, to-wit, the killing of the noted bandit, Joaquin Murieta, and his companion, "Three-fingered Jack," by Captain Harry Love's California Rangers. Joaquin's head and Jack's head and three-fingered hand were severed from their bodies and put into a barley sack and brought on horseback by John Sylvester, one of the rangers, who swam King's River slough, to Dr. Edgar, surgeon at Fort Miller, to be preserved. As the facilities for embalming in those days and localities were somewhat limited, the heads and hand were put into a keg of whisky with arsenious acid—which was supposed to have been effectual, as it was understood that the specimens were subsequently exhibited in various parts of the State. During a considerable period after the execution of Murieta, the band of outlaws, of which he had been the leader, infested the country around Tulare Lake, ostensibly to catch "mustangs," or wild horses, but really to have a pretended occupation and a secure and unfrequented locality to retreat to after their forays as highwaymen. They erected high corrals with wings on either side like a partridge decoy pen, into which the mustangs were driven. Here they could be lassoed, and after a little handling they were disposed of for whatever could be obtained. In 1852 and 1853 the whole region referred to swarmed with mustangs, elk and antelope. Large bands of the latter were seen and hunted by Dr. Edgar and others on the plains where the city of Fresno now stands. Dr. Edgar relates the following amusing incident in this connection: A hunter who made his living by supplying the mining town of Millerton with elk and antelope meat, that being the most easily obtained meat in that part of the country, had a hunting-dress made of cotton cloth, painted in imitation of an antelope skin, which, with an antelope's head, made him look very like the real animal, and when he got among them he could slaughter them at his leisure. One day, the hunter having donned his rig, got near the herd of antelope; and a young man, lately arrived in the country, approached the same herd on horseback, from an opposite direction, and, drawing a revolver, was about to fire when the bogus antelope (hunter), fearing that he might be the victim of his own ruse, raised his hand and motioned the young man to desist, which he did for a moment, from astonishment, and then raised his revolver again. Just as he was about to fire the bogus antelope took off his head and waved it at the young man, who, seeing this, put spurs to his horse and fled for his life toward Millerton. When asked what was the matter, he excitedly replied: "Matter, well! I've just seed the d—est sight right out here on the plains that ever I seed before: why I come across a big band of antelopes right out yonder and I

drawed my pistol to fire into 'em, and just then a big old antelope raised his foreleg and shuck it at me. Then as I was about to take aim again, he pulled off his d—d old head and waved it at me, and that was enough for me!"

Dr. Edgar, after having been ordered to Fort Redding, in 1854, and then back, joined a company of the First Dragoons which marched to the Tejon Indian Reservation and later established Fort Tejon. Here the Doctor pitched his tent under an umbrageous old oak, one side of which had been hewed flat, and upon it was engraved: "I, John Beck, was killed here by a bear, October 17, 1837." Doubting that John carved his own epitaph, the matter was investigated. The Indians living near there, in the *Cañada de las Uvas*, said that the place was greatly infested with grizzlies, which came down from the mountains after acorns, and long before, a party of trappers passed there, and one of their number strayed off after bear, and wounding one under that identical tree, and supposing he had killed it, came too near it, when the brute caught and killed him, and his companions buried him there and cut the epitaph for him. It was while Dr. Edgar was camping in his tent under that tree, that one night (December 8, 1854,) he was called from a sick bed to go out in the mountains in a blinding snowstorm to assist a wounded man of the fort. The night was dark and the ground slippery, causing his horse to lose his footing, whereby the Doctor was seriously injured. At last the man was found; one of his legs had been broken, a stretcher was improvised, and two men and the Doctor carried him a couple of miles to an abandoned Indian hut, where his wound was dressed. The Doctor returned to the fort about day-light wet, cold and exhausted. About sunrise (December 9, 1854) he was stricken with paralysis of the entire left side. Some four months after, he was able to walk and speak; and with a servant to assist him, he was ordered East, on a three months' leave of absence. At the expiration of this, he reported for duty at Jefferson Barracks. From thence he was ordered (with the Second Cavalry) to Texas and then to Florida; and from there, with a lot of invalid soldiers, to New York Harbor. The next year, 1857, he returned to sea with recruits to the Pacific Coast and to Fort Miller again. From thence he went with troops to quiet Indian disturbances in Oregon. The force was under Captain (afterward General) Ord, whose name is not only famous in the history of his country as a soldier, but also in the history of Los Angeles as the author of the first authentic and important survey made in the city. After being stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco and Benicia awhile Dr. Edgar was ordered to join an expedition in 1858 that was to start from Los Angeles against the Mojave Indians on the Colorado River. This was the first time he saw Los Angeles, though he had lived within a hundred miles of it for a year, and in the State for several years. His first night here is still fresh in his memory. He slept in the old Bella Union Hotel, then a two-story adobe. The second story was crowded with lodgers. The partitions were thin; and a guest who had attended a "baile" (ball) in Sonora town that night, came home late, loaded up full with "aguardiente," and he went to bed with his boots on, and at once set up the most unearthly snoring that ever was heard, causing such dissatisfaction among the other lodgers that his door was bombarded by kicks and pounding which made him turn over with a snort and subside, thus giving the other lodgers a chance to sleep in peace. The expedition proceeded via Cajon Pass to the Colorado, where it found evidence of the destruction of a party of emigrants by the Indians, in the remains of burned wagons, etc. After punishing the Indians the expedition returned to the Cajon Pass. Subsequetly a much larger expedition was organized by the same and other officers, and marched by way of Yuma and up the Arizona side of the Colorado to the Mojave country. To this force the Indians surrendered and gave hostages, and a treaty of peace was made. Part of the command remained to garrison Fort Mojave, and the other

part returned to Los Angeles County and encamped near the present location of Compton. Dr. Edgar was ordered to San Diego, where he remained till November, 1861. He, with the balance of the regular troops on the coast, was then ordered East to take part in the war of the Rebellion. Dr. Edgar remained some time with the Army of the Potomac, and then was ordered (being promoted to Surgeon with the rank of Major) to Buell's army in Kentucky, where he soon was engaged in organizing a large general hospital in Louisville, which he had charge of until his assignment as Medical Director at Cairo, where, from want of rest and from the effect of the oppressive and uncongenial climate in summer, he had a partial relapse of the former paralysis, which, with other troubles, rendered him unfit for the field at the time, and he was ordered before a retiring board in Washington. On examination he was retired from *active* service. After recovering from the effects of a surgical operation, he was assigned to duty in the Medical Director's office in the Department of the East, and a part of the time he was a member of a board to organize the Signal Corps in Washington. At the close of the war he was assigned the duty of disposing of the effects of the general hospitals of that department, and closing them up. After this he was again ordered to the Pacific Coast, and was stationed at Drum Barracks, Los Angeles County, in 1866, where he remained three years. Finding his health giving way he was relieved from military duty one year, and he retired to his ranch at San Gorgonio, California, and while there Congress passed a law (January, 1870), which provided that officers retired from *active* service should be relieved from all duty. After remaining at his ranch a couple of years, and his health improving, he came to Los Angeles and practiced his profession nearly five years. In 1881 he sold a part of his ranch, and in 1886 sold the balance. This ranch was originally settled by the old pioneer and trapper, Pauline Weaver, about 1845. It was purchased by Dr. Edgar in 1859, and managed by his brother, F. M. Edgar, till his death in 1874. The Doctor has for several years made his home in Los Angeles, which he thinks, after all his travels and explorations, is the choice spot of the Pacific Coast. Dr. Edgar married Miss Kennefer in New York in 1865. They have no children. The Doctor is an accomplished physician, a thorough man of the world, a warm-hearted, genial friend, and is sincerely esteemed by all who know him intimately for his many aimable, sterling qualities.

Elbert N. Mathis, M. D., one of the prominent, rising physicians of Southern California, is a native of Illinois, born in Livingston County, October 5, 1856. He was educated in the State Normal University. For five years he followed the profession of teaching in the Prairie State, studying medicine during the latter part of that period, having previously spent a year in a drug store as a preliminary preparation for his chosen profession. On February 19, 1884, he graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, with a standing in his class that secured him the appointment of intern in Cook County Hospital, which position he filled for a year.

Having wisely decided that it is not good for man to fight the battles of life alone, Dr. Mathis was united in wedlock, December 5, 1879, with Miss Mary Blanche Howard, daughter of George A. Howard, formerly of Livingston County, Illinois, now of Los Angeles. On leaving the hospital Dr. Mathis opened an office for practice in Lake View, a suburb of Chicago, but finding the climate on the border of Lake Michigan too severe for the health of his family, he moved three months later to Streator, Illinois, where he enjoyed a lucrative practice during the two years following. Mrs. Mathis's friends being in California, and offering the Doctor special inducements to come to Los Angeles, he decided to immigrate to the Golden State, and reached here on the 30th of November, 1887. Five days later he opened his present office at No. 28 South Spring street. His cash receipts from his first month's

practice aggregated $76.75, and from that have steadily increased to nearly $400 cash a month. He has given special attention to the study of rheumatism and catarrhal affections, and has treated those diseases with marked success. He has also achieved a large practice in gynecology. The Doctor's father, Caleb Mathis, has resided on his farm in Livingston County, Illinois, from early pioneer days.

Melvin L. Moore, M. D., of the firm of Bicknell & Moore, offices northwest corner of Spring and First streets, one of the most prominent and prosperous medical firms in Southern California, was born in Lakeville, Indiana, thirty years ago last December, and is the son of Dr. Robert Moore, who has been one of the leading practitioners of medicine and surgery of Northern Indiana for thirty years. He graduated at Wooster Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, and is now sixty years of age. The subject of this sketch took a four years' literary course in Valparaiso College, after which he entered upon the study of medicine and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1882, and two years later from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. The first year at the latter institution was spent in a didactic course and clinical lectures, and the second year in regular work. Dr. Moore located and began practice in South Bend, Indiana. From exposure in professional work during the winter of 1884–'85 he took a severe cold and was threatened with symptoms of consumption, which caused him to seek a change of climate; and he spent the following summer on the Pacific Coast in Pasadena. He returned East in the fall very much improved in health, and in May, 1886, came to Los Angeles with a view of settling permanently. Forming a copartnership with Dr. F. T. Bicknell, one of the oldest practitioners and most successful physicians of the city, the firm has from the first enjoyed an extensive medical practice, and now does a business among the largest in the State. Although he does a general practice Dr. Moore gives special attention to diseases of the throat and lungs, taking charge of that part of the firm's business. He is a member of both the Los Angeles County and the Southern California District Medical societies.

In 1880, in South Bend, Dr. Moore was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Holler, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Hon. Christian Holler, a prominent politician of the Hoosier State, and several times a member of the Legislature. Dr. Moore and wife have two children: Clarence, seven years old, and Lillian, three years of age.

West Hughes, M. D. Probably no physician on the Pacific Coast has enjoyed a more thorough educational training for the profession than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Born in Arkansas thirty-one years ago, he left his native State at sixteen years of age, and entering the University of Virginia, graduated with the degree of M. A. in 1879. He soon afterward went to Europe, and while there commenced the study of medicine, spending three years on that side of the Atlantic, pursuing his studies in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and other cities. On returning to the United States he studied a year in the medical department of Harvard University, then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City where he graduated as M. D. in the spring of 1885. He then served a year and a half on the surgical staff of the New York Hospital—the oldest in America, having been founded by King George III. in 1771. In the further pursuance of his desire to master his profession, Dr. Hughes spent nearly a year in clinical work in a special hospital for diseases of the throat and nose, and in the Eye and Ear Infirmary on diseases of those organs. Thus completing a long period of studies preparatory for his professional life-work, Dr. Hughes started, January 1, 1888, for the golden land of the Occident via the Isthmus of Panama, and reached Los Angeles in February following. After having charge of the small-pox cases at San Fernando for six weeks, he opened an office at No. 75 North Spring street, and is rapidly

gaining a fine paying business. While his practice is of a general character, the Doctor gives special attention to the treatment of diseases of the throat, nose, and to surgery.

Dr. Hughes is a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society. Possessing an active nervous temperament, and belonging to the progressive school of thought and action, he is one of those men who will find "room at the top."

Hubbert Nadeau, M. D., was born in 1841 in Marieville, near Montreal, Canada. He was given a scientific education at St. Hyacinth's College, Canada, and in 1862, at the age of twenty-one, he graduated as M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Montreal. He then practiced at St. Aimer, Canada, until 1866, when he went to Kankakee, Illinois, and continued the practice of his profession until 1874. While residing there he served two terms of two years each as one of the councilmen of that city. On leaving Kankakee, in 1874, he traveled in the United States and Canada until the spring of 1876, when he located at Los Angeles, where he has since practiced, and where for ten years he has been physician in charge of the French Hospital. In 1879 he was elected coroner of Los Angeles County, which office he held by re-election up to 1884. In 1885 he was made professor and chief of dispensary clinics of the medical department of the University of Southern California at Los Angeles, and now holds that position. During the year 1883 he was president of the Los Angeles County Medical Association. He is a Freemason and member of Kankakee Lodge, No. 389, F. & A. M.; Kankakee Chapter, No. 78, R. A. M., and Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 52, K. T., all at Kankakee, Illinois. He is also a member of the Oriental Consistory, S. P. R., Chicago, Illinois.

The Doctor is unmarried. His father, John B. Nadeau, was of French origin and a well-to-do farmer and prominent man near Marieville, Canada.

Elisha T. Shoemaker, M. D., was born at Kittanning, Pennsylvania, in 1850, where he was reared a farmer. His father, Jesse Shoemaker, was a farmer and of German descent. He died when the Doctor was about three years of age. His mother, *nee* Susannah Brubaker, was also of German ancestry, and died about 1873. Both were Dunkards and were strong adherents to that faith. The Doctor completed his literary education at Mount Union University, near Alliance, Ohio. In 1874 he began the study of medicine at Oakland, Pennsylvania, with Dr. P. W. Shoemaker. After taking two courses of lectures he graduated as M. D. from the medical department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, with the class of 1877. He then practiced at Clarion, Pennsylvania, until 1879 when he went to Silver Cliff, Colorado, and continued his practice until 1882. In that year he came to Los Angeles and has built up an extensive practice. He is a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, and while in Colorado was a member of the Medical Society of that State. He also served as physician of Custer County, Colorado, in charge of the County Hospital two years.

March 21, 1881, he was married, at Silver Creek, Colorado, to Miss Mary E. Rivers, an accomplished teacher in vocal and instrumental music. At one time she was the organist in the Baptist Church at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She is now preparing herself for the practice of medicine, and is in attendance, in the junior year, at the medical department of the University of Southern California, and anticipates graduating as M. D. with the class of 1889, They have two children: Gracie E. and Jesse R. The Doctor is a member of East Side Lodge, No. 325, I. O. O. F., of East Los Angeles.

Jasper M. Harris, M. D., whose office and drug store are at No. 350 East First street, Boyle Heights, is a Kentuckian by nativity, born in Monticello in 1854. He studied medicine and graduated at the Medical University of Louisville, Kentucky, an M. D., in 1881. Opening an office in Liberty, Kentucky, he continued there in practice until 1882, when he

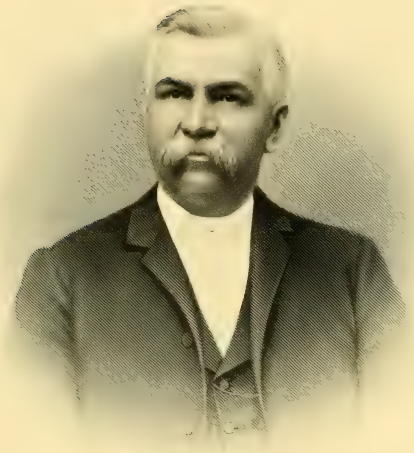
moved to Greenville, Texas, a place of about 7,000 population, and one of the most important railroad centers in the Lone Star State. During his residence in that city Dr. Harris did a prosperous and lucrative professional business; and while there, on July 14, 1886, he was united in marriage with Miss Mamie Upthegrove, daughter of Daniel Upthegrove, a prominent lawyer of Texas, and a Colonel in the Confederate army during the civil war.

In November, 1887, the Doctor and his wife moved to Los Angeles, and the following month he purchased a lot with fifty feet frontage on East First street, and erected a block containing three stores, one of which he occupies for his drug store and office. The store is stocked with a general line of drugs, chemicals and toilet goods for the retail trade. The business is in charge of a graduated pharmacist of ten years' experience, and the pharmaceutical is an important feature of it. Dr. Harris is enjoying a fine growing practice, and is much in love with the country and climate of Southern California.

J. Kingsley Carson, M. D. A worthy member of the medical profession of Los Angeles, and of whom it is fitting that mention should be made in this work, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of Illinois, born in the city of Jacksonville, March 18, 1853. During his early childhood, his father, who was a carpenter and builder by occupation, died. His mother afterward moved to the city of St. Louis, and there the boy was educated and commenced his medical course of reading, which he completed near Springfield, Missouri, and graduated at the Missouri Medical College in 1883. He then started to practice in Hartville, Wright County, that State. From there he moved to Mountain Grove, the same county, where he did a good professional business till he came to California in 1887. Dr. Carson married Miss Thula Wilson in Missouri, of which State she is a native. The delicacy of her health was largely the cause of their immigrating to this coast. After spending several months traveling in Southern California, seeking a desirable location, they selected East Los Angeles, and have since resided there; and the Doctor has already obtained a prosperous practice. Although while in college he took a special course in gynecology, he does not confine himself to that or any other specialty in his professional work.

Dr. Carson is a member of both the Los Angeles County Medical Society and the Southern California District Medical Society. He owns several pieces of real estate in Los Angeles and vicinity, and in San Bernardino.

Edward C. Manning, M. D., one of the most active and prominent practitioners in the homeopathic school of medicine in Southern California, is the son of Rev. William R. Manning, a Baptist clergyman, and was born in Wisconsin in 1851. His father was a pioneer missionary in the Northwest before that State was organized, and when it was chiefly inhabited by wild animals and wild Indians, Milwaukee being then but a mere village. He preached and taught school in Winnebago County, often traveling twenty miles to fill his appointment on Sunday. His faithful, fearless wife reared their family where Indians were among their nearest neighbors and most frequent visitors, Mrs. Manning being much of the time alone with her children through the day and far into the night. She and her husband were natives of Vermont, and were possessed of that physical and moral courage born of the rugged Green Mountain State. Like most of the preachers of that day, his father was poor, and Dr. Manning started out to earn his own living at twelve years of age, first securing employment on a farm. From the age of fifteen to eighteen he worked in a sash and door factory, and not only provided for himself, but contributed largely toward the support of the family during those years. He received his primary education through the kind instruction of an elder brother, and after graduating from the High School, taught for some time. He was also employed a number of years in an organ manufactory as tuner of instruments, studying medicine mean-



Fe. D. Wisl.

time. He attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, but before finishing his course was obliged to commence practice, locating in Vernon County, Wisconsin, where he often drove ten miles or more into the country and back, over a rough road, when the temperature was thirty to forty degrees below zero. After four years of practice there, he completed his course in Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1882. He then came to Los Angeles, and since that time has been in active practice here, and now has all the business he can attend to. He has attained large practice in obstetrics, being remarkably successful in this branch of his profession.

In his twenty-second year Dr. Manning was united in marriage with Miss Emma Terry, a native of Long Island, New York. They have two sons: Merle and William. Dr. Manning traces his ancestry back on his father's side to William Manning, who came from England and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1634. Dr. Manning is a member of the Los Angeles County Homeopathic Medical Society.

Kenneth D. Wise, M. D., one of the most eminent surgeons and successful physicians on the Pacific Coast, was born in Kentucky in 1836, and was reared from early childhood in Southern Indiana, where his father, Louis Wise, also a native of the Blue Grass State, married and passed most of his subsequent life, and where he died at little past forty years of age, the father of eleven children. His wife, the Doctor's mother, was formerly Miss Deborah, the daughter of a prominent clergyman of Southern Indiana, who began the ministry at eighteen years of age and preached till he was ninety-six years old.

The subject of this memoir was thrown on his own resources at ten years of age, since which time he has never received a dollar his own hands or brain have not earned. The orphan lad, though without money or education, was endowed with the elements of which the world's successful men are made, among them a laudable ambition, industry, and an indomitable will which recognized no such word as defeat. Having procured employment on a farm, young Wise utilized every spare hour in reading and study. When not at work books were his constant companions. Eleven, twelve, and not infrequently two o'clock found him "burning the midnight oil," pouring over their pages. In his efforts to gain an education he was materially aided by the advice and assistance of Harrison Jones, a cousin, and a self-educated man of superior attainments and intelligence. By the time he had reached his fourteenth birthday Master Wise had chosen his future vocation and marked out his course, and from that day forward no obstacle, and they were many and serious, was sufficient to change his determination or thwart his purpose. Whatever intervened between him and his ideal was either brushed aside or surmounted by his iron will and indefatigable industry. While plowing in the field he had often observed, with boyish admiration, a neighboring physician drive by, and resolved that some time he would graduate at the same college, and become a doctor. At fourteen years of age he was receiving $12.50 per month, and began to buy and study books on anatomy, physiology and other branches pertaining to the science of medicine, and he has been a close student of his profession ever since. In 1860 he attended a course of lectures in Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and was licensed to practice.

Upon the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, he raised a company of volunteers and entered the Union army as First Lieutenant of Company A, Ninety-first Indiana Infantry. After recruiting the company, he having no knowledge of military tactics, induced a friend better posted than himself to take the captaincy. In March, 1863, Lieutenant Wise was promoted to Captain, and at Kenesaw Mountain, he resigned to finish his medical education so as to enter the medical department of the army. March 5, 1864, having obtained his medical diploma, he re-entered the service as acting assistant surgeon. He had passed the required exami-

nation for a surgeon in the regular army; but as the war was evidently drawing to a close, he decided not to accept a commission for that position. In April, 1864, he established the first hospital for colored troops at Knoxville, Tennessee, under Medical Director Curtiss. After putting it in nice running order he was ordered to establish a hospital at Greenville, Tennessee, the latter part of the same month. In the early part of June following he was ordered, in company with Dr. Kitchen, to establish a field hospital for white men at Knoxville, Tennessee, with 1,500 beds, it being the largest hospital ever established in that part of the country. Soon after Lee's surrender Dr. Wise resigned and returned home.

After traveling extensively through the South he opened an office for the practice of his profession in San Antonio, Texas. At the end of a year he moved to Monterey, Mexico, and remained there until 1872, when he came to Los Angeles, and has ever since carried on a large and lucrative professional business, except one year, 1881, which he spent in Europe, for the prosecution of his medical studies, thus completing in 1881 the course he had mapped out when a lad of fourteen, plowing in the field. He had graduated from the same medical college in America, and the same one in Europe, as the physician previously mentioned in this sketch, who was the unconscious source of the youthful plow boy's inspiration. The resolution heroically made thirty years before had been faithfully carried out with unwavering fidelity, and the goal reached, though the road had been a long one and beset with many difficulties. By this dauntless perseverance and concentration of effort to master his profession Dr. Wise has not only risen to the front rank as surgeon of this coast, but he has achieved an ample fortune solely from his professional labors. The example and success of this poor, illiterate orphan boy is well worthy the emulation of the youths of to-day, none of whom have greater obstacles to surmount.

Dr. Wise has been twice married. His first wife was formerly Miss Stoney, of San Antonio, Texas, who bore him one child, Miss Alice Wise, now a young lady. His present wife is the daughter of H. E. Makinney, a self-made man and a prominent lawyer of Santa Cruz County, California, and many years clerk and treasurer, successively, of that county. Kenneth D. Wise, Jr., five years of age, is the only child born of this marriage.

M. Dorothea Lummis, M. D., is a native of Ohio, born in the old city of Chillicothe, November 9, 1858, her parents being Josiah H. and Sarah (Swift) Rhodes. At sixteen years of age she became a B. A. of Portsmouth Female College, afterward taking a two years' course at Madame Emma Seiler's famous Conservatory in Philadelphia. In 1884 she graduated at the Boston University School of Medicine with the degree of M. D., and the following fall, resigning her position as resident physician of the Boston Conservatory of Music, removed to Los Angeles, where she opened an office and has practiced her profession ever since with flattering success.

In 1880 Miss Rhodes was married to Charles F. Lummis, a journalist, and for several years city editor of the Los Angeles *Times*. Dr. Lummis is president of the Los Angeles County Homeopathic Medical Society, to which position she was elected at the last annual election of the society. She is prominently identified with various charitable organizations, and was chiefly instrumental in reviving the Humane Society of Los Angeles, for the prevention of cruelty to animals; and in organizing the Humane Society of Los Angeles County, for the prevention of cruelty to children, which was effected January 13, 1886. Through the Doctor's zealous personal interest and labor in this most worthy cause, great good has been accomplished in both departments of this humane and benevolent work, producing radical reforms in the treatment of children, and of domestic animals, especially horses in the street-car service and elsewhere. She is secretary of the Los Angeles Humane Society.

Dr. Lummis is a lady of cultivated literary

tastes, and besides being the dramatic critic of the Los Angeles *Times* for the past year or two, has been a frequent contributor to the columns of the current press.

Elizabeth A. Follansbee, M. D., was born in the State of Maine, and, when four years of age, moved with her parents to Brooklyn, New York. At the age of nine years she went to Europe and spent two years in the schools of France. After a year passed at home she returned and attended school in the city of Paris four years. Her father, Captain Alonzo Follansbee, having died, her mother removed to Boston, and there Miss Follansbee's literary education was completed under private tutors. Entering the educational field as a teacher, she was preceptress in the Green Mountain Institute for some time; then accepted the position of instructor in Hillsdale Seminary at Mount Clair, New Jersey. In her ardent zeal and close application to school-room work she overtaxed her somewhat delicate physical powers, so impairing her health that she resigned her position in 1873 and came to California. After stopping for a time in San Francisco, she went to Napa City, and again engaged in teaching, and also began the study of medicine.

In 1875 Miss Follansbee entered the medical department of the University of California to attend her first course of lectures, she and Mrs. Dr. Wanzer, of San Francisco, being the first ladies to enter that institution after it had opened its doors to women. At the close of that term Miss Follansbee went East and entered the College of Medicine and Surgery in the University of Michigan. After attending the full term, on the eve of examination, she received a telegram from Boston tendering to her the position of intern in the Hospital for Women and Children in that city, if she could come at once. She accepted, and filled the place with fidelity and ability until, wishing to further pursue her medical studies, she left to take a course in the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where she graduated with high honors in 1877, having won the $50 prize for best essay of her graduating class, her subject being, "Review of Medical Progress." The award was made by the faculty at the recommendation of Prof. Henry Hartshorn, of the University of Pennsylvania, sitting as critic. Having supplemented her regular course with a special course on pathological anatomy, and an extra course of lectures in the Pennsylvania Hospital, Dr. Follansbee returned to the Pacific Coast and opened an office in San Francisco. She soon obtained a fine practice, and being elected physician to the Pacific Dispensary Hospital for women and children, assumed its duties in addition to her private practice. This double labor proved too great for her powers of endurance and she was prostrated with a severe attack of pneumonia, which compelled her to resign her connection with the hospital, much to the expressed regret of the medical board.

Being advised to seek a milder climate than that of the Pacific metropolis, she spent a few months in Napa, but, finding that climate also too harsh for her delicate organism, she came, in February, 1883, to Los Angeles. As her returning health permitted she resumed the practice of medicine, and has for years enjoyed a large and prosperous business, confining her practice almost exclusively to her own sex and to children.

Dr. Follansbee occupies a high rank in her profession, and is an honored member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, and the California State Medical Society. She has been from the opening of that growing and prosperous institution, and is now, professor of diseases of children in the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California. She is thoroughly in love with her profession, and is an enthusiastic student and energetic practitioner. Thoroughness being a ruling trait in her character, she enters upon her undertakings with a zeal and will which insure success. Numerous flattering testimonials from high educational authorities evidence her superiority as a teacher. Dr. Follansbee is a fine French scholar, a lady of broad culture and æsthetic refinement, whom to know is to esteem and admire.

B. Homer Fairchild, M. D., is a native of New York, born in 1828. His father, John H. Fairchild, was a native of Canada, where he married Miss Elizabeth Hager. He was a civil engineer by profession. In his youth the subject of this sketch accompanied his parents to Michigan and located in Detroit, where he was reared and educated, and entered upon the study of medicine. In 1855 his failing health compelled an abandonment of his medical studies, and he sought a restoration of health in California. Upon his arrival in the State, he joined his brother, John B. Fairchild, and for several years was engaged in stock-raising and dealing in live-stock, in Los Angeles County, and also driving herds of cattle from that county, which they sold in the mining counties of the North. Upon Dr. Fairchild's return to Michigan he resumed his medical studies. Early in 1864 he entered the United States Naval service, and was assigned to duty in the Mississippi squadron as surgeon's steward in charge of the United States steamer Undine, he having full charge of the Undine from the time she was put in commission till she was captured and sunk by the rebels. He then resigned and completed his medical studies in the medical department of the University of Michigan, after which he entered upon the practice of his profession. He was also engaged in agricultural pursuits and other enterprises in Michigan until 1880. In that year he returned to Los Angeles County and took up his residence in Pomona, and engaged in the practice of medicine until 1886. He then purchased a tract of wild and uncultivated land located north of Claremont, now "Fairview Ranch." The Doctor's lands are well adapted to fruit culture, with plenty of water for irrigation from the San Antonio Cañon. He was at one time one of the largest honey producers in Los Angeles County. One of the most noticeable features of his improvements while clearing his land is the miles of massive stone division walls which he is erecting. These walls, the stone for which is obtained in clearing the land, are four feet at the base and five feet in height, and of symmetrical proportions and finish. "Fairview Hall" is an ideal Southern ranch residence. It commands a magnificent view of the San José Valley, and with its beautiful stream of water it affords a desirable home. The substantial farm buildings display his creditable enterprise. The Doctor has other landed property and business interests, among which is a marble quarry in San Bernardino County, that he is developing. He is also the owner of business and residence property in Pomona. Dr. Fairchild has for many years been closely identified with the interests and development of Pomona and the San José Valley, and is well and favorably known in the community. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Master Mason and a Knight Templar. In political matters he is a Republican.

In 1876 Dr. Fairchild was united in marriage with Mrs. Sarah A. (Stowell) Aspinall, of Detroit, Michigan, who has more than a local reputation for her lavish hospitality to all callers at "Fairview Hall."

John T. Stewart, M. D., is ranked among the representative professional men of Southern California. He is a native of Harrison County, Kentucky, dating his birth in 1850. His father, William H. Stewart, was a native of Indiana, who, in his young manhood, located in the county of Harrison, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. The Doctor's mother was *nee* Elizabeth A. Webb, a native of Virginia. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, receiving the advantages of an academical education until eighteen years of age. He then commenced his medical studies under a prominent physician of Harrison County, and in 1870 entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery. After graduating at that institution, in 1873, he entered upon a course of studies and lectures at the Jefferson College, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and later, in 1878–'79, engaged upon a special course of study in surgery at the Bellevue Hospital in New

York. The Doctor spent many years in the study of his chosen profession, in the best schools in the United States, after which he returned to Harrison County and engaged in the active practice of his profession, which he successfully conducted until 1887. In that year Dr. Stewart came to California and soon after his arrival located at Monrovia, Los Angeles County. He was one of the first physicians who commenced practice in that city, and his skill and talents soon secured him a large and lucrative practice and gained him the respect and esteem of the community. Dr. Stewart takes a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of Monrovia. He is a member of the board of health of that city and also a member of the board of trustees. In political matters he is Democratic. He is a member of Mullen Lodge, F. & A. M., of Berry, Kentucky; and also of the Monrovia Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society and also of several local societies.

In 1881 Dr. Stewart was united in marriage with Miss Sue Martin, a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Stewart's parents are Mortimer D. and Zerilda (Sellars) Martin, natives of Kentucky. Dr. and Mrs. Stewart have one child: Charles Mortimer.

Dr. Thomas Rigg, Pasadena, was born in 1814, in England, and his early life was spent in a chemical laboratory. In 1840 he came to Philadelphia and engaged in chemical and dyeing business, and in the meantime studied medicine. In 1853 he moved to Johnson County, Iowa, and there engaged in farming and the practice of medicine. In 1882 the Doctor came to California and settled in Pasadena, since which time he has led a quiet and retired life. Being a lover of scientific pursuits, he has a high order of pleasure which he would not exchange for any other. There is no field of mental activity so vast and so varied as that of nature, and happy is he who has inherited a disposition so normal and a capacity so great as to take his supreme delight in rambling through it.

Dr. Rigg has kept a correct account of the temperature and rainfall in his locality for several years. The tables he has thus compiled are reliable and have been extensively published. Below is his report for 1888:

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	Mean
January	39.2	57.3	40.8	57.0	45.1	47.2
February	44.2	62.5	46.0	62.3	50.2	52.1
March	44.6	62.3	43.6	62.0	51.2	52.2
April	51.3	73.9	58.5	72.1	58.0	61.7
May	51.1	70.6	55.8	69.8	55.8	59.2
June	55.0	70.4	63.0	78.7	61.9	66.4
July	57.7	87.7	67.1	85.8	66.2	71.3
August	57.4	89.1	65.4	87.4	66.6	71.5
September	61.2	89.9	69.7	88.3	68.1	73.5
October	54.0	78.2	59.7	77.4	60.6	64.6
November	48.8	68.7	53.1	68.5	54.4	58.6
December	45.9	64.8	49.0	64.5	52.0	54.4
Mean of year	50.8	73.8	52.4	72.8	57.5	61.1

HUMIDITY.

	7 a. m.	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	Mean
January	74.9	49.6	73.5	66.0
February	78.3	55.5	77.5	70.5
March	75.8	61.1	83.5	73.5
April	73.3	52.7	76.4	67.5
May	81.2	54.9	81.8	72.6
June	71.6	46.8	74.3	64.2
July	67.4	39.5	71.5	59.5
August	70.9	38.3	72.8	60.7
September	67.6	40.3	74.4	60.3
October	74.1	48.0	79.0	67.1
November	73.4	52.9	79.3	68.5
December	76.2	51.6	75.4	66.4
Mean of year	73.7	49.3	76.4	66.4

RAINFALL IN INCHES.

January	7.62	July	.00
February	1.54	August	.00
March	5.13	September	.00
April	.21	October	.09
May	.03	November	5.81
June	.00	December	6.93
Total			27.36

H. G. Cates, M. D., of Santa Monica, was born in Vassalboro, Maine, in May, 1863, and is the son of Dr. C. B. Cates, who was for many years a practicing physician, and who died in Santa Monica about one year ago. The subject of this biographical notice was educated at Colby University in Waterville, Maine, where he gradutated in the year 1883, being the youngest member of the class, and received the degree of A. B. After finishing his literary education he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and, as a student of medicine, entered the hospital college. At this college he graduated in 1887. After attending the lectures there he

came to California and began practicing the "healing art" in the "city by the sea" and the country surrounding. It has taken but a short time to show the people that he possesses both knowledge and skill as a physician and surgeon. As an enterprising business man he is ranked among the first. The "Cates's Block" in Santa Monica, at the corner of Third street and Utah avenue, is a credit to the city, and stands as a monument to its enterprising and public-spirited builder. The structure is a fine brick building 50 x 68 feet, and two stories high. Two large commodious store rooms are in the first story, and the second is nicely finished up for offices, in one of which the Doctor may be found when not professionally engaged.

Mrs. Cates was formerly Miss Ella Van Every. Their residence is on the corner of Fourth street and Arizona avenue. Dr. Cates is yet a very young man, and has before him the possibilities of a very useful life. As a citizen he stands well in the community, and as a physician, has abilities which are recognized by all.

Dr. Carroll Kendrick, M. A., was born December 29, 1815, on Bigby Creek, eighteen miles from Columbia, Tennessee. When he was about four years old his parents moved from Tennessee to Lauderdale County, Alabama, where he grew to manhood. His parents were honest, intelligent and industrious, and his mother was especially pious. In the family there were nine girls and four boys. His brother, Allen Kendrick, was a brilliant and able preacher of the gospel, and died in Tennessee in 1859. Carroll Kendrick was early and deeply impressed that he ought to become a Christian. After reading the Scriptures for several years, he was convinced of what he should do to be saved, and he met his brother, then an active evangelist, forty miles away, and was by him immersed "for the remission of sins." Having become a Christian, he felt it to be his duty to preach. At this time he had the care of his mother and four sisters; and no schools, no church-meetings, no papers, and no books except the Bible. Almost two years passed in this way; then he went alone about 120 miles, and among strangers, except his sister and her husband, he made the experiment, speaking several times. In the meantime he had moved his mother and sisters to West Tennessee, and with his brother secured a home. Strong in faith and full of zeal, he, with W. H. Rutherford, spent some four months in going over West Tennessee, preaching in private houses, school-houses, etc., to many or to few—generally to few—with no assurance of support from any man, but they had good meetings, and brought many within the fold. One year he spent near Mooresville, Alabama, and went eight miles to recite his Latin and Greek. In the summer of 1836 he went alone, on horseback, about 300 miles, to attend the first State meeting he had ever heard of. It was at Harrodsburg, Kentucky. At that time he was encouraged to enter Bacon College, situated there, and borrowed the money to pay his tuition and board. While at college he preached at Danville, Perryville, Lawrenceburg and other places, receiving enough to pay his indebtedness.

Dr. Kendrick was married October 15, 1840, to Mary Wade Forbes. Soon after leaving college he showed great ability in a debate at Stanford, Kentucky, with Rev. N. L. Rice, a talented pedobaptist minister. The years 1845–'46 he spent with the First Church in Louisville, and while in that place he founded Second Church, on Hancock street, and edited and published the *Christian Journal*. From there he moved to Harrodsburg, and published the *Ecclesiastical Reform*. In 1851 he moved to Texas, where he spent nearly twenty-seven years. In the meantime the honorary degree of M. A. had been conferred upon him by Franklin College, and he held also his medical diploma. At that time money was scarce in Texas, and he was compelled to practice medicine for a living. In 1877 he came to Oakland, California, for the benefit of his own health as well as that of his wife. After living in Oakland three years, in 1880 he moved to Downey, Los Angeles County. In 1883 Mrs. Kendrick died, her nine

children all being present at the time of her death.

The subject of this sketch has been practically a missionary man, and has given nearly fifty-two years to the work. Physically, he knows not what fear for personal safety is. Morally, he is a hero. His success in money-making shows what he might have done in this line if he had given attention to it.

Dr. J. Carroll Kendrick, his son, now a practicing physician and surgeon in Downey, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1845. His literary education was received at Lexington, and his professional and medical education at Cincinnati and the medical department of the University of Louisville, graduating at the former institution in 1871. He practiced first in Texas, then in Chicago, after which he came to California. He continued his practice four years in Oakland, and in 1882 came to Downey, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. A brother of his, Joseph Judson Kendrick, M. D., was professor in the California Medical College at Oakland for a number of years, and died while in his prime, a physician in Denver, Colorado.

Dr. J. Carroll Kendrick was married in 1878 to Miss Josie Ford, the daughter of Judge Spencer Ford, of Texas. They have an interesting family of five children: Josie, Albert Carroll and Pattie Leigh (twins), Julien Carroll, Jr., and Benjamin Carroll, Jr. The Doctor lives in his pleasant home at No. 1001 College avenue, Downey, where, surrounded by his family and friends, he extracts, perhaps, as much of life's true pleasures as any man living.

Dr. Edwin Lovelle Burdick, General Superintendent and Resident Physician of the Los Angeles County Home, is a native of Cortland County, New York. His father, V. M. Burdick, was a farmer, and moved to Illinois when the Doctor was only five years old, and engaged in farming near Elgin. The subject of this sketch received his literary education at Albion, Wisconsin. His professional education was received at Rush Medical College in Chicago, College of Physicians and Surgeons in Kansas City, and also at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue College in New York City. After completing his education he practiced four years at Valley Falls, Kansas, and in 1875 came to California for his health. Here he remained four years and then went to Arizona and was appointed county physician, which position he held eight years. While there the Doctor served as county treasurer for Mohave County one term, and was member of the Territorial Council one term.

In the year 1872, while in Wisconsin, he married Miss Mary L. Potter, of Janesville, that State. In 1887 the Doctor located in Los Angeles County. He is the owner of valuable property in different parts of the county, but at present his time and attention are devoted to his duties in the office at the Los Angeles County Home. The grounds of this institution contain 120 acres, and the buildings accommodate about 250 persons. The grounds are under the management of a steward, and the inmates who are able to, work. In the near future a new house will be erected, at a cost of $8,000, as a residence for the superintendent and his family.

Dr. A. McFarland, physician and surgeon at Compton, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1846, and is the son of Andrew McFarland, who was a surgeon in the British army, and a graduate of Edinburgh, Scotland. At the age of six years he was sent north on a whaling expedition and was out four and a half years. Within that period his father had come to America and was demonstrator of anatomy in Jefferson College, Philadelphia. He sent back to Ireland for his son, who, in 1857, joined the father in the new world, and entered school at Burlington, New Jersey. In 1861 he entered the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, under General Palmer, and was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, serving until the close of the war. He then went to Italy and served in the Papal army for seventeen months. While there he was Captain and commanded 100 men from the

base of the Pyrences. During 1869 and 1870 he was connected with the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. Here, also, he received his literary education, at the Illinois Soldiers' College. In 1872 he graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, after which he began the practice of medicine at Rockport, the same State. At the latter place he was appointed by the Government to take charge of three tribes of Indians in Kansas. From there, in 1874, he came to Compton, California, and established himself in his profession, working up an immense practice. In 1884 he was coroner of Los Angeles County; was also professor in the Los Angeles Medical College, having charge of the department treating of diseases of the mind and nervous system.

Dr. McFarland was married October 19, 1872, to Miss Abbie Ballard, of Pittsfield, Illinois. Her father, John Ballard, was a minister in the Presbyterian Church. Socially, the Doctor is a Mason in the thirty-second degree, and a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., and G. A. R.

Dr. I. D. Stockton, a physician and surgeon of fifty years' practice, is located in Compton, where he will spend the evening of life in the most healthful atmosphere, and the county where Nature has done her best to make her creatures happy.

The Doctor is a native of Illinois, born October 16, 1815. His father's name was Robert and his mother's Phœbe (Whiteside) Stockton, both being natives of Kentucky, his father of English and his mother of Irish origin. Mrs. Stockton was a cousin of the celebrated General Whitesides. Her mother was of Scotch parentage. The Doctor's grandfather was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, and the famous "Stockton's Valley" was named in honor of him. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of his native county and Shuntliff College in Illinois. Then he went to the Physiomedical and Sanitarian College at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating at that institution in 1838. He practiced two years in Southern Illinois under Dr. Pope, and at the expiration of that time he continued practicing alone, remaining in that part of Illinois for eight years. Leaving there he went to Kansas, where he devoted two years to the practice of his profession, but prior one year in Texas. Then turning his face toward the sunset, he came to California, where he remained for a period of fifteen years, was in Washington Territory one year, and lastly came to Compton. During all this time he was actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession.

Dr. Stockton was married in 1840 to Louisa Spiller, a native of Tennessee. Of this union nineteen children were born, and fifteen are still living. The wife and mother departed this life at Florence in 1883.

Politically the Doctor is a member of the Republican party. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, at the age of sixteen years. Socially he affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, and religiously, with the Christian Church, being an active and consistent member of the same. He was at one time secretary of the Bible Society. He is a worthy and honored citizen, respected and esteemed by all who know him.

R. A. Brunson, M. D., was born in Tennessee, January 31, 1821, a son of Dr. Robert Brunson, who was for many years a well-known physician in that State. The latter was the oldest of four sons, and his grandfather, also, was a physician, and a Scotchman by birth. The subject of this sketch, one of a family of five children, was educated at the Jackson Manual Labor Academy; his literary education was received at Nashville, Tennessee, his medical, at Louisville, Kentucky, and he began the practice of medicine in 1841. He was married the same year to Miss Mary J. Johnson, of Arkansas. They had five children, all of whom died when young, except one, and the mother also died. In 1866 he married again, this time Mrs. Ann E. Cryer, the widow of Mr. Cryer and the daughter of Joseph M. Shepperd. Her father was born in Virginia, but reared in Wayne County, Kentucky. He was a merchant in

at Los Angeles July 4, of that year, and has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine here ever since. Dr. Orme has filled many official positions in both medical and Masonic societies during his residence in Los Angeles. He has been president of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, the California State Medical Society; is now a member of the American Climatological Association, Medico-Legal Society of New York, American Public Health Association, and has also been vice-president, and is now an active member of the American Medical Association. Of local Masonic bodies, he has been a past officer of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, and also Commander of Occidental Consistory of Los Angeles A. A. Scottish Rite, Thirty-second Degree, as well as an officer of the Grand Consistory, Thirty second Degree, of the State. Dr. Orme is a Past Grand High Priest of the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of California; Past Grand Master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters; Past Grand Commander of Grand Commandery Knights Templar.

Dr. Orme married Mary C. Van de Graaff, in 1873, and he has one son, Hal McAllister, born March 4, 1879. Dr. Orme is a genial, cultured and popular gentleman, a good citizen in all relations in life, whether public or private; and he is skillful in his profession, in which he takes a genuine pride.

Rebecca Lee Dorsey, a native of Maryland, lost her mother at the age of six years, and her father marrying again, she left the parental roof and lived with a distant relative in York County, Pennsylvania, for about three years; then, at the tender age of nine years, struck out to earn her way in the world among strangers. For a year she worked for an old lady near Port Deposit, Maryland, working in the garden, peddling vegetables in the town, etc.; then over a year she worked in a dairy, going to school during the winter, paying her way by labor; next she worked as a servant girl in Philadelphia, and graduated at the grammar school; and from fourteen to sixteen years of age she attended Belvidere Seminary. After leaving her father she never received a cent from him, but earned all her expenses! Doing three years' work in two, she graduated at that seminary; then attended Wellesley College three years, most of the time doing menial labor for the other girls in order to earn money to defray her expenses. Having but $25 in money, she entered Boston University for three years, in order to fit herself for the medical profession. Taking care of sick people nights, and borrowing $50, she passed through the first year. During the ensuing summer she acted as trained nurse, receiving $20 a week. On graduating, June 6, 1882, she was but $5 in debt. She immediately went to Vienna, Austria, and spent two years in the largest hospital in the world. She entered classes under official instruction where woman had not entered for twelve years, and some of them had never had a woman. She traveled and studied in Europe several years longer, and finally reached Los Angeles, January 23, 1886. Last year her cash practice was $4,989.50. Her father, now sixty-six years of age and wealthy, is still living in Maryland.

Charles W. Bryson was born in Richmond, Virginia; educated at the Missouri State University at Columbia; commenced his medical studies in that State, and graduated in 1882 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa; practiced four years at Falls City, Nebraska; took a post-graduate course in St. Louis, Missouri, and arrived in Los Angeles September 6, 1886. He pays special attention to gynecology.

John L. Davis, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, graduated as a Bachelor of Arts in 1878, at the University of Cincinnati, in the first class graduated there. In 1880 he received the degree of M. D. from the Miami Medical College in that city; then spent a year in the Cincinnati Hospital, which has 6,000 patients, and by competitive examination was elected resident physician of the same for a year, and also held other medical situations. Arriving in Los Angeles in December, 1885, he has filled the chair of Ma-

teria Medica in the University of Southern California two years, and other medical offices. He is also a liberal contributor to the medical press.

WILLIAM D. BABCOCK was born in Evansville, Indiana; graduated at the High School there; studied civil engineering at the La Fayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania; practiced in the field two years, and graduated in medicine in his native town in 1878. After practicing and studying alternately, both in this country and in Europe, he came to Los Angeles in June, 1887, where he has been elected secretary of the County Medical Society. In 1884 he received from La Fayette College the degree of Master of Arts.

JOHN B. WOOD, born in San Francisco in 1861, a son of Dr. Philip A. Wood, now residing near San Diego, was educated in the Palo Normal School, Kansas; studied medicine with the assistance of his father's partner (his father not then being in active practice), and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the spring of 1888.

ANDREW E. WHEELER, homeopathic, was born in Vermont in 1854; educated principally in his native State and at Mount Union College, Ohio, and graduated at the Homeopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1880; practiced five years in Rochester, New York, and in 1885 settled in Los Angeles, where he devotes special attention to obstetrics. He is a member of the Los Angeles County Homeopathic Society, and of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He lost his wife by death about three years after marriage.

J. HARMON, born at Knoxville, Georgia, in 1838, began reading medicine in his native State and graduated in his chosen profession in the medical department of the University of New York, in 1861; was appointed assistant surgeon in the Confederate army and afterward as a surgeon; and near the close of the war he resigned, spent a short time in New Orleans, and settled in Dallas County, Alabama. In the fall of 1868 he came to Los Angeles, and is therefore the oldest practitioner in the city excepting Drs. Griffin and Den. Dr. Harmon, however, first came across the plains in 1853, bringing with him a drove of cattle, and remained here about four and a half years, a part of which time he was engaged in expressing and a part in banking in Oroville. In October, 1857, he sailed from San Francisco for the East. He would have embarked a day sooner had a debtor come to time with his promises; but had he done so he would have suffered the fate of the thousand passengers who were wrecked upon the Central America and drowned. The Doctor is now gradually withdrawing from medical practice and entering agricultural pursuits and real-estate speculations. He owns a place ten miles south of Los Angeles, devoted to fruits and alfalfa. Besides, he owns 400 acres in Ventura County and city property in Los Angeles. His wife was a daughter of Thomas J. Judge, late supreme justice of Alabama.

WILL L. WADE, born in Hendricks County, Indiana, in 1841, was, in his younger days, a school-teacher—principal of graded schools for a time. He read medicine in Effingham, Illinois, attended the medical department of Butler University, and graduated there in 1879; emigrated to Oregon in the spring of 1875, practiced there until he returned East in 1879 for the purpose of completing his medical course; then came again to Oregon and practiced there altogether nearly thirteen years; six years of this time he was medical officer of the Oregon Penitentiary. In the spring of 1887 he came to Los Angeles to recover his health, which he had lost by overwork and exposure. In Oregon he was president of the State Medical Society, and is now lecturer on materia medica in the medical department of the University of Southern California.

FRANK L. HAYNES, the eldest of three brothers practicing medicine in Los Angeles, is a native of Pennsylvania, was educated in the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated there in 1870; studied medicine four years in the office of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, now the most distinguished

surgeon in America; was two years resident physician of the Episcopal Hospital at Philadelphia, and was afterward for a time engaged in general practice in that city, and then, in May, 1887, came to Los Angeles, where he has since devoted special attention to surgery. In August, 1887, in company with Dr. W. Lindley, he founded, at 121 Winston street, the Pacific Hospital, a private institution devoted almost exclusively to surgical practice. He was surgeon in charge. May 1, 1889, the institution was moved to Fort street, near Sixth, since which time Dr. J. E. Cowles has been in charge. Dr. Haynes is one of the editors of the *Southern California Practitioner*.

His brothers, John R. and Robert W., are general practitioners here, having had a similar medical education. The three brothers and their parents all came to the coast at the same time, for the sake of the climate.

William G. Cochran was born near Zanesville, Ohio, in 1844; studied medicine under the direction of Dr. C. Goodbrake, an old army surgeon, at Clinton, Illinois; graduated in 1869 at Rush Medical College, Chicago; practiced in Farmer City, De Witt County, Illinois, until the fall of 1879, and then pursued a course of study at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and received another diploma there in the spring of 1880; has been in practice here in Los Angeles since the fall of 1881, and has also been prominent in organizing the Southern California Medical Society; was one of the organizers of the medical department of the University of Southern California, in which he was for two years professor of clinical medicine. Is also one of the organizers and a director of the Los Angeles National Bank, which opened for business five years ago.

Samuel S. Salisbury, homeopathist, was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1848; studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. W. H. McGranaghan, in Marysville, Ohio; obtained his literary education at Lebanon (Ohio) College, and graduated in medicine at the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia in 1873; practiced in Washington, Ohio, fourteen years, and then came to Los Angeles for the sake of his health and that of his daughter. He has three children. As a practitioner here he has an increasing patronage.

Elmer A. Clark was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, December 13, 1848, of New York parents; was educated at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York; at the age of nineteen began the study of medicine, under the guidance of Dr. J. E. Smith, at Jackson, Michigan, and continued with him four years, during which time he graduated at the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, in 1870. He then practiced his profession at Benton Harbor, Michigan, until August, 1881, with signal success, but the winter of 1878–'79 he spent at his *alma mater*, reviewing his medical studies. In 1881, for the sake of a sunny climate and of his wife's health, he emigrated to the Pacific Coast, stopping at San José and San Diego for a time. Has been a resident and a practitioner of Los Angeles since October, 1884. Was the prime mover in the organization of the Los Angeles Homeopathic Medical Society, which is now a very lively organization.

John R. Colburn was born in Little Rock, Arkansas; graduated in the St. Louis (Missouri) Medical College in 1878, and practiced in Little Rock until 1886, when he came to Los Angeles, for his health. Has spent a year traveling in this State, especially in the southern part, by private conveyance, accompanied by his wife. She was a Miss Gibson, of Little Rock, and they were married in 1885.

William Le Moyne Wills, a descendant from French and Scotch-Irish, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania. Many of his near relatives have been or are physicians, but his father, John A. Wills, is a retired lawyer of Los Angeles. Dr. Wills obtained his literary education at Harvard University and at Washington, and his medical at Jefferson and Pennsylvania medical colleges, at Philadelphia, graduating in 1882. Was resident physician of a hospital at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, two

years. Came to Los Angeles in 1883. In 1885, on the opening of the medical college here—in which he was active- he was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy, which he still holds. In his general practice he devotes especial attention to surgery. Has been secretary, and is now president, of the Los Angeles County Medical Society, and is also a member of the State Medical Society.

Dr. F. R. Frost, of the firm of Kirkpatrick & Frost, physicians and surgeons, 17 North Main street, Los Angeles, was born near Detroit, Michigan, in 1856, of New England parentage; received his medical education at the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, and at Rush Medical College, Chicago where he graduated in February, 1882; practiced medicine in his native State for a time, and in 1883 emigrated to California. Here, after following his profession at Downey, this county, for a year, he came to the city of Los Angeles, practiced medicine two years, then visited and traveled in the East for a time, practicing as a physician in Chicago for a year, and finally, in January, 1888, he returned to Los Angeles and became associated in practice with Dr. Ross C. Kirkpatrick, as already indicated.

George W. Lasher, Professor of Surgical Anatomy in the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California, was born in Columbia County, New York, forty-one years ago, received his literary education chiefly in New York City, graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1872, and in 1882 came to California, principally to recuperate his health. In 1887–'88 he spent a year in Europe, in advanced medical studies.

Andrew S. Shore, the oldest homeopathic practitioner in Southern California, has been here ever since June, 1871. A native of Canton, Ohio, he received his elementary education there and completed his medical studies in Iowa, commencing practice in 1860. In 1880 he received a diploma from the Pulte Medical College in Cincinnati. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Los Angeles County Homeopathic Medical Society, and was its first president.

Horace B. Wing is a son of Dr. Henry Wing, deceased, who was a member of the faculty of the Chicago Medical College. He was born in Carlinville, Madison County, Illinois, in 1858, graduated in literature at the Illinois College, Jacksonville, in 1880, and in medicine at the Chicago Medical College, in May, 1887, since which time he has been practicing his profession here in Los Angeles, and since December, that year, has been local surgeon for the Santa Fé Railroad Company. He also fills the Chair of Physiology in the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California, and is a member of the County Medical Society.

Everett R. Smith, a native of Vermont, was taken by his parents to Illinois when young; graduated at Rush Medical College in 1873; practiced medicine in Northern Illinois, 1874–'87, the last two years at Rockford, and then, on account of his wife's ill health he came with her to California, in May, 1887, he having tested this climate in 1864. She has recovered, and they are both now content to make this their home.

James T. Morgan, a native of Iowa and brought up in Lewis County, Missouri, graduated in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1877, and practiced in Chariton County, Missouri, until he came to California, in August, 1883, first locating in Verdugo, now known as Glendale. In 1888 he built a residence in East Los Angeles and moved into it, and opened an office in the city on Spring street, and now has a practice both in the city and the country.

Thomas J. McCarty, an Indianian, studied medicine at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati and at the Kentucky School of Medicine, at the latter of which he graduated in 1884. After practicing in Indiana nearly two years, he emigrated to Los Angeles. Is a member of the County and Southern California Medical societies, and professor of chemistry and toxicol

ogy in the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California.

Frederick T. Bicknell, born in Chittenden County, Vermont, was ten years old when his parents moved with him to Wisconsin, where he attended the State University. Served in the army three years, 1862–'65. In 1870 he graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago. Practiced medicine in Southwestern Missouri three and a half years, and then spent the winter of 1873–'74 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York and also at the Bellevue Hospital. In 1874 he settled here in Los Angeles a few months, and then until 1881 was in the mining region in Inyo County, practicing medicine; since then he has been practicing in Los Angeles. He occupied the chair of Gynecology in the Medical College until the spring of 1888, when poor health induced him to resign.

W. W. Hitchcock, a native of Carroll County, Illinois, was educated at Grinnell College, Iowa, graduating in 1869, and received his medical diplomas at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1879, and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1881. After practicing at South Bend, Indiana, until 1887, he came to Los Angeles. He was the chief agent at South Bend in getting that city supplied with artesian water. Is a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society.

James J. Choate, born in Jackson County, Missouri, was educated at Lee College and the State University, and graduated in medicine at the St. Louis Medical College, in 1879. Coming to California in 1885, he settled for a short time in Suisun, Solano County, and then located in Los Angeles. Is a member of the County and the National medical societies, and is now filling his second term as police surgeon for the city.

Walter M. Boyd, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, born in 1854, was educated at Berea College in that State, and received his medical diploma in 1883, from the Columbus Medical College, same State. Practicing at Millersburg, Ohio, several years, he emigrated, in August, 1886, to the city of Los Angeles, where he is enjoying a good patronage; is a member of the County Medical Society, etc.

George L. Cole, who was born in Madison County, New York, twenty-eight years ago, was educated at Cornell University and graduated in medicine in 1886 at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City. Has been practicing here in Los Angeles since the winter of 1886–'87. Was in partnership with Dr. M. Hagan, health officer of the city. Is a member of the County Medical Society, and a charter member of the Southern California District Medical Society.

Norman H. Morrison, Police Surgeon of the city of Los Angeles, was born in Indiana in 1853, came to California in 1872, studied medicine at Santa Bárbara and San Francisco, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Kansas City in 1880. Practiced at McPherson, Kansas, several years, interrupted by taking special courses at New York City, and since 1886 has been practicing in Los Angeles. Gives special attention to surgery and gynecology.

Dr. Charles T. Pepper, born in Kentucky in 1848, was educated in St. Paul's College, Palmyra, Missouri, and graduated in medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1869; practiced his profession at Clarksville and St. Louis, Missouri, and Leadville, Colorado, and arrived in Los Angeles, May 1, 1888.

Dr. Edwin C. Buell, born in Summit County, Ohio, in 1853; educated at Oberlin College; studied medicine at the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College and the New York Homeopathic College, and elsewhere, graduating in 1876. He came to Los Angeles in September, 1888. He pays special attention to operative surgery.

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MEDICAL SOCIETY

was organized in Los Angeles, June 8, 1888. For several years there had been a feeling among

the physicians of the southern part of the State that a district society which should embrace the leading medical men of this section would promote the best interests of the profession, and would in many ways be an advantage to the community as well.

This feeling assumed a definite form upon the adoption by the Los Angeles County Medical Society (April 6, 1888), of the following resolution introduced by Dr. W. G. Cochran:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the president to communicate with the regular physicians of Southern California, to ascertain their wishes in regard to the organization of a District Medical Society.

The committee named, consisting of Drs. W. G. Cochran, H. G. Brainerd and John L. Davis, entered at once into communication with the regular physicians of the section—some 250 in number; and finally, by direction of the County Society, called a meeting for the purpose of organization. Representatives were present from the following counties: San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Kern, San Bernardino and Los Angeles. The following officers were elected:

President, Dr. M. F. Price, Colton; First Vice-President, Dr. C. C. Valle, San Diego; Second Vice-President, Dr. C. A. Rogers, Bakersfield; Secretary, Dr. John L. Davis, Los Angeles; Treasurer, Dr. W. G. Cochran, Los Angeles; Censors, Dr. Walter Lindley, Los Angeles; Dr. W. R. Fox, Colton; Dr. R. B. Davy, San Diego; Dr. H. B. Lathrop, San Pedro; Dr. K. D. Shugart, Riverside.

The following are the sections represented by committees at the regular meetings:

1. Practice of Medicine.
2. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
3. Obstetrics.
4. Surgery, General and Special.
5. Gynecology.
6. Diseases of Mind and Nervous System.
7. Opthalmology and Otology.
8. Skin and Venereal Diseases.

The aims and character of the society are indicated by the following articles of the constitution: "The objects of this society shall be the advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character, the encouragement of social intercourse and harmony among the members of the profession." * * * *

"To entitle a person to membership he must be a graduate of a regular medical college; he must hold a registered certificate from the State Board of Medical Examiners and be of good moral and professional reputation, and be a member of the County Medical Society in case such exists in his county."

Regular meetings are held semi-annually the first Wednesday of June and December. The second meeting of the society was held in San Bernardino, December 5, 1888; the third meeting, in San Diego, June 5, 1889. On all of these occasions many valuable papers were presented and instructive cases reported. The society is growing rapidly and now numbers 112 members. The present president is Dr. W. N. Smart, of San Diego.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Los Angeles County Medical Society was organized January 31, 1871. The original membership consisted of Doctors William F. Edgar, Russell F. Hayes, Henry S. Orme, J. P. Widney, J. Kurtz, L. L. Dorr, H. H. Rose and John S. Griffin. These gentlemen were the originators of the society. The first officers were: J. S. Griffin, President; R. F. Hayes, Vice-President; H. S. Orme, Treasurer, and L. L. Dorr, Secretary. Board of Censors: Doctors Edgar, Rose and Widney.

The society held its meetings regularly the first Friday of every month. Papers and discussions formed prominent features of the exercises. The growth of the society was not rapid until 1884, after which accessions to the membership were quite numerous. At present the organization has about seventy-five members.

The officers elected for the year 1889 are: W. Le Moyne Wills, President; J. H. Davisson, Vice-President; W. D. Babcock, Secretary; J. J. McCarty, Treasurer. Board of Censors:

Walter Lindley, George W. Lasher and F. A. Seymour.

The following paragraph, copied from the records of the society, sets forth tersely and explicitly its objects:

"The objects of this association shall be, first, the cultivation and advancement of the science of medicine by united exertion for mutual improvement and contribution to medical literature; second, the promotion of the character, interest and honor of the fraternity by maintaining the union and harmony of the regular profession of the county, and aiming to elevate the standard of the medical education; third, the separation of the regular from the irregular practitioners; and, fourth, the association of the profession proper for mutual recognition and fellowship."

THE LOS ANGELES HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

In pursuance to a call of the homeopathic physicians, a meeting was held at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall in the Nadeau Block, Los Angeles City, at which meeting it was "Resolved, by the eighteen physicians present, that we proceed to organize a County Homeopathic Medical Society."

At an adjourned meeting held February 6, 1885, the physicians were present in full force, and by a unanimous vote the pioneer, Dr. A. S. Short, a graduate of the Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio,—the first homeopathic physician to settle and practice in Los Angeles,—was elected president of the society, and the following were his fellow officers for the first term: Drs. Kirkpatrick, Clarke, Chamberlain, Owens, Boal and Cook. The following, in their order, have filled the office of president up to January, 1889: Drs. Short, Kirkpatrick, Fellows and Lummis.

These first three may be truly called the pioneers in homeopathy in Los Angeles County. Dr. Short arrived in Los Angeles in the early days of 1873, and is still at his post. Two years later, in April, 1875, Dr. J. C. Kirkpatrick, from the Cleveland College, appeared on the scene, and these two held the "fort" until joined by Dr. Isaac Fellows in November, 1878. Dr. Isaac Fellows practiced in Chicago, Illinois, and Fairfield, Iowa, previous to coming to Los Angeles, and after a brief visit in the North he returned, and since that date, February 22, 1879, he has been practicing in Los Angeles.

With increasing population, both patients and physicians soon became more numerous, and two years later, at the time of the organization of this society, there were more than twenty physicians, calling themselves homeopaths, in active practice in the city. True, many of those have since departed this life, but their departure seemed but a signal for the arrival of four or more to take their places. Thus the number of physicians increased rapidly, but the number of patients even more rapidly. To say that the number of homeopathic patients has increased in proportion to the population would indeed be the truth, but not the whole truth.

At the present time there are some thirty homeopathic physicians in active practice in this city alone, and almost every homeopathic college in the United States has its representatives here. San Francisco, San José, Los Angeles and San Diego are the New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Chicago of the West.

There are now on the roll the names of thirty active workers,—names among which, for successful practice in medicine and surgery, general practice and special, are those who need not be ashamed to be compared with those of any eastern city of an equal population with Los Angeles.

Following is the representation from the respective colleges:

New York Homeopathic Medical College, 2; Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, 4; Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, 6; Hahnemann Medical College at San Francisco, 2; Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, at St. Louis, 2; Homeopathic Department University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, 2; Pulte Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, 1; Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, 1;



Yours truly
Isaac Fellows.

Pennsylvania Homeopathic Medical College at Philadelphia, 1; University of Buffalo, New York, 1; Medical College of Pacific, 1; Boston University School of Medicine, 1.

The society has regular monthly meetings, is actively engaged in its field of work, and is a source of great benefit to its members, who are working in harmony with each other for the greatest good to their patients and their fellow laborers. There may be exceptions, to prove the rule, but aside from such these physicians are men whose aim is to live out their code of ethics adopted by the National and all State and county homeopathic societies in the United States, the basis of which is, "As you would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them."

In January, 1889, Dr. J. Mills Boal, graduate of the New York Homeopathic Medical College, was chosen President; Dr. S. S. Salisbury, of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Vice-President; Dr. E. P. Mitchell, of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Secretary; Dr. J. W. Reynolds, of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, Treasurer; Board of Censors: Drs. E. T. M. Hurlbut and H. T. Wilcox.

Since that time some fifteen members have been added and a new impetus has been given to the work.

Isaac Fellows, M. D., is a native of New Hampshire, and was born at Hanover, July 8, 1835. His father, Isaac Fellows, Sr., was of Scotch ancestry and a farmer by vocation. He filled many positions of trust and honor during his life-time, such as public administrator, justice of the peace, and several times represented his district in the New Hampshire State Legislature. He died at Hanover, where he had lived for many years, at the age of eighty-four. His mother, *nee* Annie Porter Perley, was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, and was of English parentage. Her grandmother was a sister of General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. She died at Hanover, at the age of forty-seven. From early life both were members of the Congregational Church.

The Doctor was reared at his birthplace, and is one of nine children. At the age of nineteen he entered Dartmouth College, but on account of ill-health, discontinued his course there after attending one year. He then, in 1855, went to Wisconsin, where he taught one winter term of school. He returned to Hanover, where he taught school for several years, and January 1, 1862, married Miss Emma Howe, daughter of Joseph Howe. She was born at Danbury, New Hampshire, and is a graduate from the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, New Hampshire, of the class of 1861. Soon after his marriage he went to Vineland, New Jersey, where for three years he successfully engaged in the real-estate business, and while there took an active part in the public affairs of the place, and held the office of township trustee. In 1864 he went to Chicago, Illinois, and later began the study of medicine, both the allopathic and homeopathic systems. He took two courses of clinical lectures at Rush Medical College, and graduated as M. D. from the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital in 1876, after taking three full courses of lectures, having previously, in 1874 and 1875, taken one special course in physical diagnosis in the Cook County Hospital. He then practiced for a short time in Chicago, when he went to Fairfield, Iowa, and there practiced until coming, in 1878, to Los Angeles. Before permanently locating in this city, Dr. Fellows made a tour of the State, visiting all the principal points of interest, and it is worthy of note that no locality impressed him as having the advantages of climate and elements of growth possessed by Los Angeles County, and he returned, better than before satisfied with his choice of a future home. From the time of Dr. Fellows's final location in Los Angeles he has enjoyed the fullest confidence of the public, both as a physician and a citizen. By the profession he is held in the highest esteem, and his counsel is frequently sought. He is one of the originators of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Los Angeles County, and has served the organization as its president. Twenty years in

the middle of life have been almost exclusively devoted to the practice of medicine, with an enthusiasm rarely surpassed, and few indeed have been the demands made upon him during all these years that have not found him at his post of duty.

Dr. Fellows is identified with various business enterprises of Los Angeles, among others the Southern California Insurance Company, an eminently successful institution, of which he is one of the originators, and is one of its stockholders and directors. He is kind-hearted, wholesouled, under all circumstances approachable, a countenance ever lighted with a genial smile, the language of a soul always filled with love and human sympathy. These are the rare qualities Dr. Fellows possesses, and those of a true Christian gentleman, which have unconsciously drawn about him a wide circle of admiring friends, which rapidly expands as time passes. Dr. and Mrs. Fellows are active members of the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles. They have one child, a daughter, Miss Lillian, who is a young lady of personal graces, an accomplished elocutionist and musician. We are pleased to present the numerous patrons of this work with a steel-plate portrait of Dr. Fellows, which will be found on another page.

THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

Dr. James S. Crawford, of the firm of Crawford & White, one of the oldest practitioners of dentistry in Southern California, first came to the State in 1862, and locating in San Francisco, spent several years there in the practice, save the winters of 1863, 1864 and 1865, which he passed in Los Angeles. In 1866 he went East, and during a three years' stay in Missouri he married a Miss Benedict, a native of that State. On his return to California he settled in Los Angeles and has been continuously in practice in the city ever since. On the completion of the Downey Block, at the junction of Spring and Main streets, he moved into their present offices, which he has occupied seventeen years. In 1877 Dr. Crawford took in Dr. S. M. White as a partner and they have carried on a very large and successful business ever since. This firm ranks among the first on this coast, both in the quality and volume of its work. Although they make a specialty of fine operative dentistry, they employ two assistants in their laboratory on mechanical work.

Dr. Crawford was one of the prime movers in organizing the Southern California Odontological Society, and was elected its first presiding officer. He has been one of the State Board of Dental Examiners for three years past, and is now serving in that capacity. He has also served a number of years consecutively as a member of the Los Angeles board of education, of which he was president in 1888.

Dr. Crawford was born in the State of New York fifty-one years ago the 4th of last March. He set out to master the then crude science and art of dentistry at sixteen years of age. The adhesive quality of gold for fillings had not then been discovered: wooden pegs were used for pivots, and little was done in the way of preserving or restoring the natural teeth. Goodyear not having discovered the vulcanizing process, rubber plates were not known, and gold and silver were the only materials used as plates for artificial teeth, and transplantation and implantation of teeth, all of which Dr. Crawford has successfully practiced of late years, and which are among the most marvelous achievements of modern dentistry, were undreamed of in those days. Dr. Crawford being a man of progressive ideas, has kept abreast of the times in all the modern methods and discoveries in his profession, including the implanting of teeth, which he has successfully performed in several instances.

Mrs. Crawford died twelve years ago, leaving two children, one of whom has since followed her to the unknown shore. Dr. Crawford has never married again.

Dr. Robert H. Boal, who ranks among the most experienced and skillful dentists on the Pacific Coast, was born in Marion County, Iowa, in 1884, his parents being Rev. John M.

Boal and Harriet J. (Hughes) Boal. (See sketch of J. Mills Boal). Of his three brothers and two sisters all but one, a sister, now live in Southern California.

His parents having returned to Cincinnati in his infancy, he passed his boyhood and youth in that city. He prepared himself for his profession under the tutorage of the late Dr. George W. Keely, of Oxford, Ohio, one of the most eminent dentists in America, and at one time president of the American Dental Association, one of the directors of the Miami University, etc. Dr. Boal spent four years in his office, during which time he enjoyed not only the extraordinary advantages of Dr. Keely's instruction, but also constant contact with men distinguished in the science and art of dentistry. After attending a course of lectures in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery Dr. Boal, in 1869, opened an office in Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, and there carried on a large practice for eighteen years, standing at the head of his profession in that city and community. Having many relations in and about Los Angeles, Dr. Boal came with his family to this city in the fall of 1885. He did not resume professional work after arriving here until the 1st of January, 1889, when, in connection with his brother, J. Mills Boal, M. D., their elegant offices in the new Bryson-Bonebrake Block were opened, at the corner of Spring and Second streets. For location, convenience of access and general attractiveness their apartments are not surpassed by any on the Pacific Coast.

Dr. Boal's specialty is in fine operative dentistry, in which he is already enjoying a good and growing business. With a natural adaptation for his vocation, his several years of careful training, supplemented by twenty years of active successful practice, have placed him among the leading dentists of California. Previous to leaving Ohio he was a member of the Mad River Valley Dental Society, and the Ohio State Dental Society.

In 1871 Dr. Boal was joined in marriage with Miss Zella M. Higgins, a lady of Oxford, Ohio. Five daughters and one son constitute their family, all born in Ohio save one, who is a native daughter of the Golden West. The Doctor and his family are permanently settled in Los Angeles.

Emory L. Townsend, D. D. S., was born in Clinton County, New York, in 1855. His father, Dr. L. Townsend, is a dentist by profession and practiced in New York, Wisconsin and Minnesota for many years. He now resides in Southern Oregon.

The subject of this memoir began the study of dentistry with his father, in 1873, in Minnesota, and in 1875 began practicing in Lake City, that State, where he continued altogether seven years, but in the meantime attended the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, graduating in 1878, taking the second prize for the best specimen of gold filling. His health became so seriously impaired while in Lake City that he was compelled to abandon the practice of his profession, and expected to never be able to resume it. Concluding to try the climate of the Pacific Coast, he went to Southern Oregon, where he spent two years, then came to Los Angeles in 1885. In April, 1886, he was elected one of the clinical instructors in the College of Dentistry in the University of California. In 1887 he was selected to give a practical demonstration in operative dentistry before the International Medical Congress, held in Washington City in September of that year. Dr. Townsend is a member of the Minnesota State Dental Society, the International Medical Congress, the California State Odontological Society, and of the Southern California Odontological Society. He has been in active practice in Los Angeles about four years, and on April 24, 1889 was appointed by the Governor a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners of California.

He is a man of progressive ideas, and, possessing a genius for mechanical invention, has invented several important dental appliances which are extensively used by the profession, among which is his improved method of putting gold crowns on teeth. The Doctor is an en-

thusiastic devotee of his profession, and master of his calling.

Dr. Townsend married a Miss Reynolds, of Minnesota. They have a family of two children.

Dr. Frank M. Palmer began the study of dentistry in the city of San José, California, in 1871, under the preceptorship of Dr. W. F. Gunkel, the oldest dental practitioner in that city. After spending two years with Dr. Gunkel he located in practice in Santa Cruz, where he remained till 1876, when he moved to Los Angeles and has been actively engaged in his profession ever since in this city, save seven months which he spent in Arizona. In 1886 Dr. Palmer entered into copartnership with Dr. W. R. Bird, which still continues, constituting one of the most skillful, popular and prosperous dental firms on the Pacific Coast, as they both occupy the front rank in the profession, and have a very large business, furnishing employment for one or two assistants besides themselves. Dr. Palmer was one of the organizers of the Southern California Odontological Society, and was its first vice-president. After leaving New York State, where he was born forty years ago last March, he traveled extensively, crossing the continent in several directions before locating permanently in California.

The Doctor is a zealous antiquarian, and has given much time and research to the collection of Indian relics in Southern California. The reward for his efforts during the past decade is the finest and most perfect collection of implements, utensils and articles of handicraft of the prehistoric inhabitants of this portion of the Pacific Coast in existence, his cabinet being more complete in some important features than that of the Smithsonian Institute. To a lover of antiquities hours replete with pleasure and profit may be spent with the Doctor among his remarkable aggregation of rare and curious specimens—unwritten volumes so eloquently expressive of the lives, character and intellectuality of those aboriginal occupants of this sunny land.

In 1880 Dr. Palmer took a life partner in the person of Miss Kate Minerva Backman, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, and came to Los Angeles about fifteen years ago. Her father, Peter Backman, is a prominent contractor of Los Angeles. Dr. and Mrs. Palmer have two children: Marion Frances, six years of age, and Frank, less than one year old, exceptionally bright and pretty children, an attractive feature of one of the happiest homes in Los Angeles.

Dr. Deel Rinaldo Wilder is a native of Allegany County, New York, and is thirty-eight years of age. He attended the schools of Central New York, and at eighteen years of age began the study of dentistry. After two years of practice in Pennsylvania, he moved to Chicago, Illinois, and there pursued his profession for twelve years. In 1884 he came to California, and in four days after reaching Los Angeles opened an office in the Nadeau Block, and started in business in partnership with Dr. Masser. The first year they did a business of $5,000. When the Nadeau Block was fitted up for a hotel Dr. Wilder removed, May 15, 1886, to the Farmers and Merchants' Bank Building, corner of North Main and Commercial streets. Three years later he changed to his present commodious and beautiful offices in Robarts' Block, corner Main and Seventh streets. Dr. Wilder is a natural mechanic, and having devoted nearly twenty years to the practice of fine operative dentistry, keeping pace with the most advanced ideas and discoveries in his profession, he ranks among the most skillful dentists on this part of the Pacific Coast. He was one of the first to introduce the bridge and crown work in Southern California, and has attained considerable celebrity in these and in artificial palate and cleft work. He has a very large and lucrative practice, ranging from $500 to $800 a month. He employs an assistant in the work.

Dr. Wilder is a charter member and one of the organizers of the Southern California Odontological Society. Mrs. Wilder was formerly Miss Taber, a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

DR. WILLARD R. BIRD was born in Galena, Illinois, in April, 1856. In his childhood his parents moved to Mount Carroll, Illinois, where he was educated in the public schools and the seminary of that place. He came to California in his seventeenth year, and located in Nevada County, where he engaged in teaching school very successfully for several years, during which time he was preparing himself for the dental profession. Adding to his natural adaptation a thorough training for his chosen calling, he soon rose to the front rank of the profession.

In December, 1883, he came to Los Angeles, and at once opened an office in the cozy rooms he and his partner now occupy, at 23 South Spring street. Dr. Bird soon acquired more business than he could attend to, and in 1886 he formed a copartnership with Dr. Frank M. Palmer, which still continues. The superiority of their work has created such a popularity for these gentlemen that they have more business than they, with two assistants in the mechanical department, can do. Their offices are furnished and equipped with the latest improved appliances and instruments for convenience and rapid execution in both the operative and mechanical departments, and the work turned out by Palmer & Bird is not surpassed, if equaled, in quantity or quality in Southern California. Being courteous and obliging in manners, and thorough masters of their art, their patients find it a pleasure to do business with them.

DR. LORING W. FRENCH, one of the pioneer dentists of the Pacific Coast, was born in the town of Rising Sun, Indiana, January 31, 1836. From 1852 to 1856 he was engaged with his brother, William M. French, in publishing the Jeffersonville (Indiana) *Republican*. During the latter year he began the study of dentistry in Louisville, Kentucky, with Dr. J. A. McClellen, cousin of General George B. McClellen. Locating in Greensburg, Indiana, he practiced six years, and upon the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the Seventy-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for the term of six months. His regiment did post duty in Henderson, Kentucky, where he served a good portion of his term as Quartermaster. Soon after leaving the service he came to California, via the Nicaragua route, arriving in San Francisco in March, 1863. Going from there to Sierra County, and later to Plumas County, he settled in practice in La Porte, formerly one of the most important mining towns in the State, remaining there six years. He invested a large portion of the earnings from his professional work in mines and prospecting—with loss. In 1868 he came to Los Angeles, then a place of between 4,000 and 5,000 population, when the land in close proximity to the town could be bought for 50 cents per acre. At that time the only dentists in Southern California were one or two who traveled about, stopping a few days in a place, and who left soon after Dr. French settled here. He soon controlled the entire dental business of this part of the State, his patients often coming a hundred miles, and even from Arizona, to have work done. Dr. French is one of the original members of the Odontological Society of Southern California, and has been its treasurer from its organization. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., was a charter member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 160, Los Angeles, and three times its presiding officer,

HENRY E. SMALL, who is one of the leading dentists of the Pacific Coast, has been a resident and an active practitioner of his profession in Los Angeles since the summer of 1883. He is one of that best type of American manhood denominated self-made men. Born in the State of Maine, thirty-five years ago, he became self-dependent before entering his teens, his father having died while in the defense of the "Old Flag," as a Union soldier in the war of the Rebellion. Most of the early life of young Small was passed in Massachusetts. Possessing a genius and taste for the finer mechanical arts, he chose dentistry as a vocation, and on reaching the proper age he entered the office of Dr. Fillebrown—now professor of operative dentistry in Harvard University—in Portland, Maine, as

a student. Upon the completion of his course, Dr. Small engaged in the practice of his profession in one of the suburbs of the city of Boston, until he started for California six years ago. He occupies a high rank in dental surgery and also in mechanical dentistry, and by the superiority of his work and gentlemanly treatment of his patients he has created a professional business rarely equaled anywhere, either in quality or volume. His offices, in the California Bank Building, corner of Fort and Second streets, are the most elegantly fitted and furnished dental rooms in the city, being supplied with every instrument and appliance which will expedite work or aid in securing a greater degree of perfection in results. Each instrument and machine is of the latest improved design and the highest order of workmanship. Indeed, there is no dental office in the country better equipped, and but very few as well.

DR. JAMES M. WHITE, dentist, No. 41 South Spring street, Los Angeles, is a native of Kentucky. He was thrown upon his own resources early in life, and earned the money with which to obtain an education. He graduated at the Kentucky University at Lexington before his twentieth birthday, after which he went with several of his college mates to Missouri. Becoming acquainted with a prominent dentist in that State, he was persuaded by him to enter the profession of dentistry, and thus was his life-work incidentally chosen. After mastering the science he practiced his profession in the city of Carthage, Missouri, about thirteen years, when his health became so much impaired that he decided to come to California, and arrived in Los Angeles in 1883. His health immediately improved and he resumed practice. Soon after locating here he entered into partnership with Dr. J. S. Crawford, one of the oldest and most prominent practitioners in Southern California; but this relationship was discontinued in June, 1889. Dr. White has a very large and prosperous business. Although he has considerable real estate in this city, he concentrates his energies upon his profession, and his thoroughness in work and manner of address are such as to make him a favorite among his professional brethren. He is now the president of the Southern California Odontological Society. His fine suite of offices seem to be perfectly arranged and equipped, and are as large and commodious as any on the Pacific Coast.

While a resident of the State of Missouri, the Doctor was united in marriage with Mrs. A. V. Scales, *nee* Buckingham, a lady from the State of Mississippi. They have one son.

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ODONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

No city of equal population in America contains a greater number of practitioners of high rank in the dental profession than Los Angeles. Most of them studied for, and not a few of them had attained a prominent position in the profession in the great centers of population in the East before coming to this sunny clime, and in order to maintain the highest standard and keep in the vanguard of progress of the profession, the Southern California Odontological Society was organized November 19,1885, with the following objects, as stated in the by-laws.

"The objects of this society shall be the discovery and promulgation of scientific truth relating to dentistry and oral surgery, and the promotion of the highest excellence in the art and science connected herewith."

The first officers were: Dr. J. S. Crawford, President; Dr. F. M. Palmer, Vice-President; Dr. J. C. McCoy, Secretary; Dr. L. W. French, Treasurer; Dr. H. N. Urmy, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. R. G. Cunningham, Librarian. The society elects its officers annually. The present officers are: Dr. James R. White, President; Dr. E. L. Townsend, D. D. S., Secretary; Dr. W. R. Bird, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. L. W. French, Treasurer. The society numbers twenty active members, all active practitioners in good standing in the profession. The organization is harmonious, and through its papers, discussions, and interchange of experience and ideas, is doing a good work for the advancement of dental science.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

CHAPTER XVII.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY is not without its record of crimes, and dark and bloody it is. After the first spell of the gold fever, from 1848 to 1850, a large number of people were drawn here by the good times. The wine, fruit and cattle of Los Angeles found a market in the mines, and money and gold dust were plenty. . Men from every quarter of the globe, unaccustomed in the majority of instances to prosperity and away among strangers from the restraints of home, plunged into excesses of every kind.. Gambling, drinking, fighting, etc., were openly indulged in, and crime flourished. Murders grew not only to be daily but hourly occurrences. This era of crime, usual to all new countries, and sometimes re-occurring in older communities, at last ran its course.

In April, 1851, there came a party of thirty rough men from the north, ostensibly bound for Arizona, under the command of a man named Irving. They threatened to hang two grandsons of José María Lugo, then in jail charged with a murder committed in Cajon Pass. They had previously offered a certain sum to Lugo to rescue the young men, but this he refused. They were prevented from carrying out their plans by the timely arrival of a military company. About the last of May the Irving party, then numbering sixteen, left for Mexico, but endeavoring to kidnap some of the Lugos near San Bernardino they were all slain by Indians, except one man, in a ravine on the west side of Timoteo Valley.

October 26, 1854, Felipe Alvitre, a half-breed Indian, was arrested for the murder of James Ellington at El Monte. He was hanged January 12, 1855.

November 8, 1854, Mrs. Cassin, wife of a merchant, was murdered in her door by a Mexican. He was pursued and killed in the suburbs.

The following account is from B. C. Truman's pamphlet on the bandit Vasquez:

"Shortly after the capture and death of Joaquin Murieta, Luis Bulvia, one of his lieutenants, came to Los Angeles County, bringing with him a remnant of Murieta's gang. Here they were joined by Atanascio Moreno, a bankrupt merchant, who in the reorganization of the party was elected Captain, Senati being a member of the same. Society in Los Angeles was in a most disorganized condition. It had been found necessary to equip a company of rangers, who, upon occasions, took the law into their own hands, and were always ready to assist in the arrest of malefactors or put down disturbances. In 1854 a party of lewd women, who had but lately arrived from San Francisco, signalized the opening of an elegantly fitted-up bagnio by a grand ball, to which certain men were invited. While the revelry was at its height, Moreno, with his gang, numbering eighteen men, swooped

down upon the scene of the festivities, surrounded the house and demanded unconditional surrender. Certain of the party were detailed, who entered the ball-room and relieved every man and woman of all the valuables they had about them. Leaving the ball-room, they went to the house of a then resident of Los Angeles, recently deceased, and robbed it in the most thorough and systematic manner; after which they committed an outrage too horrible for recital. A perfect reign of terror existed. Citizens were under arms; the rangers were scouring the country, but outrages seemed to multiply. But a short time after the events just narrated the same band made another raid upon Los Angeles, robbed several houses and carried off a number of Mexican girls.

"During one of their forages a deputy city marshal was assassinated by Senati. A price was set upon his head; $1,500 was offered for his delivery at the jail-yard dead or alive. The jailor was awakened one night by a demand for admission. Opening his doors he found Moreno with an ox-cart containing the dead bodies of Bulvia and Senati. Moreno claimed that he had been captured by Bulvia's gang, and that he managed at once to free himself and compass the death of the men whose bodies were in the cart. Bulvia and Senati were identified by the women who had been so cruelly outraged, as members of the party by whom the offense was committed. The reward offered for the delivery of Senati's body was paid to Moreno. For a few days he was the lion of the town, and lived royally upon his blood money. He happened one day to step into the jewelry store of Charles Ducommun, who then did business on Commercial street, below his present stand, and offered a watch for sale. Mr. Ducommun recognized it at once as the watch taken from the husband of the woman above alluded to at the time of the assassination of her husband. Mr. Ducommun asked Moreno to wait until he stepped out for the money to complete the purchase. Instead of looking for money, Mr. Ducommun made a straight track for the headquarters of the rangers, and informed Captain Hope, who was then in command, of the facts above stated.

"William Getman at once arrested Moreno. He was tried, convicted of robbery, and sent to the State Prison for fourteen years. It afterward transpired that he had killed Bulvia and Senati in a most treacherous manner. He and Senati were left alone in camp, all the other members of the gang having left on a scout. While Senati was cleaning his saddle, Moreno blew his brains out, supposing he could get his body into town and obtain the reward before any of their companions returned. Bulvia, however, had not, for some reason, gotten out of sound of the shot which killed Senati. He returned to camp and asked the meaning of it, when Moreno told him that Senati's pistol had gone off accidentally. Bulvia inquired where Senati was, and was told that he was sleeping. Distrusting Moreno, he stooped to raise Senati's blanket from his face, when Moreno completed his murderous work by plunging a sword blade through his heart."

The bodies of Senati and Bulvia were buried on Mariposa Hill, where they were disinterred in 1886 when excavations were made for the present county jail. Their bones were carted to the city's dumping grounds.

October 13, 1854, one David Brown killed Pinckney Clifford, in this city. This act created deep excitement. A public meeting on the next day was appeased only by the mayor's promise that if the laws should fail, he would resign and help to punish the murderer. Brown was tried November 30. The District Court—Benjamin Hayes, Judge—sentenced him to be executed on the 12th day of January, 1855. The same day had been fixed by that court for the execution of Felipe Alvitre, for the murder of James Ellington, in El Monte. In Brown's case, his counsel, J. R. Scott and J. A. Watson, had obtained from the Supreme Court a stay of execution. Public expectation waited for it, but a like stay did not come for the wretched, friendless Alvitre. This still more inflamed the native Californian and Mexican portion of the popula-

tion. The fatal day arrived, and with it an early gathering at the county jail of a great multitude of all classes. Meanwhile, the mayor had resigned. Sheriff Barton posted within the yard an armed guard of forty men. Alvitre was hung—the rope broke, he fell to the ground. *Arriba! arriba!* (up! up!) was the cry from the outside; all was instantly adjusted and the law's sentence carried into effect. Words fail to describe the demeanor then of that mass of eager, angry men. Suspense was soon over. Persuaded by personal friends, and in truth the odds against him seemed too great, Sheriff Barton withdrew the guard. The gate was crushed with heavy timbers, blacksmiths procured, the iron doors, locked and well barred from within, were forced. Within the next hour Brown was dragged from his cell to a corral across the street, where, amidst the shouts of the people, he uttered some incoherent observations, but quickly was hung from a beam of the corral gate. It is stated credibly, that a week thereafter was received an order of the Supreme Court, in favor of Alvitre, which had been delayed partly by the bad mail arrangements of that time, and more by reason of his application having been first forwarded to the Governor. Another cell held a third person condemned for a later day; him the infuriated crowd did not molest. He was finally allowed a new trial by the Supreme Court, and at Santa Bárbara acquitted.

May 30, 1856, Nicholas Graham was hung in Los Angeles for the murder of Joseph Brooks on January 18 previous. A large crowd attended, but the execution took place without disturbance, the murderer confessing his crime from the scaffold. He was a native of Ireland, and only twenty-four years of age.

In 1856 crime had increased to such a degree that a vigilance committee was organized, with Myron Norton as chairman and H. N. Alexander as secretary. They expelled a great many dangerous people, some of whom returned a decade later to be greater frogs than ever in the angelic puddle.

On January 22, 1857, came the band of Pancho Daniel and Juan Flores. Through the day they plundered the stores of Miguel Krazewsky, Henry Charles, and Manuel Garcia, finishing their work by cruel murder of the German merchant, George W. Pflugardt. Sheriff James R. Barton, on the night of the 22d, left this city with a party consisting of Wm. H. Little, Charles K. Baker, Charles F. Daley, Alfred Hardy and Frank Alexander. Within fifteen miles of San Juan, on the San Joaquin Rancho, next morning, Little and Baker advanced a few hundred yards in pursuit of a man in view on horseback. The bandits sallied out from behind a hillock, eight in number, and instantly killed Little and Baker, and then attacked Barton and companions. After a short conflict Barton was killed, and Daley pursued with like fate. The other two, by the fleetness of their horses escaped and brought the intelligence to Los Angeles. Five companies, French, Germans, and Americans, were at once organized, and two besides of native Californians; one also at El Monte, one at San Bernardino. A company of United States Infantry came from Fort Tejon under Lieutenants Magruder and Pender. At San Diego an express had brought information of the death of Pflugardt. Under a warrant issued by the district judge, Captain H. S. Burton placed at the disposal of Sheriff Joseph Reiner thirty of his artillerymen, mounted, under Lieutenant Mercer, who proceeded to San Juan. The Los Angeles companies scoured the country, and some of the bandits were taken and hung. A company under James Thompson was sent toward Tujunga. Some of the United States Infantry with him were stationed on the look out at Simi Pass. Two of the soldiers, hid behind the rocks, suceeded in arresting a man who had come there for water. He was without arms, mounted on a poor horse, and had a little dried beef on the saddle behind him. He said his name was Juan Gonzales Sanchez; that he belonged to and had come from San Fernando Mission; was out hunting horses, and would go

no further. Taken into camp, he was recognized by Don Pancho Johnson as Juan Flores. In the presence of almost the entire population, near the top of Fort Hill, he was executed February 14, 1857, in accordance with a vote of the mass of the people. James R. Barton was of Howard County, Missouri; emigrated to Mexico in 1841; came to California in 1843. William Hale Little was reared in Texas, near Palestine, Anderson County; aged thirty-three years. Charles K. Baker was born at Rock Spring, De Soto County, Mississippi; aged twenty-six years; he was last from Sequin, Texas. Charles F. Daley was a native of New York, thirty years of age. Pancho Daniel was captured by Sheriff Murphy in January, 1858, concealed in a haystack in the vicinity of San José. He was put in jail in Los Angeles. His case came before the district court. Various proceedings took place. It appearing impossible to get a jury out of a venire of ninety-six persons, the case was continued. A challenge to the whole panel of ninety-six jurors was sustained by the triers, and a further panel of ninety-six jurors ordered to be returned on August 9. The court then sustained a challenge for bias of the coroner, and the case was continued until the next term. November 15, the Elisor was challenged for bias in summoning a panel of ninety-six jurors. This challenge was not sustained. A motion for a change of venue was then made, argued, and the case transferred to Santa Bárbara County. On November 30, about 6:30 A. M., Richard Mitchell, the jailor, was on his way to market. He was stopped by six or eight persons, who demanded the keys of the jail, which he delivered after some hesitation. A piece of artillery was planted so as to bear upon the door of the jail, and a large number of men marched from a neighboring corral. The doors of the prison were opened and Pancho Daniel was summoned to leave his cell, which he did with coolness and resignation. At 7:20 A. M. he was hung within the jail yard. The body was delivered to his wife for interment. A coroner's jury examined a number of witnesses and rendered a verdict that "he came to his death by being hanged by some persons to the jury unknown."

September 27, 1857, in the Montgomery saloon, at Los Angeles, Thomas King and Lafayette King quarreled over a game of cards. As the latter was leaving the house Thomas King stabbed him to the heart, killing him instantly. The murderer was arrested, tried and convicted of willful murder. He was executed in company with Lenardo Lopez at Los Angeles, February 16, 1858.

Late in the evening of March 30, 1857, James P. Johnson, of El Monte, entered the saloon of Henry Wagner, at Los Angeles, apparently intent on raising a disturbance. He was finally persuaded to leave, but returning, deliberately shot Mr. Wagner dead. After a long and tedious trial he was convicted, and suffered death at Los Angeles, October 3, 1857.

About the time Sheriff Barton and party were murdered at San Joaquin Ranch the citizens of El Monte hanged four Mexican desperadoes. The citizens of Los Angeles went further by hanging eleven Mexicans for connection with criminal acts.

February 16, 1858, Lenardo Lopez was hanged for the murder of George W. Pflugardt at San Juan Capistrano, January 29, 1857.

January 7, 1858, Sheriff William C. Getman was killed by a maniac, who was in turn shot by citizens.

A noted Mexican desperado named Alvitre was hanged by a Mexican mob at El Monte, April 28, 1861, for the murder of his wife.

October 17, 1861, Francisco Cota was hanged by a mob for the murder of Mrs. Leek on Main street that morning.

January 24, 1862, Syriaca Arza was hanged for the murder of an Irish peddler named Frank Riley, the previous May.

November 17, 1862, John Rains, of Cucamonga, was murdered near the Azusa Ranch. A Mexican named Manuel Cerradel was hung by citizens on Banning's tug boat at Wilmington, while being taken as a prisoner to the steamer Senator. He had been sentenced to ten years in San Quentin.

November 21, 1863, "Boston" Daimwood, Chase, Wood and two Mexicans were taken from the county jail by citizens and hanged on Spring street. The victims belonged to the criminal class.

December 17, 1863, Charles Wilkins was hanged by the vigilance committee for the murder of John Sanford, near Fort Tejon.

Edward Newman was killed within five miles of San Bernardino in January, 1864. A posse killed Celestino Alipaz on the Santa Ana River. He was supposed to be one of Newman's three murderers.

Santiago Sanchez was hanged June 3, 1864, for the murder of another Mexican. He was also thought to be one of Newman's murderers.

April 23, 1865, Robert Parker, a carpenter, residing at the corner of Main and San Pedro streets, was called to the door and shot down by parties at the time unknown. One month later, José Domingo, a Mexican, was found guilty of this murder—second degree—and was sentenced in the District Court to ten years' imprisonment.

July 5, 1865, occurred one of the most desperate and sanguinary affrays ever witnessed in Los Angeles.

On the night of July 4, at a ball in the Bella Union (now the St. Charles) Hotel, under-Sheriff A. J. King had some difficulty with one Robert Carlisle, who cut him severely with a knife. About noon on the following day, as the stages were leaving for the steamers, and the hotel and express office were both crowded with people, Frank King and Heuston King, brothers of the under-sheriff, entered the bar-room of the Bella Union, and attacked Carlisle with pistols, who defended himself in like manner. Shot succeeded shot in great rapidity, and early in the engagement Heuston King fell disabled by a ball from Carlisle's pistol. His brother continued the fight alone.

The people fled panic-stricken. A stray ball killed a stage horse at the door. A by-stander was shot down accidentally, and some eight or ten had their clothes pierced by the leaden hail. At last the combatants reached the sidewalk. Here Frank King seized his antagonist and began beating him over the head with his revolver, injuring the weapon in such a manner as to make it useless. So far King was uninjured, but Carlisle was fairly riddled with balls. With a last effort the latter broke away, staggered into the doorway, leaned painfully against the casing, raised his pistol in both hands, and fired his last shot. Frank King fell, shot through the heart. Carlisle died three hours after. Heuston King finally recovered, was tried for the murder of Carlisle and was acquitted.

In July, 1865, George Williams and Cyrus Kimball, of San Diego, were on their way to Los Angeles with their families, and had camped for the night by the Santa Ana River.

About sunrise in the morning, while the women and children were at some little distance from the camp, seven American cut-throats (the leader being one Jack O'Brien) rode up and deliberately shot the two men dead. When the women came up to see what was meant by the firing, they found their husbands both dead, and were ordered by their murderers, under pain of death, to hand over all money belonging to the party. This they did, and the scoundrels left, having secured about $3,000. They were never captured.

In 1869 Horace Bell, formerly a ranger, was indicted for murder in the second degree for killing a Mexican. The principal witness dying before the case came to trial, a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

October 31, 1870, a quarrel between Policeman Joseph F. Dye and City Marshal Warren led to a shooting affray between these two upon the public street, in which the latter was killed, and several spectators more or less wounded. Dye was tried and acquitted.

THE CHINESE MASSACRE

occurred October 24, 1871. For two or three days previous to the event two Chinese factions quarreled over the possession of a China woman. Both sides purchased arms and ammunition and fortified themselves on either side of Negro alley

and exchanged shots. On the 23d four of the combatants were arrested, and after a preliminary hearing were released on bail. On the morning of October 24 the fight was renewed, when several citizens as well as officers interfered to preserve the peace. Officer Bilderrain and two citizens were wounded, presumably by stray shots. One of these citizens, Robert Thompson, was wounded fatally.

The news of his death spread like wild-fire, and brought together a large crowd, composed principally of the lower class of Mexicans and the scum of the foreigners. The more they talked and drank the more excited they became, till an unlucky Chinaman put his head out of a shanty and was instantly seized. The mob, now thirsting for blood, dragged him up to the corner of Temple and New High streets and strung him up! The rope broke, and the poor wretch fell to the ground begging for mercy from his Christian persecutors, but in vain. In a minute more the poor "devil" was strung up again and his life was soon choked out!

The human tigers now had their infernal appetites whetted by the taste of blood, and they returned to Chinatown for fresh victims. The torch was then applied, but cautiously, as a general conflagration was feared. Hose was then laid and efforts made to *flood* the Chinamen out. Excited individuals, more forward than the others, climbed up on the house-tops and shot through various openings into the rooms below. Wherever an unlucky celestial could be forced out, he was immediately run off and hanged! Five were suspended to an awning in a row on the corner of Los Angeles and Commercial streets. Three more were hanged on the corner of Temple and New High streets.

To the crime of murder was added that of theft. The houses in Chinatown were looted of their stores. The knife, rope and pistol were in active use for upward of three hours, till the dead bodies of eighteen Chinamen, one of them a child, were to be counted. The authorities endeavored in vain to quell the mob. Efforts made by such citizens as R. M. Widney, H. T. Hazard, H. C. Austin and others were successful in saving several Chinamen from being murdered or hanged. The excitement finally wore itself out. An inquest lasting several days was held. The leading perpetrators escaped punishment. A few were imprisoned at San Quentin for a short time. The United States Government paid a heavy indemnity to the Chinese Empire. There are certain persons in Los Angeles who were helping to murder Chinamen that night who hold their heads high to-day.

January, 1871, two brothers named Bilderbeck were murdered in Tejunga Cañon. David Stephenson was shot by a posse in Lower California in resisting an attempt made to arrest him for this crime.

In June, 1874, a Mexican named Gordo was hanged at Puente for a murderous attempt on William Turner, a storekeeper.

TIBURICO VASQUEZ.

This noted outlaw was born in Monterey County in 1837. He early became a highwayman, stealing horses, robbing stages, and committing murders without number. After the awful tragedy of Tres Pinos he came to Los Angeles County. April 16, 1874, at the head of a band of robbers, he visited the ranch of Alexander Repetto, east of the city, and tying Repetto to a tree compelled him, under pain of instant death, to sign a check on Temple & Workman's Bank, Los Angeles, for $800. A nephew of Repetto's was then dispatched to Los Angeles to get this cashed and was warned that at the first symptom of treachery his uncle would be killed. Upon arrival at the bank, the boy's manner excited suspicion and the bank officers detained him until he told why the money was needed so urgently. Sheriff Rowland at once organized a posse and started for the mission, but the boy, by hard riding across country, reached there ahead of them, paid the ransom and released his uncle. The robbers fled, and when not more than a thousand yards in advance of the officers, robbed John Osborne and

Charles Miles, of Los Angeles, whom they met in a wagon; then away again and made good their escape. This was the last exploit of Vasquez.

For a long time Sheriff William R. Rowland, of Los Angeles, had been quietly laying plans for his arrest. Again and again the game had escaped him, but "it is a long lane that has no turning." Early in May, in 1874, he learned that Vasquez was making his headquarters at the house of "Greek George," about ten miles due west of Los Angeles, toward Santa Monica, and not far from the Cahuenga Pass.

The house was situated at the foot of a mountain, and was built of adobe, in the form of the letter L, the foot of the letter being toward the mountain range, and the shank extending south. Behind the house ran a comparatively disused road, leading from San Vicente through La Brea Rancho to Los Angeles. In front of the house a small bunch of willows surrounded a spring, and beyond these a vast rolling plain stretched westward and southward to the ocean.

A window in the north end of the building afforded a lookout over the plain toward Los Angeles for many miles. Other windows in like manner commanded the remaining points of the compass. The middle section of the shank was used as a dining room, and a small room in the southern extremity as a kitchen.

It was well known that Vasquez had confederates in Los Angeles, who kept him constantly posted as to all plans laid for his capture. This being the case, the utmost secrecy was necessary. The morning of Thursday, May 15, was determined on for making the attack, and during the following day horses for the sheriff's party were taken one by one to a rendezvous on Spring street, near Seventh. To disarm suspicion, it was determined that Sheriff Rowland should remain in Los Angeles, and the attacking force (eight in all) was placed in charge of the under sheriff, Mr. Albert Johnson. The remaining members were: Major H. M. Mitchell (attorney at law of Los Angeles), J. S. Bryant (city constable), W. E. Rogers (of the Palace saloon), B. F. Hartley (chief of police), D. K. Smith (a citizen), and Goerge A. Beers (special correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle*), and others. The party were armed with rifles, shot guns (loaded with slugs) and revolvers.

At 1:30 A. M. they started, and by 4 o'clock had arrived at Major Mitchell's bee ranch, situated up a small cañon not far from the house of Greek George. Here Mr. Johnson left a portion of his party, while with the rest he climbed the mountains to reconnoitre. A heavy fog at first obscured all objects, but as this lifted, they could discern a horse, answering in appearance to that usually ridden by the bandit, picketed near the house. Twice a man resembling Vasquez came out of the dwelling, and led this horse to the spring, then back again and repicketed him. Soon a second man, believed to be the bandit's lieutenant (Chaves), went in pursuit of another horse, and then Mr. Johnson prepared for action.

His two companions (Mitchell and Smith) went in pursuit of the man last seen, while he returned to the bee ranch, marshaled his forces, and prepared to attack the house. Fortunately just at this moment a high box wagon drove up the cañon from the direction of Greek George's house. In this were two natives, and the sheriff's party at once clambered into the wagon and lay down, taking with them one of these men. The driver they commanded to turn his horses and proceed back to Greek George's house, driving as close thereto as possible, and promising him that on the least sign of treachery they would shoot him dead. He obeyed his instructions, and in a short time the house was reached and surrounded.

As the party advanced upon the door leading into the dining-room, a woman opened it partially, then, as she caught sight of them, slammed it to with an exclamation of affright. They burst in just in time to see Vasquez spring from the table, where he had been eating breakfast, and through the narrow kitchen window, in the end of the house facing south. As he went through an officer fired on him with his Henry

rifle, and as he rushed for his horse shot after shot showed him the utter hopelessness of escape. Throwing up his hands he advanced toward the party and surrendered, saying in Spanish: "Boys, you have done well; I have been a d—d fool, but it is all my own fault. I'm gone up." Two other men were arrested at the same time (the one Mitchell and Smith went after, and another). A large number of arms, all of the latest pattern and finest workmanship, were found in the house. "Greek George" (George Allen) was arrested in Los Angeles.

Vasquez was conveyed to Los Angeles and placed in jail. Here he received the best of medical treatment, and as his injuries were only flesh wounds, soon recovered. Much maudlin sympathy was expended on him by weak-headed women while he remained in Los Angeles jail.

His last victim, Mr. Repetto, of San Gabriel, called to see him. After the usual salutations, Repetto remarked: "I have called, Signor, to say that so far as I am concerned you can settle that little account with God Almighty. I have no hard feelings against you, none whatever." Vasquez returned his thanks in a most impressive manner, and began to speak of repayment, when Repetto interrupted him, saying, "I do not expect to be repaid. I gave it to you to save further trouble, but I beg of you, if you ever resume operations, not to repeat your visit at my house."

"Ah, Señor," replied Vasquez, "if I am so unfortunate as to suffer conviction, and am compelled to undergo a short term of imprisonment, I will take the earliest opportunity to reimburse you. Señor Repetto, *Yo soy un cabellero, con el corazon de un caballero!* I am a gentleman with the heart of a gentleman!" This with the most impressive gesture and laying his hand upon his heart.

He was taken to San José, and tried for murder. Being found guilty, he was there hanged March 19, 1875.

Several others of the band were captured and sent to San Quentin. Some were shot by officers, and the whole band was thoroughly broken up.

WALLER —FONCK.

October 10, 1877, Victor Fonck was shot in the leg by C. M. Waller, keeper of the Land Company's bath-house at Santa Monica. The latter claimed to be acting under instructions from——Parker, agent of the land company. At the time of the shooting, Fonck was erecting a private bath-house on the beach, in defiance of warnings not to do so. He died two days afterward from the effect of the wound.

Waller was found guilty of involuntary homicide, and was sentenced January 25, 1878, to one year in the penitentiary. Parker was found guilty of murder in the second degree (March 8), and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. This had such an effect on himself and wife, that they both died broken-hearted before the sentence could be executed.



LOS ANGELES IN 1854.

(LOOKING EASTWARD.)

LOS ANGELES CITY.

CHAPTER XVIII.

POPULATION AND GROWTH.

IT is impossible at present to state the exact population of Los Angeles, city or county. This can be known only when the official census of 1890 has been completed. Various estimates of the city's population, however, have been made recently. Such estimates are based on directories and school statistics. They fix the total population of the city at 70,000, and in some instances as high as 90,000. It is probable that about 75,000 comes nearest to the correct figures. In 1880, according to the census, the population was only 12,000. During the ensuing three years the increase was steady, but by no means rapid. Early in 1884 a tolerably lively influx of "new settlers" began, and from that period down to this summer of 1889 the growth has been very rapid. In five years Los Angeles advanced from a comparatively obscure county seat, to the proud position of the second city on the Pacific Coast. In fact it is the fourth American city west of the Missouri River. Within the year 1888 a vast amount of building was accomplished, many such improvements being commodious and elegant business blocks, whose architecture and appointments would be creditable to any city in the United States.

A sketch of Los Angeles City made in 1854 by the artist of the Williamson survey, is here presented. It is taken from Fort Hill, looking east. The Catholic Church, the plaza, Main, Aliso and Los Angeles streets are plainly distinguished. This view gives correctly every house as it then stood in the city. It is the first picture ever taken of the city, and is copied from a lithograph in possession of B. A. Stephens.

The following table of assessments of city property is compiled from the books of the city assessor. From it the reader can obtain a correct idea of the city's growth:

VALUATIONS—CITY ASSESSOR.

Fiscal Year	Real Estate.	Improvements.	Money.	Personal Property.	Franchises.	Total.
1881–2	$ 4,043,933	$2,179,985	$ 38,290	$1,124,643	$240,691	$7,627,632
1882–3	5,160,383	2,598,013	59,642	1,370,221	180,288	9,308,447
1883–4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,253,953
1884–5	8,384,475	3,977,125	65,955	3,212,510	171,150	14,721,215
1885–6	9,212,508	4,570,185	128,107	2,347,720	173,915	16,432,435
1886–7	11,948,815	4,943,030	108,058	2,398,122	60,900	18,451,525
1887–8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,803,924
1888–9	27,832,408	6,007,595	1,396,954	4,217,061	5,100	39,479,172

The city has an area of nearly thirty-six square miles, and hence is capable of containing a population of at least 1,000,000. If the future of this wonderful city is judged of by the past fifteen years, the time is not far distant when the number of its inhabitants will reach away up into hundreds of thousands.

Its growth during that period is phenomenal. In 1880 the population of the city was 11,000;

now, according to popular estimate, it is about 85,000, and steadily increasing. On the hill-sides in East Los Angeles a park of fifty acres is being beautified, and in the north part of the city a tract of 420 acres is also to be improved as a pleasure ground for the people. The city boasts four colleges and other institutions of learning, a medical college, public library, public schools, two score of church edifices, a board of trade, a chamber of commerce, banks plethoric with capital, and appliances for all kinds of business on a most magnificent scale. Of newspapers, those educators of the people and reflectors of the city's prosperity, there are many, and as a rule they are managed with enterprise and tact.

The following statement from the Federal census of 1880 to the present, shows the increase of population of Los Angeles City from 1880 to 1887: 1880, 11,311; 1884, 28,285; 1885, 32,528; 1886, 45,000; 1887, 65,000. Increase of 1887 over 1880, over 474½ per cent. The above figures give only the resident population, and do not include the thousands of visitors coming for health and pleasure.

NATIONALITIES.

Los Angeles is becoming quite a cosmopol itan city. Almost every nation in the world has here its representatives. The controlling element is the genuine American, who is content to speak and write the English language, without attempting to use any foreign dialect. But there are also many foreign-born residents, who, as a rule, are intelligent, industrious and honest. Among the Irish-Americans is Doctor Richard S. Den, for a long time a prominent physician of the city. He is a man of sterling character and scientific knowledge.

Hon. John G. Downey, an Irishman who resides in Los Angeles, was one of California's most noted Governors, and is one of the early supporters of the University of Southern California. Hon. E. F. Spence, President of the First National Bank, another Irishman, was recently mayor of Los Angeles. Two years ago he gave $10,000 to the University, and more recently, as he was leaving on a European tour, gave his check for $50,000 to the same institution, with which to found an astronomical observatory. There are Irish lawyers, Irish clergymen, Irish doctors, and Irish merchant, who are a credit to the land of their adoption and to the city in which they live.

The Germans are also quite numerous and influential. They support a daily paper and other enterprises peculiar to their nationality. The Turnverein Society is a rich and influential German organization. The German Lutheran Church, the German Methodist Episcopal Church, and the German Evangelical Church are all quite wealthy organizations and completely out of debt. Hon. L. J. Rose, a native of Germany, was a State Senator from Los Angeles; and Isaiah W. Hellman, also a native of that country, is a member of the board of regents of the California State University. There are not many Scandinavians, as they instinctively seek a colder clime. The French are here in large numbers. They comprise all classes, from the ignorant Breton to those who bear titles of nobility. Two weekly papers are published in the French, and one in the Basque language.

There are about 4,000 persons of British birth residing in Los Angeles and vicinity. Their native land has long been ably represented here by Hon. C. White Mortimer, British Vice-Consul. The Queen's jubilee is celebrated in Los Angeles with great *éclat*. D. Freeman, Esq., a wealthy member of the English colony, is one of the best known and most popular citizens of the county.

Canadians are very numerous, and almost all have, soon after their location here, become citizens of the United States. Hon. P. Beaudry, formerly of Montreal, has been mayor of Los Angeles; Dr. H. Nadeau has been coroner of Los Angeles County and president of the Los Angeles County Medical Society. Hon. G. W. Knox has represented Los Angeles County in the State Legislature. W. W. Robinson, a

native of Nova Scotia, has held several important public positions, and was for eight consecutive years city auditor.

The Spanish-speaking population has already been referred to. Scores of them have held important positions, from that of congressman down to that of constable, and their records in these places have ever been honorable.

The Chinese are a prominent factor in the population of Los Angeles. There are between two and three thousand of them. They were formerly very extensively employed as servants for general housework, but latterly trained white and colored servants are gradually taking their places. The Chinaman, as a rule, with occasional exceptions, is not desirable help in the household. On the ranch, or elsewhere, if engaged at out-door work, he can be tolerated when white men are not obtainable.

VOTERS.

The following table shows the number of legal voters in the City of Los Angeles, and the nativity of each. The list is compiled from the revised "great register" of November, 1888:

NATIVE BORN.		FOREIGN BORN.	
Alabama	103	Africa	2
Arkansas	61	Australia	19
California	1,118	Austria	28
Colorado	10	Belgium	12
Connecticut	150	Bohemia	2
Delaware	29	Canada	287
Florida	8	Caroline Islands	1
Georgia	95	Central America	1
Illinois	859	China	1
Indiana	561	Chili	1
Iowa	368	Cuba	1
Kansas	19	Denmark	19
Kentucky	362	East Indies	1
Louisiana	121	England	381
Maine	224	Europe	1
Maryland	140	France	218
Massachusetts	482	Germany	910
Michigan	227	Greece	3
Minnesota	67	Hawaiian Islands	3
Mississippi	86	Holland	15
Missouri	455	Honduras	1
Nebraska	15	Hungary	6
Nevada	28	Ireland	618
New Hampshire	114	Isle of Man	1
New Jersey	175	Italy	108
New York	1,649	Jamaica	3
North Carolina	81	Mexico	105
Ohio	1,359	Montenegro	1
Oregon	56	New Brunswick	18
Pennsylvania	989	New Foundland	1
Rhode Island	44	New Zealand	2
South Carolina	42	Nicaragua	1
Tennessee	227	Norway	6
Texas	193	Nova Scotia	19
Vermont	185	Poland	22
Virginia	270	Porto Rico	1
West Virginia	54	Portugal	5
Wisconsin	285	Prince Edward Island	13
		Russia	18
Total, all States	11,363	Scotland	70

NATIVE BORN.		FOREIGN BORN.	
Arizona	12	Sicily	1
Idaho	2	South America	1
Indian Territory	1	Spain	8
Montana	3	Surinam	2
New Mexico	8	Sweden	51
Utah	17	Switzerland	76
Washington Territory	10	Turkey	2
Total, all Territories	52	Wales	21
District of Columbia	30	West Indies	5
United States	2	Western Isles	1
		At Sea	5
Grand total native born	11,445	Nowhere	1
		Total foreign born	3,218
		Grand total all voters	14,662

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Los Angeles does not boast of being a manufacturing city, yet it contains quite a number of rather extensive manufactories, and there is a prospect of the number increasing largely during the ensuing year. Among the establishments now in operation are nine iron foundries, with several hundred employés; three flour and feed mills, turning out about 500 barrels of flour daily; a dozen planing-mills, employing from twenty to sixty men each; several brick-kilns, turning out an aggregate of 250,000 brick daily; an extensive pottery; several factories for the manufacture of iron irrigating pipes, employing several hundred men; several carriage and wagon factories; cigar-factories, employing 150 men; six soap-factories, with about fifty employés; one ice-factory, two broom-factories, and one cracker-factory; there are six granite-works, employing a large number of stone-cutters; at least 200 men are constantly engaged in manufacturing artificial stone for sidewalks and water-pipes; two factories for the manufacture of soda and mineral waters; an establishment for the purpose of pulling wool by steam from sheep-skins; a hair-factory, where hair and moss is prepared for mattress-makers and upholsterers; several mattress-factories; very large furniture-factories; two breweries, that use 20,000 sacks of barley and 300 bales of hops per year; several wineries and brandy-stills; one woolen-mill; canneries and fruit-crystallizing works; eight candy-factories, one very extensive; one wholesale ice-cream factory; two vinegar and pickle works; several cooper-shops; shirt-factories; box-factories, for making boxes for oranges and other fruits; several coffee

and spice mills; a bone-dust factory; and several establishments for the manufacture of tin-ware. There are car-shops, where the cars for street railways are made. The car and locomotive repair shops of the Southern Pacific Company are also located in Los Angeles. There are jewelry works, electric works, straw works, lithographic works, hat factories, tanneries, fruit-drying establishments, and a pork packing cold-storage company, with a capital of $300,000.

Los Angeles City is the center of wholesale trade for Southern California, and also Arizona. The completion of the proposed Los Angeles & Utah Railroad would open up a great additional extent of tributary territory. Manufacturing has been largely stimulated by the cheapening of fuel; and when the petroleum pipe lines now in course of construction are completed, a large increase in this branch of business is certain to ensue. Already the list of manufacturing establishments is quite large. It numbers nearly 600, and in the list is the establishment for the manufacture of terra cotta and pressed ornamental brick, of which there are only two such manufactories west of the Rocky Mountains.

It should be mentioned as a fact pertaining to the wholesale trade that the total receipts at the Custom House at the port of Los Angeles (San Pedro) for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1888, were $139,330.79.

The retail trade of the city is also very large, and steadily increasing.

The business of raising and peddling vegetables engages the attention of a large number of Chinamen in the vicinity of the city. Within the city limits hundreds of them follow the laundry business. The laundries run days only, Sunday and week-day. The butchers deal principally in pork, which is the Chinaman's chief meat. The merchants deal in Chinese specialties, and do also a private banking business. The restaurants of the Chinese are not extensively patronized by whites. The "opium joint" is a typical Chinese institution.

The California Sewer-Pipe Company was incorporated June 1, 1888, by J. C. Daly, W. F. Fitzgerald, Horace Hiller, D. McGary, J. P. Moran, H. C. Witmer, J. A. Philbin and S. A. Fleming. They elected Mr. Daly President, Mr. Hiller, Vice-President; Mr. Moran, Secretary, and the California Bank, Treasurer. Their manufactory, including a floor space of about 30,000 square feet, is at Vernon, between Wilmington and Central avenues, on the line of the California Central Railroad, where they turn out the best quality of salt-glazed vitrefied sewer pipe from three to thirty inches in diameter. Their work gives satisfaction and they are enjoying an extensive patronage. At this manufactory they have forty acres of land, but their clay beds are at Elsinore, where also they have a factory. They also make fire brick, pressed brick, terra-cotta work and the heavier grades of crockery. Since the first organization, more have become members of the company, and the present are the board of directors: J. C. Daly, Horace Hiller, J. P. Moran, John Dobler, of San Francisco, C. F. Webber and W. F. Fitzgerald.

The city of Los Angeles is now one of the most perfectly paved cities in the United States. Within the last three years most of the business streets and nearly all the fine residence streets are paved with asphaltum rock, smooth, elastic and durable as whitleather; and the sidewalks are of artificial stone, beautifully and substantially laid.

The new court-house, to cost over a million dollars, is in process of construction; the new City-Hall building, on Fort street, between Second and Third, is just completed,—an imposing structure; and the various mills, factories and business blocks are generally noticed in the biographical sketches of their respective proprietors in the latter portion of this volume.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Los Angeles Board of Trade are worthy institutions deserving a more extended notice.

The State Loan and Trust Company, of Los Angeles, was organized in March, 1889, to answer a demand for loans of Eastern money

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

on better terms than were existing in the California money market. The traditional suspicion existing among Eastern capitalists concerning land titles in this State, their ignorance of the value of the unique products of the coast, and the fact that according to the laws of this State the mortgagee must pay the taxes on his loans, have been prejudicial. These difficulties are sought to be overcome by the organization of this company, with a large capital and sufficient responsibility to make its guarantee respected in the East, both by its capital and its management. Other objects, also, are to receive savings, and do a trust business, which was very much needed here, and the issue of debentures running several years and drawing a low rate of interest, secured by mortgages placed in the hands of a trustee and disposed of in the East and in Europe; and these debentures of course are disposed of at a lower rate of interest than the company receives. It is also the intention of the company to act as guardian and administrator of estates and whatever kindred business may be presented. It has now a paid-up capital of over $200,000, with a subscription of nearly a million.

The organizers and directors of the company are George H. Bonebrake, W. H. Perry, John Bryson, E. F. Spence, L. N. Breed, H. C. Witmer, L. W. Dennis, Perry M. Green, H. J. Woollacott, W. G. Cochran and S. B. Hunt. For the officers they elected Mr. Bonebrake, President; Messrs. Spence and Bryson, Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Hunt, Secretary.

The company also keeps a safety deposit vault, which is probably the finest in the State, consisting of 100 tons of steel! Just think of it! Counting a ton to the wagon-load,—the ordinary amount for a team in the country,—and counting in a procession about three rods to the team, the above quantity of steel would freight a caravan a mile long!

This vault, with the bank and offices of the company, are in the Bryson-Bonebrake Block, the most magnificent in the city, and costing $220,000, exclusive of lot. It was erected in 1888-'89, at the corner of Second and Spring streets, five and a half stories high, besides basement, and with a frontage of 120 feet on Spring street and 103 on Second. The main floor is occupied by store-rooms and the Trust Company, and the upper rooms are fitted up for fine offices. The fifth floor and part of the sixth are occupied as a headquarters by the United States army, and a portion of the fourth floor is occupied as a headquarters by the Grand Army of the Republic of the State, and the National Guard. The building has a grand entrance on Spring street, where there are a first-class elevator and splendid marble stairs. The red sandstone is from Sespe, Ventura County, and the other varieties from San Bernardino County; the marble for the columns in front from Colton, the green sandstone from Mentone, and the granite also from that county. A sketch of Mr. Bonebrake is given on another page.

Mr. Bryson was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1819, being one of thirteen children, and was in early life a cabinet-maker. In 1847 he moved to Ohio, where he engaged in business for himself; in 1851 he went to Muscatine, Iowa; in 1856 he located in Washington County, that State, where he was very successful in the lumber business, and erected a large hotel. Since coming to Los Angeles he has engaged in several large business operations, among them the erection of the Bryson-Bonebrake Block, in partnership with Mr. Bonebrake. Was elected mayor of this city in December, 1888, and served one term. In 1843 he married Emeline Sentman, and they have had eight children.

BANKS.

Banks are the thermometer alike of the trade and the wealth of the community or commonwealth in which they are situated. From the founding of the first bank in Europe, in the city of Venice, in 1171, A. D., to the present time, banks have multiplied and increased in importance until now they are the commercial machinery through which the business of the

civilized world is transacted; and nothing else is so true an index to the financial status and prosperity of a city or country as its banks. Measuring Los Angeles by this standard, there are few cities of its size in the United States, or the world, upon as solid a financial basis; for there are none, perhaps, of equal population which has a greater number of thoroughly solid banking institutions. The aggregate working capital of the eleven banking houses of the city runs into millions of dollars, while the combined wealth of the gentlemen officially connected with them as officers and directors probably exceeds $30,000,000.

The First National Bank is one of the great, solid financial institutions of Southern California. It was organized in 1875 as the Commercial State Bank, with a capital stock of $177,000. The first officers were:—Patrick, formerly of Chicago, President; Edward F. Spence (now President), Cashier.

In October, 1880, the bank was nationalized, and it became the First National Bank of Los Angeles. It was organized with $100,000 capital stock, and with $50,000 surplus. J. E. Hollenbeck (since deceased) became president, Mr. Patrick having died some time previous. On the death of Mr. Hollenbeck, Mr. Spence was elected president, September 1, 1881, and Wm. Lacy then became cashier. In November, 1884, Mr. Lacy resigned, and J. M. Elliott became cashier, which position he still holds. On the 13th of January, 1887, the bank doubled its capital stock, owing to the rapid increase of its business. The present board of directors comprises: E. F. Spence, J. D. Bicknell, S. H. Mott, William Lacy, J. F. Crank, H. Meabury and J. M. Elliott. The business of the bank has steadily increased ever since it opened, with the exception of the year 1887. It does a very large exchange business—the largest in the city—drawing direct on all the principal cities of the East and of Europe. It has open accounts with about 4,000 depositors. Its present capital stock is $200,000, with a reserve fund of $50,000, and undivided profits of about $190,000. It has always paid moderate dividends. The aggregate wealth of the directors is supposed to be $4,000,000. The management has always been conservative and wise. The First National is also a United States Depository.

The Los Angeles National Bank, one of the most substantial and enterprising banking-houses of the Pacific Coast, was organized in May, 1883, and opened its doors for business on the 12th of the following month, with a capital stock of $100,000, paid in. There has been no change in the officers of the bank, nor in the board of directors. The board is composed of George H. Bonebrake, John Bryson, Sr., Dr. H. G. Cochran, P. M. Green, F. C. Howes, H. H. Markham and Hiram Sinsabaugh. The officers of the bank are: George H. Bonebrake, President; John Bryson, Sr., Vice-President; and F. C. Howes, Cashier.

The bank being managed by some of the most active and thorough-going business men of Southern California, its business soon became so large that it was found necessary to increase the capital stock, which was enlarged about two years after it was opened to $300,000, and two years later to $500,000. Besides its half million dollars of capital stock, the bank has $50,000 surplus, and has paid about $130,000 in dividends to its stockholders. The deposits of the bank average fully $2,000,000; and, as a large majority of its depositors are active business men who keep their money employed, the clearings of the Los Angeles National are larger than those of any other bank in the city, or in Southern California. It is a United States Depository.

The bank occupies elegant rooms in its own building, on the northeast corner of Spring and First streets, into which it moved on the completion of the building in March, 1887. The block is built of brick, with stone trimmings, and is one of the finest and most substantial pieces of architecture in Los Angeles. The bank is fitted up with a large double vault, and the best improved burglar and fire-proof safes. In September, 1888, a disastrous fire occurred

in the upper part of the building, destroying much of the wood-work on the two upper floors, but not injuring the bank's quarters, save the heavy flooding by water, from which the beautiful frescoing was seriously damaged. The fire occurred after 7 o'clock in the morning, and at 10 A. M. the bank was paying checks over its counter, though the ceilings were dripping with water. All trace of the fire has been eliminated from the upper stories, the top one of which is occupied by the order of Freemasons, and is unsurpassed in style and elegance of finish on this coast. The second story is devoted to offices, which are metropolitan in finish and appointments.

The Los Angeles County Bank, the second oldest bank in Los Angeles City and one of the most prominent and solid monetary institutions of Southern California, was organized under the laws of the State and opened its doors for business in July, 1874, with a capital stock of $300,000. The first four years of its existence it did both a commercial and savings business; but in 1878 its management decided to discontinue the savings branch of the business and make it a commercial bank solely. Therefore the savings clause of the charter was forfeited and the capital stock reduced to $100,000, the remainder of the original capital being placed in the surplus fund. The first board of directors was composed of J. M. Griffith, R. S. Baker, Jothem Bixby, J. S. Slauson, V. A. Hoover, H. B. Tichnor and George S. Dodge. The first officers of the bank were: J. S. Slauson, President; J. M. Griffith, Vice-President; J. M. Elliott, Cashier. In July, 1878, the bank moved into its present quarters in the Temple Block, at the junction of Main and Spring streets. It is situated in the business center of the city, and occupies a commodious and beautiful suite of banking rooms, furnished with a large fire and burglar proof vault. The 1st of January, 1883, Mr. John E. Plater came into possession of a majority of the stock, and on the 3d of that month was elected president of the bank, since which time he has been its financial and managing head. The policy of the management has been conservative and safe, and the career of the bank has been one of uninterrupted prosperity. It has paid large dividends, and its stock is worth a 100 per cent. premium. The deposits now aggregate $500,000, and its capital and surplus $220,000. The present board of directors are John E. Plater, Jothem Bixby, R. S. Baker, Llewellyn Bixby, George W. Prescott, H. L. MacNeil, and George H. Stewart. The present officers are: John E. Plater, President, and George E. Stewart, Cashier. The bank does a large exchange business, and draws on all the principal cities of the United States, Europe, China and Japan.

JOHN E. PLATER, one of the brightest business men and ablest financiers in Southern California, has been in the banking business since August, 1866, and hence has an experience of nearly a quarter of a century in this field of activity. He was born in the State of Maryland forty-nine years ago, and was brought up from early boyhood in a commercial house in the city of Baltimore. At seventeen years of age he went to sea on board of a merchant ship, and during his marine experience of a year and a half he visited many of the principal ports of the world. On the breaking out of the civil war, his interests and his friends all being in the South,—he entered the Confederate army, a young man of twenty-two, and served four years—till the close of the conflict; was Captain of Artillery in Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson's command when that dashing leader met his death. Captain Plater was a worthy follower of that intrepid commander, and was three times wounded during his military service. Coming West in 1866, the subject of this memoir engaged in the banking business in Nevada; and during the fifteen years of his residence there was connected with three different banks, and also extensively identified with mining and smelting interests. After coming to the Pacific Coast, and before settling in Los Angeles, Mr. Plater was connected for some time with the Bank of California. Having

traveled extensively both by sea and land, and possessing an active perceptive and receptive mind, Mr. Plater is exceptionally well-informed, and a very companionable gentleman among his numerous friends. Seventeen years ago Mr. Plater was joined in marriage with Miss —— Patterson, daughter of A. D. Patterson, a prominent citizen of this coast, and ex-sheriff of Sacramento County.

The University Bank.—This bank, which is one of the youngest financial institutions of Los Angeles, was incorporated March 23, 1887, and opened its doors for business on the 18th of the following month, with a capital stock of $100,000. To this has been added an earned surplus of $20,000 and undivided profits of $37,717.22, as shown by the officers' sworn statement of December 31, 1888. The board of directors is composed of R. M. Widney, D. O. Miltimore, S. W. Little, Clarence A. Warner, C. M. Wells, D. R. Risley and J. P. Morrill. The officers of the bank are: R. M. Widney, President; George L. Arnold, Cashier; George Sinsabaugh and J. R. Widney, Tellers.

The University Bank, as its name implies, was established in the interest of the University of Southern California, to provide a safe depository for and the profitable employment of the large and constantly increasing funds of that great educational institution, which had grown too large to be safely handled by any other method than a regular banking system. In this arrangement the interests of the University are thoroughly protected from any possibility of loss through the bank, while the stability and business success of the bank cannot be jeopardized by any mismanagement of the University. The University Bank does a regular commercial banking business, and draws directly upon Chicago and New York, and, through its correspondents, on the principal cities of Europe.

This bank has also introduced a special new, independent banking feature in the way of first mortgage bonds, issued and for sale by it. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on over three times their face value on improved real-estate, which mortgages are issued to the bank as trustee to secure the payment of the bonds to the bearer, the mortgage security being wholly independent of the solvency of the bank, as the failure of the bank would leave the holder of the bond secured by the borrower's first mortgage on his property.

The bank is located at No. 119 New High street, and occupies one of the finest banking-rooms in the city.

The East Side Bank is one of the prosperous and growing financial institutions of Los Angeles. Its managing officers are men of fine business attainments, acquired by both education and experience in banking and other branches of commercial life, and conduct this banking-house upon a conservative and safe policy. The East Side Bank was organized as a State Bank under the laws of California, and opened its doors for business on the 1st day of April, 1887, at No. 510 Downey avenue, with an authorized capital of $100,000, of which $50,000 was paid up.

The board of directors is composed of the following named gentlemen: William Vickrey, F. C. Howes, L. W. Dennis, Thomas Merideth, C. S. Newton, W. A. Clinton and Uri Embody. The officers of the bank are: William Vickrey, President; Thomas Merideth, Vice-President; Uri Embody, Cashier.

The bank draws exchange direct upon San Francisco and the principal Eastern cities. From the date of its opening the bank has done a prosperous business, and since the first six months of its existence has paid five per cent. semi-annual dividends to its stockholders. Its business is steadily growing, and its average deposits are about $100,000.

Southern California National Bank.—This institution, which ranks prominently among the great banking houses of the Pacific Coast, was organized in July, 1886, and opened its doors for business in its fine suite of banking rooms in the Nadeau Block, southwest corner of Spring and First streets, on August 21 following. The first officers of the bank were: H. H. Boyce

President; L. N. Breed, Vice-President; W. F. Bosbyshell, Cashier. On February 26, 1887, Mr. Boyce's stock was purchased by other parties and he retired from the bank, Mr. John J. Reddick being elected to succeed him as President.

January 1, 1888, an accumulated surplus of $10,000 was added to the capital of the bank. Owing to the growing demands of business the capital stock was increased May 1, 1888, to $200,000, $50,000 of it being taken by the old stockholders, and the other $50,000 was quickly taken by new men at twelve and a half per cent. premium. At that time a dividend of sixteen per cent. was declared to the old stockholders. July 1, 1888, the surplus was increased by $4,000; and December 31, 1888, another dividend of four per cent. was declared, besides $2,000 additional surplus and the same amount of undivided profits earned by the bank to that date. During that month the stock sold as high as $117.

At the annual election in January, 1889, the following named gentlemen were elected as directors: H. T. Newhall, Frank Rader, E. C. Bosbyshell, Charles E. Day, L. N. Breed, H. A. Barclay, M. Hagan, W. F. Bosbyshell, Thomas Goss, Daniel Remick and Louis Gotschalk. The present officers of the bank are: L. N. Breed, President; William F. Bosbyshell, Vice-President; C. N. Flint, Cashier.

The bank's business has made a steady growth, especially since the beginning of the present year. Besides its $200,000 capital stock paid in, it has an accumulated surplus, undivided profits, of $22,000. The policy of the management has always been conservative and safe. Its thirty-eight stockholders represent an aggregate capital of over $7,000,000. It does a large exchange business and draws direct on the principal cities of the world.

The California Bank was incorporated August 7, 1887, and opened its doors for business in its own building, corner of Fort and Second streets, November 1, 1887. Its subscribed capital stock is $500,000, paid up $300,000, and surplus $20,000. There has been no material change in its management since it commenced business. The directors are: H. G. Newhall, President; H. C. Witmer, Vice-President; J. Frankenfield, Hewey Lindley, J. C. Kays, E. W. Jones and Juan Bernard.

T. J. Weldon is cashier and J. M. Witmer, assistant cashier. It was the last bank to join the Los Angeles Clearing House, being No. 8.

The Security Savings Bank and Trust Company, of Los Angeles, was organized January 11, 1889, under the State law of California, to do the business of a savings bank and trust company, with an authorized capital of $200,000, and February 11 opened its doors for business in its commodious new banking rooms at No. 40 South Main street. It is equipped with large burglar and fire proof vault of the most modern construction. This bank loans money on real estate, and pays interest on deposits.

Mr. J. F. Sartori, its cashier, has been for the past two years cashier of the First National Bank of Monrovia, Los Angeles County. He is a native of Iowa, and came from that State to California in 1887. He was educated for the legal profession, and before coming to the Pacific Coast was engaged in the practice of law in Le Mars, Iowa, as a partner with Congressman I. S. Struble, of the Eleventh Iowa District.

EXPRESS BUSINESS.

The amount of business done by the express company (Wells, Fargo & Co.'s) affords some indication of the activity and growth of Los Angeles City. The books of the company show a steady increase of business from 1885 to and including 1888. The number of men employed in the city by the company in the last named year was forty-four; number of pounds of freight handled here, 6,833,011; number of wagons in use, eleven.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice business of any city is always a pretty fair index to the general growth and increase of population. Here are a few statistics

showing the business of the Los Angeles post-office for four years. The receipts were:

1885	$46,606.42
1886	61,331.75
1887	94,342.77
1888 over	120,000.00
And will be an increase in a dull year of over	25,000.00

The money-order business for the year ending September 30, 1888, involved a total handling of $2,029,047.24 cash. The number of letters and packages registered during the year 1889 will reach about 26,000. All registered matter coming to and going from every point in Southern California is handled in this office. Seventy-five postoffices in Southern California depend on this office for their mail, every piece of mail coming and going from these offices is handled here and dispatched. Several millions of pieces of mail in transit are handled at this office annually, and the percentage of errors is very small. The business portion of the city has five deliveries by carrier daily, and there are several branch stations in the outlying districts.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

The city and the surrounding towns in the county are well provided for in the matter of telephone and telegraph lines. The Telephone Exchange of Los Angeles was organized in 1882, with seven subscribers, and the patronage has steadily increased until there are now 1,050 telephones in use in the city of Los Angeles, and some 200 more in the smaller towns of the county. Every town in the county is connected with this city by telephone.

The Western Union Telegraph Company report a large extension of their wires, and claim that the telegraphic facilities at Los Angeles are superior to those of any other city of its size in the United States.

THE WATER SYSTEM.

One of the first things done by the founders of Los Angeles City was to dig an irrigating ditch. A temporary dam made of sand and willow poles was thrown across the river at a point just north of what is now the Buena Vista street bridge. This dam has the local name of toma, from the Spanish verb tomar, to take, meaning the place where the water was taken out of the river. The toma has existed at this point for over 100 years, and though frequently destroyed by freshets, it was as often renewed. At any time it was never anything more than a temporary structure, though Stephen C. Foster, one of the early alcaldes of the city, built a very substantial one that lasted for many years. From the toma the founders of the city in 1781 dug a main irrigating ditch called the Zanja Madre, the name which it has ever since borne, along the eastern side of the Sonora town bluff and west of the river on a level above the lands between the town and the river, probably as far south as First street. From this main ditch, lateral ditches of the customary temporary character conveyed the water down over the land and afforded the necessary moisture for the crops of corn, wheat and barley.

This simple system of irrigation here prevailed agreeably to Spanish and Mexican laws, and was increased according to the demand as the population grew and more land was necessary for cultivation, until the American occupation. An act of the Legislature of 1854 construed a previous act approved April 14, 1850, incorporating the city of Los Angeles, as vesting in its authorities the same power and control over the distribution of water for the purpose of irrigation or otherwise among the vineyards, planting grounds and lands within the limits claimed by the ancient Pueblo of Los Angeles. By 1854 the irrigation question had become so important that it became necessary to create for it a special department of the city government; and Mayor Stephen C. Foster, in his annual message for that year, was the first to recommend the appointment of an officer to be called a zanjero (or water overseer), to have control of the city water both for domestic and irrigating purposes.

The irrigating system was gradually improved and enlarged under the administration of different zanjeros until all the level lands in the city limits were fully supplied with water, by

different ditches, taken out of the river, leaving a surplus of water, which the city sold to outside land-owners.

The Los Angeles River, which is the source of water supply, rises on the Encino Ranch, about twelve miles northwest of the city. According to the laws of the Indies, all pueblos on the banks of unnavigable streams were entitled to the ownership of the water. The old Spanish pueblo of Los Angeles had some trouble with the San Fernando Mission encroaching upon its rights in this respect; and later, in order to clear up its title to all the water of the river, the American city of Los Angeles in 1884 purchased of G. J. Griffith, the owner of Los Feliz Ranch, situated above the city, his fractional interest in the water of the river acquired by use and springs on his ranch, for the sum of $50,000, thus giving the city a clear and undisputed title to all the water in the river. After the river rises on the Encino Ranch, except in times of freshet, it is seen no more until the Alamo House is reached, some three miles above Cahuenga Pass. Here, about half a "head" of water flows; keeping on its easterly course, there is about a full "head" at Cahuenga; and by the time the river passes through the Los Feliz Ranch, it is reckoned to contain eighteen "heads,"—a veritable "hydra-headed" monster; thence flowing through the narrow pass between the Los Feliz and San Rafael hills, it turns south and enters the city. The stream of water in the river disappears before reaching the southern limits. In times of very high flood the water runs down the channel of the river bed, and, uniting with the old San Gabriel River near the town of Clearwater, empties into the Pacific Ocean just west of the town of Long Beach. In ancient times, according to the appearances of the land, the river once ran down Alameda street, which is now four feet lower than its present bed, out past the Washington Gardens and the old Dalton place, through Cienega and on into the Ballona. This course exists even in the traditions of the old Mexicans.

The first irrigating ditch is taken out of the river three miles above Sepúlveda Station, and is called the main supply. It is brought down on the east side of the river across the Los Feliz Ranch. Near the city's northern limits the main supply ditch is divided into the East and West branches; the East branch is numbered 9 and the capital letter E is added to this number to designate the east side of the river where it goes. Thus it is always mentioned "Zanja 9-E." In the summer of 1884 this zanja was piped across the river at a cost of $30,000. It runs across the low hills of the San Rafael Ranch, and is piped across the Arroyo Seco and empties into Reservoir No. 5, which is situated just east of the hill at the head of Downey avenue. From Reservoir No. 5 "Zanja 9-R" takes water to Evergreen Cemetery, Boyle Heights, Brooklyn Heights, the Workman tract, and all the high table-lands east of the city. This zanja gets its letter R with its number because it is taken from the reservoir. Zanja No. 7 is taken out of the river at the Macey street bridge and supplies the narrow tract of land between the river and the eastern bluff. The Zanja Madre supplies the central portion of the city.

The western branch of the main supply zanja is called "Zanja C & R," and empties into Reservoir No. 4. The water is taken from Reservoir No. 4 by Zanja 8-R, and supplies the entire western part of the city. Lateral ditches convey the water from all these principal zanjas to different tracts of land as desired, and are known by their respective numbers. Their original cost of construction was several millions of dollars.

The city is divided into six irrigating districts, each of which is controlled by a deputy zanjero, who must keep two saddled horses for duty and are expected to work day or night as occasion may demand. They keep the ditches in repair, divide out to each landholder his respective share of water, and guard against any water being stolen.

As late as the year 1887, nearly 10,000 acres of land was using the city water for irri-

gation; but the real-estate boom of 1886–'87 caused so many vineyards and orchards to be subdivided and sold as residence lots that the business of the zanjero's office has greatly decreased.

In 1857 the city granted to William G. Dryden the right to place a water-wheel in the Zanja Madre to raise the water by machinery to supply the city with water; and this was followed by giving other citizens the right to take water from the zanja by wheels and hydraulic rams, for domestic purposes.

In 1858 a corporation known as the Los Angeles Water-works Company was formed, with a capital of $10,000. The object of this company was to introduce water into that part of the city on the northwest and above the zanja. This was followed by many other schemes for providing the city with water; yet they all seem to come to naught, for as late as 1866 the citizens were so poorly provided with water that it had to be hauled in carts from the river.

By an act of the Legislature, approved April 2, 1870, the city was divided into three irrigating districts, and a board of three water commissioners was provided for, to be elected by the actual irrigators of real estate within the city limits. Until the next ensuing municipal election, Manuel F. Coronel, José Wolfskill and J. R. Toberman were appointed by the act as such commissioners. All the powers in regard to the control of water, formerly vested in the mayor and council, were transferred to this board. In December, 1870, L. B. Martinez, J. J. Warner and L. Bouchette were elected water commissioners.

In 1872 this act was repealed, and the mayor and council were reinvested with their former powers, which they have ever since retained.

THE WATER-WORKS

were built by the city in 1864–'65. A dam was built across the Los Angeles River near where the Buena Vista street bridge now stands. This dam was constructed of piles and two-inch plank sheeting. It raised the water of the river about seven feet above its natural surface. At the west end of the dam in Zanja Madre a current wheel was built forty feet in height and six feet abreast. On the outer end of the arms, paddles, two feet by six and four feet apart, were placed. On each of the paddles a bucket was attached, holding about fifteen gallons of water from the dam, falling about six feet into the Zanja Madre. The buckets of the wheel filled and discharged at each revolution of the wheel, filling from the zanja water and discharging at the height of thirty-six feet above the water of the zanja. The water thus raised was discharged into a receiver, and the water from the receiver was carried to the hillside in a flume twelve inches deep and two feet wide in the clear, dressed inside, and had a fall of two inches to the 100 feet. From this flume the water was passed into a ditch which carried and discharged it into a reservoir which was made in the side of the hill north of the Catholic cemetery. The reservoir had a capacity of about 700,000 gallons; the water from the reservoir was conducted to the city and through Main street as far as Third street, through wooden pipes made of San Bernardino pine, at the mills on the mountains back of San Bernardino, and was laid by contract made by Jean Louis Sansevaine, July 22, 1868. The works were leased to David W. Alexander for a term of four years, with the privilege of six, the rates of water that he should charge during his lease being fixed by the city. Owing to the bursting of the pipes Mr. Alexander assigned his lease to Jean Louis Sansevaine, D. Marchessault, then a councilman of the city, at the time managing and conducting the works for Mr. Sansèvaine. The pipes continued bursting and Sansevaine cancelled his lease with the city, and Solomon Lazard, J. S. Griffin and P. Beaudry went into a contract and lease with the city to furnish it with water.

An agreement was made July 20, 1868, between the city and John S. Griffin, Prudent Beaudry and Solomon Lazard, whereby the city leased to them, on certain considerations, the exclusive use, control, possession and manage-

ment of the city water-works for a period of thirty years, having, among other things, the right to sell and distribute water for domestic purposes, and receive the rents and profits thereof for their own use and benefit. This agreement also provides that at the end of the thirty years the city will pay the Water Company the value of the improvements made upon the water-works; and in case the parties cannot agree upon the value, the same is to be determined by arbitration. The city reserves the right to regulate the water rates. Messrs. Beaudry, Griffin and Lazard then transferred their lease to an incorporation named the Los Angeles Water-works Company, the trustees of which were J. S. Griffin, J. G. Downey, P. Beaudry, S. Lazard, A. J. King, Eugene Meyer and Charles Lafaon.

By November, the next year, upward of seven miles of iron pipe had been laid, superseding the old wooden pipes.

A freshet in the Los Angeles River carried away the dam, which left the wheel without water to propel it, and, cutting off the water supply for the city, caused a water famine, and water-carts had to be resorted to in order to supply the inhabitants with water. The city refused to rebuild the dam. This company, composed of Griffin, Lazard and Beaudry, then rebuilt the dam (without which the wheel, flumes, reservoir and wooden pipes were useless), and built, nearly opposite the Catholic cemetery, in the Zanja Madre, a wheel to raise the water to a height sufficient to flow into the old wooden pipes until they could furnish a more permanent supply. At this time the Los Angeles City Water Company was organized. They purchased of Charles V. Howard, who was then the owner of the Feliz Ranch, seven miles north of the city, a portion of said ranch on which Crystal Springs is located, and the Water Company then secured right of way necessary, and cut a ditch from said springs to where the present reservoir is located, and built the present reservoir, and from thence laid iron pipes to the city and through the streets at their own cost. The old city works were entirely abandoned as useless.

Several years prior to the building of the Los Angeles City-water Works, W. G. Dryden, acquired a right from the city to erect a wheel in the city zanja to pump water into the city and also a grant of the Plaza in front of the old Catholic Church, on which to erect a reservoir to be supplied by pumps operated by the wheel he built in the zanja near the present junction of Upper Main and Alameda streets. Later on the pump and wheel of these works were moved to the junction of Marchessault and Alameda streets, and as before propelled by the waters of the zanja.

Patrick McFadden became interested and managed these water-works. From this reservoir on the Plaza, water was distributed through some of the streets and furnished several houses. These works were bought by the Los Angeles City Water Company, and were also abandoned, returning the Plaza to the city for a consideration.

In 1888 the City Water Company purchased the water system of Ralph Rogers, which obtained its supply in the Arroyo Seco.

The Canal Reservoir Company was organized in 1867. The officers were: George Hanson, President; J. W. Green Smith, Treasurer; J. J. Warner, Secretary. The capital stock was $200,000. The next year work was commenced by this company upon the canal and reservoir which now supply what was the old woolen mill, but is now an ice factory. This was the first turning of attention to the hill lands west of what was then the city, which had before that been considered practically valueless. Certain lands were granted to the city in consideration of their work.

THE CITIZENS' WATER COMPANY.

In the year 1872 improvements were commenced in the hills west of Los Angeles City. These hills, although offering delightful sites for residences, from lack of water and difficulty of access had not shared in the prosperity of the city, but had remained comparatively value-

less and neglected. To the energy and perseverance more especially of two men, P. Beaudry and J. W. Potts, is due the change that has taken place. Mr. Potts expended in grading, principally upon the lines of Temple and Second streets, upward of $30,000. Mr. Beaudry in like manner expended upward of $50,000. The work with which Mr. Beaudry's name has been more especially linked is the furnishing of an abundant supply of water to these hill lands. Mr. Beaudry excavated a large basin amid the springs lying along Upper Alameda street, from which, with a sixty horse-power engine running a Hooker pump of the capacity of 40,000 gallons per hour, the water was forced to an elevation of 240 feet, where it was received by two reservoirs with a storage capacity of 3,500,000 gallons, and thence distributed through eleven miles of iron pipes over the tops of the highest hills. These works cost $95,000.

The Citizens' Water Company, which furnishes water to the hill portion of the city, was organized in August, 1886, and bought the Beaudry & Rogers' system. The latter was supplied with water, which was the seepage from Reservoir No. 4. Ralph Rogers has had this water pumped by steam into a reservoir since the year 1884, and had nearly 40,000 feet of pipe laid, supplying 120 houses. At the time it was purchased by the Citizens' Water Company the Beaudry system had 66,000 feet of pipe laid and was supplying 612 houses. The company's lease on the spring near the junction of Alameda and Upper Main streets expiring February 1, 1887, it obtained its water after that date from the river, about four miles above the city. The water is piped into a reservoir in Victor Heights tract, and is pumped from this reservoir to a higher one back of the Sisters' Hospital. The company has a lease of ten years for this source of water supply. M. L. Wicks is the principal stockholder in the company.

THE EAST-SIDE SPRING WATER COMPANY.

The East-Side Spring Water Company was incorporated in 1886 for the purpose of supplying the residences on the eastern side of the river. The water is pumped from an artesian well near where stood the old Tarbox distillery, just north of the Macey street bridge, to a reservoir on the top of Lacey Hill, in the orange slope tract on Brooklyn Heights. From this reservoir the water is distributed in mains. Mayor Henry T. Hazard is the principal stockholder.

THE BIG TUNNEL.

Whoever chances to wander up the track of the Southern Pacific Railroad, just above the Buena Vista street bridge, will notice certain openings and drifts in the great sand-stone bluff along whose base runs the railroad. If he has the curiosity to enter one of these drifts he will find himself after a few yards in a big tunnel, whose general course runs parallel to the railroad. Should it be asked, Why was that deserted hole made? the answer will be an interesting bit of municipal history.

In 1877, when F. A. McDougal was mayor, the water supply for irrigating purposes was very scant; and in deference to the popular clamor for a better service, it was proposed to take some extensive action. The matter was referred to a board of engineers, consisting of B. F. Alexander, A. Boschke and Isaac W. Smith, who made a report on July 27, 1877, in which they advocated the digging of a tunnel 630 feet long through the limestone bluff, six feet high and five feet wide, to cost $12,300. On August 17, the committee on water supply recommended the proposed tunnel to leave the river above the Southern Pacific Railroad bridge on the north and emerge from the bluff on the south at the lower waste gate of the toma. October 11 the bid for digging the tunnel was awarded to William Monks, at $3.88½ per lineal foot; William Moore was the builder of the tunnel. So singular was its construction that on May 30, 1878, the committee on water supply reported that the engineers found the tunnel then made of no practical value. The timbers were too light, and nearly 500 feet of new tunnel would have to be made to correct the

alignment so that water would run through; 600 feet more of the tunnel would have to be timbered and 230 feet arched with brick. The additional cost was estimated at $6,900. On August 29 the contract was let to Bell & Carr to line the tunnel, and William Monk was to do the brick-work. The tunnel was surveyed by J. E. Jackson and W. T. Lambie.

November 7, 1878, the committee on water supply recommended Mr. Moore be paid for his work, it having been done as specified. The committee, however, found that the tunnel was still valueless, as a great deal more brick-work had to be done. But at last it was made so that the water would run through; but it was finally abandoned on account of so many caves. In 1885 the zanjaro estimated that the construction and repairs of the tunnel had cost the city from $35,000 to $40,000. It is still unused, except by tramps.

THE ELECTRIC-LIGHT SYSTEM.

December 31, 1882, the city was lighted for the first time with that crowning glory of modern inventions, *la luz electrica*. It was due to the indefatigable labors of Colonel Charles H. Howland, who had worked all summer long in getting the citizens to invest in the stock of the company, and the patronage of the city council. He met not only the opposition of the gas company, but also that of many others. The favorite arguments against it were that it had been started in the London fish markets, that it soiled ladies' complexions, that it produced color-blindness, and besides had a bad effect on the eyes, that it magnified objects and caused optical illusions, that it was costly, that gas was good enough to light the city, that it kept the chickens awake all night, that it was a new thing, and therefore an experiment and dangerous, that the wires attracted lightning, that the lights attracted bugs, and finally that it was a speculation and therefore a swindle.

As silly as these arguments may seem, they were soberly advanced by many capitalists and various business and professional men of the city. But finally all opposition was overcome, and on New Year's eve the light from the seven masts bathed the city in electric glory.

The city of Los Angeles is now lighted wholly by electric lights. The city contracted in 1882 to be lighted with the electric light under the Brush system. The light is distributed by what is called the mast system. These masts are placed at such distances as may be desired by the council, ranging from 2,500 feet to over a mile apart.

There are two mast circuits in the city. One is known as the "north circuit," and the other as the "south circuit." There are thirty-one miles of wire. On these mast circuits there are fifteen masts, each 150 feet high, carrying three lamps, each of 3,000 candle-power, or 9,000 candle-power on each mast. There are two masts on this same circuit, each 150 feet high, carrying four lamps of 3,000 candle-power each, or 12,000 candle-power for each mast. There are nineteen sixty-foot masts, each carrying one lamp of 3,000 candle power; a total of seventy-two lamps of 216,000 candle-power, with which the city is lighted, and is paid for out of the municipal treasury.

There are also three other circuits for private lamps. The first runs till 12 o'clock, midnight, for hotels, saloons, restaurants, etc. The other two circuits are known as the "merchants," and run week-day nights till 9 o'clock, except Saturday, when they are continued to 10:30 P. M. On these three circuits there are at present 175 lamps of 2,000 candle-power each. The city now pays $19,000 per annum for its electric lights. Store lights cost $5 per week on the middle circuit, and $3.50 on the 9 o'clock circuit.

The city has an official area of six miles square, or thirty-six square miles. Previous to the lighting by electricity it had a small area lighted by gas. This would cover about five-eighths of a mile square, at a cost of about $9,000 per annum. Under the electric system about twenty square miles in area are fairly

lighted at a cost of a little more than $20,000 per annum.

THE LOS ANGELES ICE AND COLD-STORAGE COMPANY, incorporated, one of the most important industries in Southern California, comprises C. E. Hendrick, President; C. D. Simpson, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, Vice-President; L. A. Bassett, Secretary and Treasurer; T. Watkins and M. J. Healey, who manufacture ice in this city, and are the only company in the State to employ the Hendrick process, thus turning out a quality of ice superior to all others. The works, which are located on Mesquite street and the Santa Fé Railroad, have a capacity of 100 tons per day—seventy-five tons for general uses and twenty-five for cold storage. The manufactory is the largest in the State. The cold-storage warerooms have a capacity for 150 car-loads, and are adapted to the preservation of meats and fruits of all kinds and other perishable products. The building is 150 feet square and three stories high. The company are the proprietors and manufacturers of the celebrated "Lilly" brand of meats. They have six smoke-houses, with a combined capacity of 150,000 pounds, and are thereby enabled to place upon the market fresh meat every day. The "Lilly" is the only meat smoked on the coast south of Sacramento, and is superior to the Eastern smoked meats, for the following reasons: All hams and bacon smoked in the East are four to ten days old before shipping, and six to ten days *en route;* and, owing to the excessive heat in crossing the desert in the summer, the products are canvased in order to insure safety in transportation, thus entailing a loss to the consumer of one to two pounds, or an average of 25 cents, per ham.

The provision department is under the management of F. W. Guard, who has had an extensive experience in this kind of business, having been connected with some of the largest packing-houses in the East. The cold-storage department is under the management of P. R. Bevan, Assistant Treasurer, who also has charge of the executive and financial part of the business in this city. He is a native of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and received his education in his native State, and was for a long time in the employ of Simpson & Watkins before coming to Los Angeles, in April of last year.

Mr. M. Dodsworth, general manager, is a native of Cincinnati, was reared there, and after reaching manhood came to California, in 1852, engaging for several years in mining in the northern parts of this State, and then in the butchers' trade for fifteen years, and finally, in 1879, he came to Los Angeles, where he has since been engaged in packing bacon and lard.

All these men are thoroughly identified with the public welfare of Los Angeles. The company, succeeding to the "Los Angeles Pork-packing Company" in February, 1888, have now a business outlook which is one of the most important in Southern California.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Public Library Association of Los Angeles was organized in December, 1872, and the library transferred to the city in April, 1878. It is supported by a direct levy not to exceed five cents on each $100 of all real and personal property in the city, and by quarterly dues of $1.00 from each subscribing member.

Number of papers and magazines to be found in reading news rooms: Daily papers, twenty-seven; weekly, thirty-two; monthly, twenty-two; quarterly, three; number of volumes in library, June 1, 1888, 5,748; 913 added during the year; book loan for the year, 17,071.

The library and free reading-room are open daily except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. The trustees in 1888 were W. H. Workman, President; A. W. Barrett, E. C. Bosbyshell, B. Chandler, B. Cohn, M. T. Collins, John Moriarty, E. A. Gibbs, James Hanley, H. Miller, J. F. Humphreys, J. H. Book, J. W. Lovell, N. Mathews, H. Sinsabaugh and M. Teed.

PUBLIC PARKS.

The city is only tolerably well provided with public parks at present. It has the little

"Plaza," on North Main street, opposite the old Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Angels, and the Sixth Street Park, bounded by Sixth, Hill, Olive, and Fifth streets. The last mentioned is a beautiful little park and a popular resort for people who wish to spend a restful hour surrounded by semi-tropical trees, plants and flowers. Diagonally across the street from this park is the building occupied by Brigadier-General Grierson, U. S. A., as headquarters for the Department of Arizona. Surrounding this building are extensive and beautiful grounds open to the public.

Elysian Park is a large body of very hilly land, that is as yet wholly unimproved. East Los Angeles Park is also a park only in prospect.

Westlake Park, of thirty-five acres, is in the western part of the city, near Ninth and Eleventh streets; and Prospect Park, in Boyle Heights, a small park in the Brooklyn tract.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

The principal places of amusement in Los Angeles are the Grand Opera House, on Main, near First street; the Academy of Music, on Fifth and Olive streets; and the Los Angeles Theatre, on Spring street, between Second and Third streets. The latter is a new substantial brick edifice, which was opened to the public early in the winter of 1888–'89; the Academy of Music is a large wooden structure, and is often used for mass meetings, festivals, etc., as well as for dramatic purposes.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Ever since February 1, 1886, the Fire Department has been under pay; prior to that date it was a volunteer department. During 1888 about $70,000 was expended in the purchase of four new engines, hose and carts, and in the erection of new buildings. Each engine house is supplied with a telephone, also fire alarm gong of Richmond Fire Alarm System. The increase in this department of the public service serves well to illustrate the growth of the city. In 1886 there were required but two engines, one hook and ladder company, five hose-carts, 3,200 feet of hose and a force of thirty-two men.

POLICE.

The headquarters of the city police are at the city hall; but there is a branch station, and also a small jail, at Hoff and Hayes streets, in East Los Angeles. The force at present consists of seventy-four members, ranking as follows: Chief, captain of detectives, four detectives, secretary of police, police captain, two police sergeants, ten mounted officers, fifty foot officers, two drivers of patrol wagon, a matron, and a police surgeon.

CEMETERIES.

Los Angeles is by no means behind the age in the matter of cemeteries, of which there are five The Roman Catholic Cemetery is beautifully located on an elevation on Buena Vista street, just overlooking the Southern Pacific depot. The City Cemetery is situated on Castelar street, between Bellevue avenue and Sand street. The Hebrew burying-ground is on Reservoir street. These three are old cemeteries, and are near the center of the city. They will doubtless ere long be closed. Chief among the new places of sepulture is Evergreen Cemetery, on Aliso avenue. It is reached directly by the First street and also the Aliso street railway. The Rosedale, on West Washington street, can be reached by the electric railway, which can be taken at First and Los Angeles streets. At the Rosedale Cemetery there is the only crematory in the United States west of the Rocky Mountains. It was built by the Los Angeles Crematory Society, under the supervision of an expert who came for that purpose. The first incineration took place in June, 1887. The body, which had been regularly interred a few months previously, was that of the wife of Dr. O. B. Bird, a prominent homeopathic physician. The cremation was a complete success, and attracted as much attention as the most sanguine friend of the movement could have wished.

H. Sinsabaugh, D. D., a prominent member

of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is president of the Cremation Society, and Dr. William Le Moyne Wills, Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College of the University of Southern California, is secretary. Dr. Wills is a prominent Los Angeles surgeon, and inherits his enthusiasm for cremation, his grandfather, Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne, of Washington, Pennsylvania, having constructed at his own expense the first cremation furnace in the United States.

EDUCATIONAL.

In 1838 the first primary school was established in Los Angeles. The teacher was Ensign Guadalupe Medina. The term lasted five and a half months, when Medina was called to the army. The attendance averaged 103 scholars, whose progress and proficiency in studies were gratifying. The city had appropriated $500 for expenses, and had purchased the necessary furniture at San Gabriel. Later, Don Ignacio Coronel taught school here.

The first proposition for the establishment of a college came from Rev. Antonio Jimenes, May 18, 1850, in his application for a grant of town land to that end.

About the same time Rev. Dr. Wicks, Presbyterian, seconded by J. G. Nichols, opened the pioneer English school. In January, 1853, there were four small schools, two of them teaching English.

The oldest public school-houses were on Bath and Spring streets. Both were built under the supervision of Trustees J. G. Nichols and John O. Wheeler.

At San Gabriel, J. F. Burns and Cæsar C. Twitchell were teachers in 1854.

In 1856 Dr. John S. Griffin was elected superintendent of common schools, with Francis Mellus, Agustin Olivera and William A. Wallace as school commissioners. William McKee and Mrs. Thomas Foster taught for some time. Mrs. Hoyt had a school in 1857, and her daughter, Miss Mary E. Hoyt, two years later, as also Miss Anna McArthur.

Concerning the public schools of the city, the following statistics were furnished by the school superintendent for the year 1888:

Number of white children between 5 and 17	10,631
Number of negro children between 5 and 17	
Number of Indian children between 5 and 17	339
Number of Chinese children between 5 and 17	
Total number of census children	10,970
Number of children under 5	3,569
Number of children between 5 and 17 who have attended public schools during year	5,302
Number of children between 5 and 17 who have attended private schools only	1,230
Number of children between 5 and 17 who have not attended any school during year	4,438
Number of pupils enrolled in public schools	5,665
Number of teachers employed	136
Average number of pupils per teacher	46
Cost per capita on total enrollment	$15.77
Cost per capita on average enrollment	24.68
Cost per capita on average daily attendance	26.14

The great discrepancy between the number enrolled in the schools and the number reported by the census marshal as having attended the public schools during the year is accounted for by the fact that the school census is taken in May, when many people have betaken themselves to the mountains or the seashore.

From the annual report of the secretary of the city board of education, from January 1, 1888, to January 1, 1889, we take the following statistics: The total receipts for the year were $211,338.86; total expenditures, $186,987.64; balance on hand at the end of the year, $24,351.22.

The Los Angeles City board of education employs over 100 teachers. The average salary paid the teachers is $85 per month. The Los Angeles school department has always been liberal toward women. Mrs. Chloe B. Jones was long principal of the High School and also city superintendent of schools. At least seven-eighths of the teachers are women. The rapid increase of population within the past three years has crowded the school buildings to their utmost capacity and necessitated the erection of new buildings as well as the enlargement of several old ones, in order to meet the requirements of the community. The excellent common-school system is the pride of California, and in no portion of the State do the people take more pains to foster and encourage popular education than in Los Angeles County.

Besides the public schools there are numerous private schools in the city, including kindergartens, primary, grammar, schools of elocution, business colleges, and dancing schools. There are also many private teachers of music, painting, drawing, etc.

THE LOS ANGELES HIGH SCHOOL.

The first organization of a High School was made in 1873 by Dr. W. T. Lucky, then superintendent of the schools of the city. For a time Dr. Lucky performed also the duties of principal. The first class was graduated in 1875, and consisted of seven members, five young women and two young men. Throughout the history of the school both boys and girls have been received into the same classes and have pursued the same studies. In one class a young man has received the highest honors for scholarship, and in another a young woman. The number of graduates each year has gradually increased, but with some fluctuation, the largest number, twenty-six, having been reached by the class of 1885. The present senior class began with an enrollment of thirty-one.

From 1873 until 1882 the High School occupied a part of the wooden building that formerly stood upon the site of the new county court-house. In the latter year, on account of pressure in the lower grades, the school moved to rooms in the State Normal Building, where it remained for three years. In 1885, the normal school having grown so as to require its whole building, the High School moved to rooms in the brick building near the corner of Sixth and Spring streets, where it still remains. A building for the special use of the High School is one of the most urgent needs of Los Angeles, and one that an increased school fund under the new city charter ought to satisfy.

The city superintendent of schools continued to act as principal of the High School until the summer of 1881, Dr. Lucky being succeeded in 1876 by C. H. Kimball, and the latter gentleman, in 1880, by Mrs. C. B. Jones. For the school year of 1881–'82 Mrs. Jones filled the now separate position of principal, succeeded the following year by L. D. Smith, who in 1883 was made city superintendent. F. H. Clark, the present principal, was teacher of the senior class during the school year of 1883–'84, and was elected principal in the summer of 1884.

The course of study of the school was arranged in 1884 so as to provide the requisite preparation for any of the departments of the University of California, to which institution a considerable number of the graduates of the school have gone as students. It is the aim of the school to maintain a course of instruction everywhere thoroughly practical, adapted both to those that become students at college and to those that enter business and home life at once.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Normal schools for the special instruction of teachers were first established in the United States by Massachusetts, in 1839, at old Lexington, overlooking the battle-ground; and at Bridgewater and Westfield in 1840 and 1841. The fourth school was built by New York, at Albany, in 1844. These schools are all in prosperous condition to-day; and the movement thus begun has gone forward until at the present time nearly 150 public normal schools are in successful operation; and a very large number of private normal schools, either partly or wholly engaged in the work of preparing teachers for the public schools, find plenty of work to do.

California established her first normal school at San Francisco in 1862, afterward removing it to San José, where it has grown to mammoth proportions, being one of the largest in the United States. The Normal School at Los Angeles was established as a branch of the school at San José by the Legislature of 1881, the bill being signed by Governor Perkins March 14 of that year. The sum of $50,000 was appropriated for the building, and the trustees were directed to proceed to Los Angeles and select a site. Of several sites offered, the trustees, on March 26, 1882, chose the Bellevue Terrace orange grove

of five and a quarter acres on Charity street (Grand avenue), at the head of Fifth street, and the building was begun forthwith. This beautiful tract of land was then held at $8,000, and was purchased with money raised by private subscription of the citizens. The building was finished for occupancy and the school opened August 29, 1882, with sixty-one pupils and three teachers. Principal teacher, C. J. Flatt; Preceptress, Emma L. Hawks; and Assistant, J. W. Redway; Charles H. Allen, also principal at San José, being Principal. The number of pupils increased to an aggregate of 126 during the school year of 1882–'83. The Legislature of 1883 appropriated $10,000 for finishing and furnishing the building, which was thus put in excellent condition for school work.

In 1883 a separate principal was appointed for this school, the trustees selecting Ira More for the purpose. He had been principal of the Minnesota State Normal School at St. Cloud, and had taught for some years in the school at San José. The school continued to flourish, the aggregate attendance increasing each year until it is now more than 300. The ground has been graded, retaining walls were built, trees, shrubbery and hedges planted, and it is fast becoming an attractive feature of that part of the city where it is located.

The first class, numbering twenty-two, graduated in 1884. Since then two classes a year have gone out, the whole number of graduates being now 240. Nearly all of these are actively engaged in teaching, and promise to make at least as good a record as has been made by the graduates of the earlier normal schools. The history of these schools abundantly shows that the normal graduate will average ten years of teaching.

A school of 150 pupils, comprising the first five grades of the public schools, is attached to the normal as a practice school for the senior classes. The young teacher is here trained in exactly the work he is required to do in the public schools, and thus goes out thoroughly fitted; and that this practice results in no injury to the little people under his charge is shown by the fact that no school in the city stands higher in public estimation than the Normal Primary School.

We close this article by an extract from the Principal's Report upon a point much inquired after by the people:

"Another statement frequently made by the friends as well as the opponents of special training schools for teachers is that the supply will soon be greater than the demand; the market will be overstocked; we are educating more than can find places. A little arithmetic will not here be out of place: The number of teachers employed by the State is given in the report of the superintendent of public instruction at 4,000. Ruling out accidental and occasional elements, we may safely say that more than 3,000 of this number depend upon teaching for a livelihood. Horace Mann states that three years was the average school life of the teachers of his day. Young women will marry, and young men leave this for other trades or professions. Since then, as he foresaw, the term has been increased, the teachers specially educated remaining longer in the field, until the average term in this State is from four to five years. Such statistics as can be gathered show that it will not exceed this estimate. More than 600 teachers are needed each year to take the place of those who retire from the work. The normal schools now graduate about 150. It does not seem likely that the supply will exceed the demand for many years to come, certainly. In confirmation of this it may be stated that although the school at San José has been sending out its graduates for more than twenty years, less than twelve per cent. of the teachers in the State are graduates of California normal schools, while six per cent. come from the normal schools of other States, making but eighteen per cent., or less than one-fifth, graduates of any normal school whatever."

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

This is one of the most important and successful educational institutions of the State, and

one which does honor to the city and that part of the State wherein it is located.

The College of Liberal Arts of the University stands upon an eligible site in what is known as West Los Angeles, not far from the Agricultural Park grounds. It is surrounded by many of the most beautiful residences, orange groves and flower gardens in the city. It is far enough from the business center to be exempt from disturbing influences, and yet it is easily accessible from any other portion of the city by lines of street cars. As for the plan, the make-up and the management of the institution, they are very nearly, if not actually, up to the line of perfection. A brief history of the institution will be appropriate in this connection:

In May, 1879, Hon. R. M. Widney invited Rev. A. M. Hough to his residence and laid before him the plans of the University, as it now is, and as planned by Judge Widney. He had previously drawn up a deed of trust wherein Dr. J. S. Griffin and Mr. H. M. Johnson offered to convey certain real estate in East Los Angeles for a campus and endowment fund to establish the University at East Los Angeles, on the same terms and conditions as the present deed of trust. After a quiet consultation between Judge Widney and Mr. Hough it was decided to invite Hon. E. F. Spence and Dr. J. P. Widney to meet with them at an early date. A consultation of these four gentlemen resulted in their determination all to join in the enterprise of establishing a University in this city. Another meeting was arranged for, at which Rev. M. M. Bovard, then pastor of the Fort Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. G. D. Compton were also present, by invitation. At this meeting it was decided to look around for some other donation of land instead of locating in East Los Angeles. Various offers were received, but it was finally agreed to accept an offer of land in West Los Angeles, where the College of Liberal Arts of the University was subsequently established. The offer of land was secured by Mr. Hough, and the name adopted for the institution was the University of Southern California. The deed of trust was executed July 29, 1879, by ex-Governor J. G. Downey, O. W. Childs and Isaiah W. Hellman, to A. M. Hough, J. P. Widney, E. F. Spence, M. M. Bovard, G. D. Compton and R. M. Widney. The site selected is on Wesley avenue, a few rods south of Jefferson street. It was at that time almost "in the wilderness," and it required strong faith to believe that the institution would within ten years be surrounded by such attractions as are now visible in every direction from the balcony or upper windows of the spacious building. Later on several liberal-minded persons contributed considerable money, in the aggregate, toward an endowment fund for the University. In June, 1880, the trustees decided to sell thirty lots in the tract, at $200 each, and with the proceeds erect and furnish a frame building in which to begin the educational work. A contract was soon let, and the corner-stone of the building was laid October 4, by Bishops Simpson and Wiley.

In August, 1880, Revs. M. M. and F. D. Bovard entered into a contract with the directors for five years to carry on the educational work of the institution. Rev. M. M. Bovard was elected president of the University, and he and his brother have conducted the work very successfully. In July, 1880, Mr. and Mrs. William Hodge donated "Hodge Hall" to the institution. In September, 1883, Hon. E. F. Spence donated $600 to establish the Spence scholarship.

In 1882 Judge R. M. Widney procured Messrs. George and William B. Chaffey to tender a deed of trust for about $200,000 worth of land at Ontario for a "Chaffey College of Agriculture of the University." Strange to say, the offer was earnestly opposed by a large part of the directors of the University, but through the persistent efforts of Judge Widney, the offer was finally accepted.

In due time a fine two-story brick and stone building was erected. In October, 1885, educational work was begun therein by Professor W. F. Wheeler. In June, 1885, Mrs. Sarah E.

Tansey donated to the University lands valued at $20,000, to endow a chair of Moral Christian Ethics. In 1885 Dr. J. P. Widney organized and put in successful operation the College of Medicine in Los Angeles City. It is now in fine working condition, with an able corps of professors.

The University has an Annual Council, with deliberative functions, but with no executive powers. This council has proved a very useful element in the management of the institution.

Besides the Ontario College of the University, there are several flourishing colleges at other places outside the city. There is the Maclay College of Theology at San Fernando, established in 1885 by Hon. C. Maclay, who donated some $300,000 worth of lands and erected a fine college building; also the Tulare Academy, established in 1886 at Tulare City, through the efforts of Revs. J. B. Green and J. A. McMillan. In March, 1886, the Escondido Land and Water Company, the owners of the Escondido Rancho in San Diego County, through the efforts of Rev. R. W. C. Farnsworth, Presiding Elder, and Rev. E. S. Chase, offered property in that rancho to the value of $100,000 to build and endow the Escondido Academy, to be a branch of the University. By the efforts of Rev. F. S. Chase and D. Choate there were received deeds donating to the University about $200,000 worth of city property to endow and build the San Diego College of the University.

In June, 1886, Judge R. M. Widney donated property in the San Fernando Ranch to establish a reserve endowment fund for the University. From this property sales have already been made aggregating over $100,000, with some $200,000 worth of lands left. This donation should eventually realize not less than $400,000.

The new college building in West Los Angeles, which was completed in 1886, cost $37,000. Liberal donations were made for its erection by many persons, Mr. G. W. Morgan donating lands from which $6,500 has been realized, and Hon. E. F. Spence making a gift of real estate from which $5,000 has been obtained, with a prospect of many thousands more. Ex-Governor Downey also donated lands worth $6,000 or more. The building is a four-story brick, with stone foundation. It is 100 feet square, with a total floor area of nearly one square acre. The total valuation of the University property is nearly $1,000,000.

The Freeman College of Applied Sciences is founded upon a donation of about $200,000 worth of land by Mr. Freeman, of Inglewood. The building is now in course of erection.

Hon. E. F. Spence, ex-Mayor of the city, donated a lot of land on the corner of Sixth and Pearl streets, upon which there is a three-story building. This property, worth about $70,000, is to be used for the erection of the "Spence Observatory" of the University of Southern California. The trustees of this fund have contracted with Alvan Clark & Sons for a forty-inch telescope, the glasses for which are now being made by M. Mantois, of Paris, who also made the glasses for the Lick Telescope.

Rev. A. C. Hazard, of Downey City, has donated $40,000 worth of land to constitute an endowment fund for the post-graduate course of the University.

Several other enterprises of a similar character are now in process of maturing, which will in all probability result in the establishment of several other colleges, constituting parts of the University.

The educational course consists, first, in an academic course in each one of these colleges, designed to furnish education to the masses. The college course is intended to fit students for the pursuit of the ordinary professions and the higher departments of business and general educational work. The post-graduate course will be under the supervision of a faculty comprising the president of the University and the deans of each college. Thus students desiring to make a specialty of any department of science will be enabled to continue their studies in different institutions and under as many different instructors as they may deem advisable in order

to perfect them in that specialty, returning to this institution (the University) to pass their final critical examination, and, if successful, to obtain the diploma of the University of Southern California as to their fitness for, and mastery of, any specialty which they may have studied.

Something should here be said concerning the plans on which the educational part of this successful University is conducted, especially as it differs in several essential particulars from the systems used in almost every other similar institution. The plan aims specially at unity in arrangement and a wise division of labor. In dividing the labor great care is taken to place each subdivison in the hands of those skilled in that specialty. The finances, including the endowment funds, are controlled by six trustees, whose characters and business experience fit them for the responsible duties assigned them. They elect their own successors. This plan is designed to prevent schemers from ever getting control of the funds, and to secure unity and permanency. Each trustee is made financially responsible for any loss to the fund in consequence of his carelessness, negligence or misappropriation. The directors may bring any action necessary to protect or preserve the funds. The books and accounts are always open to inspection by the directors. The net income from the funds is used in paying the current expenses of the institution. The educational work is separated from the financial work, and is placed under the control of conference. Conference elects the board of directors annually, and this board elects the faculty, controls the course of study and management of the educational work throughout. Each college or academy has also its local board of regents, who are annually appointed by the trustees of the Endowment Fund and by the board of directors. These boards of regents are local executive boards, for administering during the year the educational work in their locality.

The course of study in all the colleges and academies and the text books are so arranged that the years of study run parallel, and at any time a student can move from one college or academy to another and enter classes and studies the same that he left. The scheme is based upon a unity and continuity of plan, and a division of work.

The system is quite novel, embracing a new combination which fits the institution for the highest degree of efficiency and adapts it to the wants of modern civilization. The late Bishop Simpson said he considered this the best planned and best guarded institution belonging to the Methodist Church. His opinion has since been indorsed by Bishops Wiley, Fowler and other leading lights of that denomination.

The general plan and many of the details of work alluded to in this account are the inventions of Judge R. M. Widney, while the execution is largely in the hands of the president, Rev. M. M. Bovard, D. D.

Following is a list of names of the persons who constitute the boards and faculties connected with the University and its branch institutions:

Trustees of the Endowment Fund of the University.—Hon. R. M. Widney, Hon. E. F. Spence, Rev. M. M. Bovard, Rev. A. M. Hough, Dr. J. P. Widney, G. D. Compton.

Directors of the University.—Hon. E. F. Spence, Dr. H. Sinsabaugh, Hon. R. M. Widney, Rev. A. M. Hough, Rev. E. S. Chase, Rev. P. F. Bresee, Hon. S. C. Hubbell, Rev. W. A. Knighters, Rev. T. E. Robinson, Hon. Chas. Maclay, Rev. R. W. C. Farnsworth.

Associate Directors.—Ex-Governor John G. Downey, Hon. T. R. Bard, Rev. A. W. Bunker, Rev. E. S. Chase, C. H. Bradley, Rev. Charles Shelling.

Officers of the Faculty.—Rev. M. M. Bovard, Miss Ida R. Lindley, Prof. E. R. Shrader, Mrs. C. S. Nellis.

Trustees of the Chaffee College of Agriculture.—Rev. A. M. Hough, Hon. E. F. Spence, C. E. White, G. E. Compton, Dr. J. P. Widney, Hon. R. M. Widney.

Board of Regents of the Chaffee College of Agriculture.—Hon. S. L. Dyar, Rev. S. J. Fleming, George Chaffey, W. B. Chaffee, Dr. H.

Sinsabaugh, Rev. P. H. Bodkin, Rev. A. M. Hough, Hon. C. Maclay, Rev. R. W. C. Farnsworth, Hon. E. F. Spence, P. M. Green, Joseph Holmes.

Principal of Chaffee College.—Prof. Randall.

Trustees of the Maclay College of Theology.—Bishop C. H. Fowler, W. H. Griswold, M. M. Bovard, J. P. Widney, A. M. Hough, C. Maclay and R. M. Widney.

Trustees of Escondido Academy.—Watson Parish, R. A. Thomas, Philip Morse, E. S. Chase, R. M. Widney, R. W. C. Farnsworth.

Trustees of the College of San Diego.—Mr. Grunedyke, R. A. Thomas, Philip Morse, E. S. Chase, A. M. Hough, R. M. Widney.

Officers of the Alumni Association.—Rev. G. F. Bovard, F. E. Lacy, Mrs. M. C. Miltimore, Miss E. F. Walton, George Sinsabaugh.

Conference Visiting Committee.—Rev. T. E. Robinson, Rev. S. S. J. Kahler, Rev. M. F. Colburn, Rev. C. W. White, Rev. J. A. McMillan, Rev. C. Leach.

Presiding Elders.—Rev. R. W. C. Farnsworth, Rev. W. Nixon, Rev. J. B. Green, Rev. C. H. Bolinger.

Faculty of the College of Medicine.—Rev. M. M. Bovard, W. C. Cochran, M. D.; Joseph Kurtz, M. D.; G. W. Lasher, M. D.; Walter Lindley, M. D.; J. H. Utley, M. D.; C. A. H. de Szigethy, M. D.; E. A. Follansbee, M. D.; J. P. Widney, M. D.; H. Nadeau, M. D.; H. H. Maynard, M. D.; W. L. Wills, M. D.; H. S. Orme, M. D.; F. T. Bicknell, M. D.; W. B. Percival, M. D.; A. McFarland, M. D.; J. S. Baker, M. D.; A. F. Darling, M. D.; Hon. R. M. Widney.

The present faculty of the University is made up as follows: Rev. M. M. Bovard, A. M., D. D., President, Tansey Professor of Christian Ethics; Rev. W. S. Matthew, A. M., Dean, Professor of Mental and Political Science; E. R. Shrader, A. M., Ph. D., Registrar, Professor of Physics and Chemistry; Rev. C. A. Weaver, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Rev. E. R. Watson, M. A., Professor of Modern Languages; C. R. Gunne, M. A., Secretary, Professor and Principal of University Seminary; Tamar Gray, A. M., Professor of Greek; Rev. George A. Coe, A. M., Professor of English and History; E. E. Whittit, A. B., Instructor in Mathematics; Frank H. Suffel, B. A., Instructor in Latin and Greek; Fanny Sherman, A. M., Preceptress, Professor of Natural History; Philena S. Tufts, B. S., Instructor in Preparatory Year; Etta M. White, Instructor in Drawing and Painting.

LOS ANGELES COLLEGE.

The preliminary steps for the organization of a non-sectarian Christian school for the higher education of girls and young women were taken in June, 1885. It was the design of the organizers to establish a school which in time should afford for our Pacific Coast what Wellesley does for the Eastern,—a college whose course of study should be full and complete in all its particulars.

The school was opened formally on the second day of September, 1885, under the management of its president, D. W. Hanna, with an attendance of forty students, in a building erected for its temporary accommodation near the corner of Fifth and Olive streets. The building on the corner was occupied as the boarding department, and a small brick building that stood there between as a music hall.

The growth of the institution was rapid, and though many additions were made to the buildings it was soon found that they could not be so arranged as to accommodate the numbers applying for admission. During the summer of 1887, stock was subscribed by a number of our prominent citizens, and a building erected on the corner of Eighth and Hope streets, at a cost of $62,000, including the furnishing thereof. The building, heated by steam and lighted by electricity from its own electric plant, is capable of accommodating 100 boarding pupils and 300 day students. It has now in daily attendance over 250, with eighteen teachers.

Two courses of study have been adopted. The first, or the literary course, can be completed in four years. It is fully as complete as that re-

quired by the best seminaries for young ladies, and is sufficiently extensive to fit young women for those employments in which they are likely to be most useful. It will qualify them to become competent teachers; it will fit them to be intelligent members of society; it lays a solid foundation for future acquisitions of knowledge; it fits them to observe closely, to think consecutively, to reason logically, and to form independent judgments in regard to art, science, literature, government, morals and religion.

Complete philosophical apparatus enables instructors to give all the experiments in mechanics, hydraulics, pneumatics, electricity, acoustics and optics. The study of physiology is pursued with the aid of a skeleton, manikin and dissection of the different organs of the lower animals. A chemical laboratory enables the pupil to master the study of chemistry by the aid of practical experiments. Where practicable, the classes are taken to visit and see for themselves the application of these principles in the manufacture of things of daily life. The mind is thus aroused to see beauties and subject for thought in every object of use, as well as in every work of nature.

In addition to these there are special courses of study in the modern languages and music, upon the satisfactory completion of which suitable diplomas will be given. Class lessons in elocution are given to the whole school. The time of a special teacher is devoted to this department. Particular attention is paid to the principles that underlie good reading, and the drill is so conducted as to lead the pupils to apply their knowledge in reading correctly at sight. Regular drills in gymnastics, including the complete manual for free gymnastics, the dumb-bells and wands, are given to all the students. This systematic exercise is conducive to the perfect development of the physical being. All students are required to take part in this exercise, unless specially excused by the teacher in charge.

The faculty of the institution comprises the following competent and earnest educators:

Rev. D. W. Hanna, A. M., President, Mental and Moral Sciences; Alice M. Broadwell, Lady Principal, History; Christine Moodie, Literature and Rhetoric; Lucy S. Hanna, Secretary; Mary C. Noyes, A. M., Mathematics; Prof. D. O. Barto, Natural Sciences; Mary A. Roe, Zoology and Geology; Rev. J. C. Nevin, Botany; Amy Saxton, Assistant Preparatory Department; Luisa Carver, Principal Preparatory Department; Mary Russell, Laura Moore, Primary Department.

Department of Elocution. — Kate Seaver Downs.

Department of Languages. — Prof. Havermann, Latin; Prof. A. P. Dietz, French; Rev. Charles Bransby, Spanish; Herr Arnold Kutner, German.

Department of Music.—Prof. Adolph Wilhartitz, Piano, Organ, Theory and Harmony; Miss Bertha Butler, Voice, Piano and Harmony.

Art Department.—Mrs. C. F. Merrill.

Alice M. Broadwell, Director of Gymnasium; Miss Stewart, Matron.

Rev. D. W. Hanna, A. M., President of Los Angeles College, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, September 20, 1836. His father, Thompson Hanna, was a prominent paper manufacturer of that place. During boyhood Mr. Hanna attended the schools of his native town and of Marietta, Ohio, and finally graduated at Jefferson College in 1855. For several years thereafter he assisted his father in paper manufacture. Next he was principal of the public schools in Middletown, Ohio. Meanwhile he gave some attention to science, and invented vulcanized fiber for electric purposes, and also "leatheroid," a valuable device. Both these commodities are manufactured largely under patents granted to himself and brother.

In 1878 Prof. Hanna resumed his educational work, taking charge of the young ladies' seminary at Monroe, Michigan. In 1881 he came to California and took charge of McDonald Seminary at Napa. In the fall of 1884 he came to Los Angeles and opened Ellis College, and

the following year established Los Angeles College, corner of Fifth and Olive streets. In March, 1888, he moved the school into the present large and commodious building, corner of Eighth and Hope streets. It is a large and prosperous school.

Prof. Hanna was ordained in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in Napa, California. He married Miss Margaret Lippincott, of Morristown, Belmont County, Ohio. They have two children, namely: Lucy Stanton, who is assisting her father in school work, and Fred, now in college.

Rev. S. H. Weller, D. D., President of the Occidental University, was born September 9, 1833, in Dayton, Ohio. He received his elementary education in his native State, and graduated in 1856, at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, taking the first honor of his class. For a term he had charge of the High School in Davenport, Iowa, and then pursued a theological course at a seminary, and for the succeeding twenty years he labored successfully in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. Then, after serving for a short time as president of the Kansas City Female College, he came to the Golden Coast, in 1885, since which time his efforts have been devoted to the establishment of the University above mentioned. He married Miss Ella Fraser, of Morrison, Illinois. They have a son, Harold Fraser by name.

Rev. Carlos Bransby, Professor of Spanish in the Occidental University, is a native of the Republic of Columbia, South America. His father was John Bransby, Esq., a cousin of Sir Ashley Cooper, the eminent English surgeon, and his mother, Señora Doña Ana Gómez, a lady of pure Castilian extraction. He was born in the city of Bogotà, and received his early preparatory and Spanish education in his native place, completing the course in the higher schools. In 1870 he came to North America and entered the New Jersey State Normal School, where he graduated the following year. In the fall of 1871 he entered Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he pursued his studies three years, taking a full classical course. In 1874 he entered Union Theological Seminary, New York, and graduated in 1877. He spent the following winter on a lecturing tour; then he came to Missouri to take charge of the Presbyterian churches of De Soto and Ironton, and was ordained at the latter place in April, 1879. In the fall of the same year he accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church of Kinsley, Kansas, where he remained till the close of 1881. On January 1, 1882, he arrived in the Golden State, and engaged in ministerial work until 1886, since which time he has devoted his time and attention, almost exclusively, to educational interests and literary pursuits.

Prof. Bransby has translated into the Spanish language Ryle's Expository Thoughts, also the American Tract Society's text-book and other religious works, and written the Second Spanish Book of the Worman series, published by A. S. Barnes & Co. He has also contributed articles on educational subjects to the Colombian papers, and is a contributor to *La America*, an able Spanish weekly published in New York; to *El Faro*, of the city of Mexico, and to other secular and religious papers.

THE LOS ANGELES BAPTIST UNIVERSITY.

This flourishing young institution of learning is, as its name implies, the representative seat of advanced education of the Baptist denomination in Southern California; and, judging the future by the past, it is destined to soon become one of the leading great centers of learning on the Pacific Coast. At the annual meeting of the Baptist Association held in San Diego, in 1883, the subject of the need of a Baptist College in Southern California was first presented. At the meeting of the association, held in Los Angeles, in 1884, the matter came prominently before that body and the discussion of it consumed a large part of the session. It was shown that, although this great Christian society had a college in the northern part of the State, yet, being separated from this by 500 miles distance and intervening mountain ranges,

with the attendant expense and loss of time in traveling, rendered it impracticable for the majority of students living in Southern California to attend it; that the rapid increase of population of a cosmopolitan character, who need the moral stimulus of a Christian college in their midst, and the future promise and great probabilities of this Italy of America made the founding of such a school of imperative importance. An affirmative decision being reached, and Los Angeles chosen as the most appropriate location for the University, several propositions were received to furnish a site for it. The one offered by John S. Maltman and G. H. Shatto, embracing fifteen acres of choice land contiguous to the western city limits, for a campus, and ten city lots besides, as a donation, was accepted, and preparations were made to build. The corner-stone of the University building was laid February 3, 1887, and it was completed in time to open school the next fall. It is a substantial and ornate structure—of brick with stone trimmings—four stories high, including basement, and cost $25,000. The rooms are large, well lighted, airy and inviting, admirably adapted to the purposes for which they were designed. It stands near the middle of the campus, comprising nearly sixteen acres, on the apex of a gently sloping eminence, which commands a charming view of ocean, plain and snow-capped mountain peaks of the Sierra Madre, composing a landscape unsurpassed in picturesque beauty, while the fresh mountain breezes in the morning and the invigorating wave-kissed breezes from the Pacific in the afternoon render the climate delightful and healthful. The ladies' dormitory is a two-story frame structure, standing a few rods to the west of the main building, and contains twenty-five bay-window rooms, very commodious and pleasant.

The first term of school opened September 14, 1887, with Dr. William Shelton, LL.D., as president. At the close of the first college year Dr. Shelton resigned, and on July 15, 1888, Rev. J. H. Reider was elected his successor by an unanimous vote of the board. President Reider consented to accept the proffered honor on condition that he should have financial as well as literary control of the institution. On assuming charge, he infused new life and vigor into the young University. During the first year of his management he raised $6,000 outside of the regular income and paid off the indebtedness incurred the year previous; and the attendance increased so that two new teachers were added to the faculty, making eleven instructors. The educational facilities of the University were enlarged and improved, so that the curriculum of studies is as full and comprehensive as that of the Eastern colleges and universities; and comprises classical and scientific courses, as well as a complete conservatory course in music, and a course in art. The attendance in 1889 is 107 students, and the total enrollment since the opening of the University is 225. Within the past year large accessions have been made to the University library; the campus has been nicely graded and over 900 ornamental trees have been planted on the grounds, besides shrubbery. The institution is free from debt and has property of $100,000 in value. A large sum will be raised the present year for an endowment fund; and the board of trustees are making provisions for erecting another and still larger University building.

President J. H. Reider was born in Wooster, Ohio, July 6, 1848, is descended from German ancestry and belongs to a family of ministers, five cousins being preachers, and Dr. Reider, the distinguished clergyman, late of Chicago, was an uncle of his. Being a member of a family of eight children, he, from choice, and with his father's consent, started out to earn his own living at sixteen years of age, and supported himself through college, chiefly by teaching. He took a classical course in Denton University, graduating with honors; and before leaving college accepted a call to preach in Columbia City, Indiana. During his five years of ministerial labors there the church grew from a membership of twenty to 150.

His next charge was at Bluffton, where he remained eight years; and by excessive labor injured his health, preaching in one instance 113 sermons in 113 evenings, during a series of revival meetings, and riding three and five miles alternately to his appointments. In obedience to urgent recommendations of physicians he resigned; and, with a view to seeking a milder climate, removed to Winfield, Kansas, taking pastoral charge of a prosperous church, which had one of the finest church edifices in the State. After two years and three months of successful work there, the failing health of his daughter demanded a change, and in April, 1887, he came with his family to Southern California, accepting a call the same month to the Baptist Church of Monrovia, where, during the year of his pastoral work, before resigning to accept the presidency of the University, he increased the membership of the church from twenty-five to 164, and built a house of worship.

Mr. Reider is a polished, thrilling speaker, his masterly eloquence having won for him in the East the title of "golden-tongued orator." In the fourteen years of his public ministry he baptized into the church 856 persons. Before being ordained for the ministry, he was joined in marriage with Miss McLoud, of Columbus, Ohio, on June 11, 1872. Of their two children, one died in infancy. Lenella G., their living daughter, is a bright, promising miss of twelve years, who, when they brought her to California, was threatened with catarrhal consumption, and was scarcely able to walk, but now enjoys robust health.

OCCIDENTAL UNIVERSITY.

The principal building of this institution is a fine three-story brick structure on a beautiful slope just east of the city of Los Angeles, between First and Second streets. The view from this point in every direction is magnificent. School was opened here in 1888. The preparatory department is the old McPherron Academy, at No. 526 South Grand avenue, which was opened September 23, 1886, by A. S. and J. M. McPherron, as a boarding and day school for boys, and which is now named the Occidental Academy. Both boys and girls are of course admitted to the University.

Corps of instructors in the University: Rev. S. H. Weller, D. D., President and Professor of Moral Science and Mental Philosophy; John McPherron, A. M., Vice-President and Professor of Mathematics; Rev. J. W. Parkhill, A. M., Ancient Languages; Mrs. L. M. Stevens, Special Teacher in Latin and Instructor in Elocution; Rev. John A. Gordon, D. D., English Literature and Belles-lettres; Mrs. Laura A. Dunlap, Grammar Department; Rev. Carlos Bransby, A. M., Modern Languages; Miss Asbury Kent, Piano and Class Instruction in Voice Culture; Miss Kate Fraser, Painting and Drawing; Mrs. J. M. McPherron, Matron.

The instructors in the Academy are: Rev. S. H. Weller, D. D., President; Horace A. Brown, A. M., Principal; General C. W. Adams, Mathematics; Rev. J. W. Parkhill, A. M., Ancient Languages; Mrs. H. A. Brown, Primary School; Miss Asbury Kent, Piano and Class Instruction in Vocal Music; Miss Kate Fraser, Painting and Drawing; Mrs. Emma H. Adams, Matron.

ELLIS COLLEGE.

This institution is located on "College Hill," in the western part of the city, being accessible from the business center by cable-cars of the Second-street line. The building is fairly well adapted to college purposes, and is surrounded by well-kept grounds which command a lovely view of mountain and valley scenery. The course of study comprises thorough training in the various English branches, in ancient and modern languages, and in music, painting and oratory. The preparatory department has been graded to cover a period of five years. The art department, under the management of a resident teacher, is one of the strong features of the institution. The fundamental principles of voice-building, expressive reading and systematic physical training form an important part of the regular school work.



Ira More

The faculty of the college is made up as follows: Henry Ludlam, B. E., President, Voice Culture and Expressive Reading; Mrs. Henry Ludlam, Preceptress, Phonics, Physical Training and Gesture; Emily A. Rice, Literature, Rhetoric and History; Alice E. Stillman, Mathematics; Ora Boring, Natural and Rational Sciences; Essie H. Junkin, Preparatory; Marie L. Cobb, Piano; Julia A. Long, Vocal Music; E. A. Rice, Art; M. L. Cobb, Modern Languages.

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE.

Among the numerous and prosperous educational institutions is St. Vincent's College, located on South Grand avenue and Washington street. It is a chartered institution, conducted by the priests of St. Vincent's Parish. The course of studies is classical, scientific and commercial, comprising all the branches usually taught in colleges. The modern languages, Spanish, German and French, receive special attention. The college buildings are commodious and well equipped. There are good accommodations for boarding pupils in the institution.

The officers of the college are: Very Reverend A. G. Meyer, President; Rev. M. Dyer, Professor of Logic, Metaphysics, Higher Mathematics and Ancient Languages; Rev. L. P. Landry, Professor of Physics, Chemistry and English; Rev. J. Cooney, Professor of the Commercial Department; Rev. J. J. Murray, Professor of English Literature, Rhetoric and History; Rev. F. X. Antill, Professor of English and Mathematics; Professor Fernandez, Teacher of Spanish; J. Murphy, of Primary Department.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL.

This, a parochial school, organized in 1880, for both sexes, is located on South Los Angeles street, between Second and Third streets, and is conducted by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart. The building, of brick, is new and commodious. A boarding-school for young ladies is connected with the institution. The average attendance at the Cathedral School is about 300.

IRA MORE, Principal of the State Normal School at Los Angeles, was born in Parsonsfield, York County, Maine, May 20, 1829. He is of early New England stock, his great-grandfather, John More, who lost his life fighting the Indians in the war of 1756, being one of the early settlers of Scarboro, Maine. His grandfather, also John More, was the first settler of Parsonsfield, and served in the Revolutionary army about Boston from before Bunker Hill until the British were driven out; and afterward served in New York. The young lad Ira was early inured to hard work in the flinty New England fields, a training which afterward did him excellent service; for both father and mother died before he was twelve, and the property left him being soon squandered by incompetent management on the part of those having it in charge, he found himself truly in a "parlous state, shepherd." However, with a courage born of blissful ignorance, not knowing the certain dangers and the hard struggle of life, nor the laws of "natural selection" and "survival of the fittest," he faced the situation as well as he could, and took up the work which his hands found to do.

He went to Massachusetts in the early spring of 1847, and graduated at the State Normal School at Bridgewater, at Christmas, 1849; afterward taught in the same school, and in Hingham, Milton, and Newburyport; graduated in the scientific department of Yale College in 1855; was elected first assistant of the Chicago High School in 1856, and helped to organize that institution, taking special charge of the city Normal School which was placed in connection with it. Mindful of his duty to his native place, he returned to his early home for a wife, marrying Lucy C. Drew, April 16, 1857. They are still walking the "long path" together. In 1857 Mr. More was elected to the mathematical department of the State Normal University at Bloomington, Illinois. In the summer of 1861 he enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment Illi-

nois Infantry, saw three years of hard service, the siege and capture of Vicksburg being one of the campaigns. Resigned as Captain of Company G, in the summer of 1864, broken in health by the malaria of the Western Louisiana bayous; removing to Minnesota in the spring of 1865, he was Professor of Mathematics in the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis in 1867–'69. In the latter year he was elected principal of the Minnesota State Normal School at St. Cloud. Migrated to California in 1875; was principal of the San Diego public schools, 1875–'76; taught in the State Normal School at San José, 1876–'83, since which time he has been principal of the State Normal School at Los Angeles.

Few men still in the work have so long a public-school record. Of the thirty-nine years since he began teaching, thirty have been devoted to the school-room; and of these, twenty-five years have been given to normal-school work. A frank, outspoken manner, and a fearlessness in putting down factious opposition, have sometimes made him enemies, who have, however, usually become friends on knowing him better. He is growing old in the comfortable belief that the world is growing better, and that the position and treatment a man receives in this life are, on the average, as good as he deserves.

C. J. Flatt, Vice-Principal of the State Normal School at Los Angeles, is a native of the State of New York. Most of his life has been passed in the school-room, having been engaged in teaching twenty-five years, a greater portion of the time in this State. Few teachers are more widely known in California. His pupils may now be met in every section of the State, engaged in her various industries, and bearing evidence of the efficiency of his instruction.

Mr. Flatt's early education was received from the public schools of his town, and from an academy in a neighboring village. He engaged in the study of medicine, but teaching school from time to time to pay expenses, he was so well pleased with the work that he determined to fit himself for teaching as a life pursuit. Normal schools at that time were something new. New York State had recently established at Albany her first school of this kind, and each county was entitled to nominate a certain number of pupils. The young man sought and received a nomination to this school, which was fortunately presided over by the celebrated educator, D. P. Page, whose influence rarely failed to create in his pupils an enthusiasm for the pursuit in which they were to engage. After graduating, he taught some time, when, feeling the necessity of wider culture, he entered the Genesee Wesleyan College, where his scholastic course ended. After teaching again some time in his native State, he emigrated to this coast. Here he engaged in mining till an opportunity was offered him at Benicia to commence his school work again.

In 1857 he established at Benicia the Collegiate Institute, which for some years was the leading boarding school of the State. Its growth led to its incorporation as the Benicia College. During the eleven years that Professor Flatt was at the head of this institution, it enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. The college finally passed under the control of the Episcopal Church, and Mr. Flatt resigned and moved to San Francisco.

When the Branch State Normal School was located in Los Angeles, Mr. Flatt was appointed vice-principal, and sent to organize it. He has remained in the school since, filling the duties of a professor of mathematics, and largely identified with the eminent success of that valuable institution.

Professor Flatt married Miss Mary Verhavre, daughter of Dr. Verhavre, of Oakland, California.

Melville Dozier, Professor of Physics and Book-keeping in the State Normal School, Los Angeles, was born in Georgetown, South Carolina, May 22, 1846, and received his education at the State Military Academy and at Furman University, in his native State. In 1868 he emigrated to California and engaged in teach-

ing in Solano County for two years and in the State of Nevada two years. In 1874 he was elected principal of the High School at Santa Rosa, and he held that position ten years; and in 1884 was elected to the Chair of Physics in the State Normal School at Los Angeles, and since then he has been zealous in its interests. Very few teachers have had so long an experience on the Pacific Coast.

Prof. Dozier married Miss Elizabeth W. Edwards, daughter of Prof. P. C. Edwards, of Furman University, South Carolina. They have one son, by name Melville, Jr.

C. R. Gunne, Professor of English and History in the University of Southern California, is a native of Canada, and a son of the late Rev. John Gunne, Rector of Florence. Born December 10, 1855, he was educated at Hellmuth College, London, and at the University of Trinity College, Toronto, where he graduated in 1876. He was afterward a head master of High Schools in Ontario. In 1886, on account of the ill health of his wife, he came to the Golden State, and in 1887 accepted his present position. He is secretary of the University, and zealous and efficient in its interests. He has given special attention also to the study of the cultivated languages and of mineralogy.

Prof. Gunne married Miss M. S. Suffel, of St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, and they have two children.

Edwin Ruthven Shrader, Professor of Physics and Chemistry in the University of Southern California, was born in Wood County, Ohio, May 15, 1841. His parents, John and Margaret Shrader, were among the pioneer settlers of the Western Reserve, and the thriving town of Fostoria now occupies a part of the old home farm. Prof. Shrader received his academic education at Hedding Seminary, Abingdon, Knox County, Illinois, then two years at Genesee College, Lima, New York, and finally, in 1871, graduated at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, receiving the degree of A. B., and in due time that of A. M. He then acted as assistant professor of physics and chemistry in the latter institution until 1876, when he was elected to the chair of natural science at Chaddock College, Quincy, Illinois; subsequently he was elected superintendent of schools for Mt. Sterling, Brown County, Illinois, which position he held five years. In 1885, on account of the ill health of his wife, he came to California and directly became connected with the University in which he now holds a chair. He is the "senior professor" in this institution. In June, 1888, he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Mallieu University at Bartley, Nebraska.

In 1874 Prof. Shrader was united in marriage with Miss Eva Mattison, of Evanston, Illinois. She is a daughter of S. A. Mattison, Esq., now a prominent citizen of Los Angeles, and for more than a quarter of a century one of the most prominent and successful insurance men in the United States. Prof. and Mrs. Shrader have three children, namely: Edwin Roscoe, Ada May and Sarah Ethel.

Mrs. C. P. Bradfield, Principal of Drawing in the public schools of Los Angeles. Among those who have been prominently identified with educational interests in the public schools of this city, the subject of this notice is worthy of special mention. She is a native of Vermont; received her education in New York, and completed her studies under the tuition of Miss Jeffries, who for many years has enjoyed a wide reputation throughout the country as a teacher of drawing. Mrs. Bradfield came to Los Angeles in 1873, since which time she has been teaching in the schools and universities. In 1880 she was appointed principal of drawing in all the public schools of the city, which position she has since held, giving entire satisfaction. She is an enthusiast in her favorite calling; and the high standard attained by the pupils in this department of study gives ample evidence of the qualifications and earnestness of their teacher. Indeed, it is not too much to say that in no department of the public schools is so much care taken and ambition manifested. She visits all the schools at least once a month,

instructs the teachers and sees that the work is properly done.

The course in drawing is systematically graded throughout the city, and is taught in all the school grades. It comprises lessons in object and working drawings, drafts for models and patterns, drawing to a scale, designs for floral and surface decorations of all sorts, for carpets, oil-cloths, table-cloths and other textile fabrics, wall paper, wood carving, mantels, tiles, vases, dishes, historical ornaments, etc., etc. In floral decorations the designs are drawn from nature. The principles of shading are also taught in connection with all this work. The school-rooms throughout the city are supplied with sets of models. No better work is done in the West, if even in the United States.

Mrs. Bradfield is the compiler of a neat series of drawing blanks, with instructions, just published by that celebrated school-book publishing house, A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York.

Miss Maria E. Murdoch, Principal of the Breed Street Public School of Los Angeles, has been connected with the educational interests of Los Angeles since 1883. For three years she was in the Normal Training School, and was then appointed teacher in the Breed Street School. For the past three years she has acceptably filled that position. She is a native of California. Miss Murdoch received her education in this State, and is a graduate of the San José Normal School.

Miss E. P. Myrick, Principal of the San Pedro Street School, is a native of New York State. After graduating at the State Normal School at Buffalo, she taught public school in that city for a time, and in 1886 came to California. For the past two years she has been connected with the public schools of Los Angeles, and has been in her present position one year and a half.

G. D. Howland, Principal of the Sand Street Public School, Los Angeles, is a son of Gardner Howland, and was born in Troy, New York, February 10, 1861. He received his elementary education in the schools of his native town, and in 1874 came with his parents to Los Angeles. Here, after graduating at the High School, he took a two years' course in the University of Southern California. Next, he taught school four years, a portion of this time as principal of the schools at Wilmington, this county, and finally, since 1887, he has had his present position.

Miss Jeanne Ross, Principal of the Macy Street School, Los Angeles, is a native of Pictou, Nova Scotia. Her parents, William and Isabella Ross, were both experienced teachers, and she enjoyed excellent educational advantages and completed her studies in the Normal School. She emigrated to California in 1872 and engaged in teaching in Napa County and in San Francisco until 1882, when she came here and taught two years in East Los Angeles. For the past five years she has filled her present position, above mentioned.

Miss Vesta Olmstead, Principal of the Eighth Street Public School, Los Angeles, is a native of California. Her father, S. H. Olmstead, was a native of the State of New York, and came to California in 1852. Her mother, also a native of the Empire State, came to the coast in 1862, and engaged in teaching. Miss Olmstead received her early education in the public schools, and completed her school career at the State Normal School here and at a business and commercial college in San Francisco. In 1887 she was employed to teach in the Eighth Street School in this city, and the following year was appointed to her present position.

Miss Addie C. Murray, Principal of Amelia Street School, Los Angeles, has been engaged in teaching in the city public schools since 1882. Seven teachers are employed in this school besides herself, and there are 360 pupils on the roll. Miss Murray is a native of New York State. Her education was received in Minnesota, where she graduated at the Normal School. Since completing her education she has had a large experience in teaching.

Miss A. Werner, teacher of music and lan-

guages, Maple avenue, near Twelfth street, Los Angeles, is a native of Southern Germany, where she received her literary education, including a course in French and Italian. Having from early childhood evinced a taste for music, she was given opportunity for developing her talents, with especial regard to piano music, in Germany, and to the mandolin in Italy. In November, 1887, the family emigrated about a third of the way round the globe, alighting in this favored spot, whither the only son had come two years previously. Since that time Miss Werner has been successfully engaged in teaching piano and mandolin music and the German, French and Italian languages.

Miss Janet Henderson, Principal of the Hellman Street Public School, has been connected with the schools of the city of Los Angeles for the past five years. She is a native of Nevada County, this State, where her parents, Alexander and Mary (Archibald) Henderson, are still living. They are natives of Scotland, and came to this State in 1853. Miss Henderson graduated at the State Normal School at San José, and, coming to Los Angeles in 1884, she took charge of the Pearl Street School the first year, the Griffin Avenue School in East Los Angeles the second year, the Hellman Street School the third year, the school on Pine street the fourth year, and the present year of the Hellman Street School again, the school year closing in July, 1889. Here she has ten assistant teachers, and 450 to 500 scholars in attendance.

Miss L. F. Keller, Principal of the Montgomery Street School, Los Angeles, has been connected with the schools of this city since 1883. She was assistant principal of the Sand Street School when it was located where the new court-house now stands; then had charge of the primary department of the Castelar Street School, and during the past year was appointed to her present position as princial of the Montgomery Street Public School. Miss Keller is a native of California. Her father, John W. Keller, is one of the early pioneers of the Pacific Coast. Miss Keller attended school in San Francisco, and completed her education at the State Normal School at San José.

A. J. Stamm, Professor of Music, 118 East Fifth street, Los Angeles, was born in Germany, January 27, 1849, and began the systematic study of music during his early childhood. His father, although in good circumstances, desired him to cultivate habits of economy and thrift, and accordingly, during his boyhood, earned and saved his money to assist in defraying his expenses, as for a number of years he pursued his musical studies. He was in the army four years, connected with the band, and also played in the Royal Opera in Hanover. In 1874 he emigrated hither to the greater land of opportunity, engaged in teaching, and was organist in churches for several years. Going to Binghamton, New York, he taught music there in the schools; likewise in Amsterdam, that State, three years; then a like period of time in Albany, same State, as teacher and organist; and finally, in 1885, he came to Los Angeles. Here he has been engaged in teaching and conducting singing societies, taking a leading position in musical matters. He was organist at the Cathedral two years.

In 1877 Prof. Stamm married Miss Margaret A. Veith, a native of Mayence, Germany. They have one son: Julius G.

Fred Bornemann, Professor of Music, Los Angeles, was born in Prussia, at the foot of the Brockenberg Harz Mountains, April 18, 1842, and at an early age he began the study of music in Berlin. In 1871 he came to America and for several years made New York his home. During this time he made a trip to South America with an opera troupe. After his return he sang in all the principal cities of the United States, East, West and South. Coming to California in 1876, he accepted a position in a San Francisco opera troupe and went with it to old Mexico and South America, including Chili. Returning to San Francisco, he built the Oakland Opera House and opened it. Next he assumed the management of Winter Garden in

San Francisco. He took the part of the "Friend" in the opera "Satanella;" was next engaged for same part in the Standard Theater in New York; then in McCaul's Opera Company, singing with it in all the large cities in this country; and afterward went to Germany and studied the best methods of voice culture in Berlin for a year and a half. Returning to America he sang again in opera. Managed for a season the McCaul Opera Troupe at the Spanish fort in New Orleans. He was stage manager in English Opera for several years and always was successful, also, as singer and actor in his part.

In 1887 he came to Los Angeles and associated himself with Prof. Stamm and since then has been engaged in teaching music, giving vocal and dramatic lessons.

A. G. GARDNER, organist and professor of music, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, August 30, 1847. His father was a professor of music, his mother was a musician, and his grandfather was also a professor of music. He well inherited his taste for music. When five years of age his parents emigrated to America and settled at Lebanon, in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, where the father engaged in teaching. He began the study of music, applying himsely closely for three years, taking lessons on the violin and organ. The family all being of a musical turn, his parents traveled all over the United States, giving family concerts. The subject of this sketch attracted wide attention as the "great boy violinist" when only nine years old, and challenged the world. Upon he breaking out of the Rebellion, they were living in New Orleans, and he and his father enlisted in the United States army, in which his father was the leader of a band, and the young professor taught the boys. After his discharge he engaged in teaching in New Orleans, and taught the violin, piano, accordeon, guitar, flute and clarionet, being familiar with all those musical instruments.

While living in New Orleans, Prof. Gardner was united in marriage with Mrs. Barbara Vom Hofe, widow of Gustave Vom Hofe, a piano-maker in that city. Her maiden name was Miss Grunnwald, and she was a native of Bavaria, Germany. Her father was a school-teacher and prominent musician and organist. He received an extra pension from the Government and the protection of the King, and had letters from his majesty. Prof. and Mrs. Gardner remained in New Orleans and were prominently identified with musical interests there until January, 1887, when they came to Los Angeles, and since then he has been engaged in teaching music, on the piano, organ, violin, guitar, cornet and flute, and also in giving lessons in voice culture. He is also organist at the Cathedral, and is a composer of music. Mrs. Gardner, too, is an accomplished musician, having an excellent voice; has sung in church choirs ever since she was eight years old, and is now alto leader in the Cathedral choir.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have six children, all of whom inherit the musical tastes of their parents. Marie played organ in church when but fourteen years old; Edward, violinist and pianist, is now organist in New Orleans, where his father was, in Notre Dame Church (French Catholic), on Jackson street, near Magazine street: his choir and music are supreme; Eliza, sopranist; Louis, who has a remarkably good bass voice; Cecelia, who has a fine voice, is studying piano and violin; and Aloys is a promising violinist.

C. S. DE LANO, Professor of Music, Los Angeles, is a native of Wisconsin, being born in the town of Ripon, that State, October 6, 1863, a son of J. S. and Harriet H. De Lano, natives of the State of New York; graduated at the State University at Madison in 1886; pursued his musical studies on the guitar under the instruction of Prof. Hancock, of New York, and engaged in teaching in Racine, Madison and other places. Coming to Los Angeles in 1886, he engaged in teaching music. He organized the Arion and Mandolin Club. More recently he has organized the Arion Quintette, which has since become prominent in musical circles. He is a thorough student in his profession, and

has composed many pieces of excellence. Is a member of the musical faculty of the Los Angeles College, teaching the guitar in that popular school for young ladies.

Prof. De Lano was married February 1, 1887, to Miss Myrtie Coburn, of Oconto, Wisconsin.

PROF. G. W. HERSEE, Professor of Music, Los Angeles, was born in the State of Maine, May 2, 1842, and is a son of Samuel S. and Relief (Dyer) Hersee. After attending the common schools during boyhood, he pursued his preparatory studies and entered Amherst College, where he completed his education. He studied medicine at Bowdoin College, and after practicing his profession a short time gave his attention to the study of music. His mother was a great lover of music, and had a very unusual voice; and he developed a taste for music at an early age. He pursued his musical studies in Boston, at the New England Conservatory of Music, and was afterward engaged in teaching, and for many years conducted musical conventions in cities and towns throughout the Eastern States, and also in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota and other Western States. He came to California in 1887, and since then has been identified with the musical interests of Los Angeles and Southern California.

He has also a decided talent for literature and has written many stories for Eastern literary syndicates. "Hello, Central!" was pronounced by the McClure syndicate to be one of the best stories of its class ever written. He has also nearly completed a book of 250 manuscript pages entitled, "The Strange Story of the Last Man on Earth."

In 1877 Prof. Hersee was united in marriage with Miss Anna E. Geran, a native of New York City. They have one daughter, Grace.

M. S. AREVALO, Professor of Music and one of the leading guitarists on this coast, now of Los Angeles, was born in Guadalaxara, Mexico, July 5, 1843, attended school during his boyhood, and at the age of fifteen years began the study of music. In 1870 he came to California and taught music in San Francisco two years. In 1872 he came to Los Angeles to give concerts; and on the solicitation of friends he located here and has since been successfully engaged in the practice of his favorite profession; he has been prominently identified with the musical interests of the city generally. For a long time he was a singer for various churches here. He was an efficient worker in the establishment of the Spanish newspaper, *La Chronic*, and was connected with it for several years.

SIGNOR CARLO MODINI, music teacher, Los Angeles, is a native of Illinois. He inherited his taste for music from his father, who was a singer but made no pretentions to musical culture. From early childhood Sig. Modini exhibited great fondness for music, and all the friends and acquaintances of the family advised his parents to give him a musical education. Accordingly, while very young he commenced the study of music in New York; but in order to complete his course he went to Italy and pursued his studies under Lamperti, the most noted vocal teacher of the nineteenth century. He afterward sang at various points in Italy, France, the islands of Java and Ceylon, Egypt, India and Australia, making a tour of the world. Returning to America, he stopped in New York City; but the severity of the climate so affected his voice that he came and settled in Los Angeles, where he is a leading singer and teacher of music.

HENRY LUDLAM, Professor of Elocution, Los Angeles, is a native of New Jersey. He was born July 25, 1857, and during his early boyhood his parents removed with him to Philadelphia, where he received his early education. Afterward he attended the Hackettstown, New Jersey, Institute, and then the National School of Oratory at Philadelphia, in which he graduated. After teaching elocution in several schools and colleges, he was elected to the Chair of Voice Culture and Expressive Reading in the National School just mentioned, which position he sustained until January, 1887, when, on account of his wife's ill health, he emigrated to

this State. In September, 1888, he was called to the Chair of Elocution in the University of Southern California. He took charge of Ellis College for a time, and since then has devoted his entire attention to the organization of a school of oratory and arts.

Miss Kittie Richards, Teacher of Elocution, Los Angeles, is a native of Illinois. Her parents, William H. and Mary L. Richards, were for many years residents of Palatine, one of the suburbs of Chicago, and in 1879 removed in the city to enable Miss Richards to pursue her elocutionary studies. She entered the Chicago School of Oratory, and graduated in March, 1888, after which she came to Los Angeles and engaged in teaching. She has a large class and is very thorough in her work, and a brilliant future awaits her.

Miss L. E. Garden, Principal of the School of Art and Design, Ramona, corner of Spring and Third streets, Los Angeles, is a native of London, England, and a daughter of English parents, Robert Spring and Louisa Garden. She began the study of art at seven years of age. Having obtained the highest diploma and prizes awarded by the South Kensington School of Art, she exhibited a picture at the Royal Academy, London, at the age of sixteen; it attracted much attention, and sold at a high price. Encouraged by this marked success, she went to Germany, where she studied several years under the best masters. After the completion of her studies, she taught nine years in the celebrated London Art School. Her quiet and unassuming manner covers a deep enthusiasm for her art. Her methods of teaching have that old-world thoroughness and patience which are the only solid foundation of success. Miss Garden's school in Los Angeles was established in May, 1887, and is becoming widely and most favorably known. Doubtless it will eventually be one of the leading institutions of California.

Professors N. W. March and H. L. Lunt established the Harvard Military Academy at Los Angeles, March 19, 1888, and are fully equipped to give a regular scientific and classical course, including all the English branches. Pupils are fully prepared here for the higher institutions of learning. The building is on the same ground formerly occupied by St. Vincent College, one of the most prominent locations in the city.

Professor March was born in Ellsworth, Maine, April 10, 1864, received his preparatory education through his own exertions, and entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, taking a full course and graduating in 1884. Going then to Rochester, Minnesota, he entered the law office of Kellogg & Eaton, and pursued law studies for two years, and also engaged in teaching. On account of ill-health he came to California, in January, 1887.

Professor Lunt was born in Durham, Maine, February 22, 1862, a son of Alfred and Ellura Lunt, natives also of that State. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in the class of 1885, and in 1887 came to California and assumed his duties in his present relation.

L. D. Smith, deceased, was born January 19, 1847, in Ohio, graduated at the Wesleyan University at Delaware, that State, in 1870, and then engaged in teaching. In 1874 he married Miss Annie Casad, who died in 1880, leaving one son: Hermon. During 1875–'76 he was connected with the High School in Springfield, Ohio; then he came to Los Angeles and continued in his chosen profession until 1881, when he was appointed Collector of Customs at Yuma. After holding that position one year he returned to Los Angeles and resumed his profession. He served as principal of the High School for a time, and then was elected city superintendent of schools, which office he held until his death, September 1, 1885, from illness caused by overwork. He was both zealous and efficient in his efforts to raise the standard of education, and his influence was felt at many points throughout the State. In 1883 he married Miss M. A. Prescott, a native of Massachusetts, who received her education in New England and became a teacher.

THE LOS ANGELES FURNITURE COMPANY

is the outgrowth of a business organized by Dalter & Rinaldi in Los Angeles, in the year 1868, at No. 13 Commercial street. In 1872 Mr. C. R. Rinaldi disposed of his interest in the business to Mr. I. W. Lord. In 1876 Mr. Lord was succeeded by C. H. Bradley, and the business was conducted by Dalter & Bradley until August 1, 1884, when the present company was incorporated, absorbing the stock in trade and the good-will of the concern, and in which both Messrs. Dalter and Bradley took shares of stock. The Los Angeles Furniture Company was incorporated with a cash capital of $100,000, which has since been increased to $150,000. Its present officers are: Colonel H. H. Markaham, of Passadena, President; C. H. Bradley, of Los Angeles, Vice-President; General E. P. Johnson, of Los Angeles, Secretary, Treasurer and Business Manager. The mammoth salesrooms of this company at Nos. 259 and 261 North Main street are models of their kind, being roomy, light and airy, conveniently arranged, fitted up with all the modern appliances for the rapid transaction of business, including passenger and freight elevators connecting with the three floors, which are 50 x 170 feet in area, with fronts on both North Main and New High streets. Their stock includes everything in the line of house-furnishings and office furniture, in styles, variety and prices to suit people of wealth and most fastidious taste or those of moderate means. To illustrate: Parlor-sets are sold from their stock at $1,500, chamber-sets of their own designs and finish for $600, while well-made chamber sets ranging in price as low as $25, and in a variety of popular styles, are kept on sale.

In their furniture salesrooms none but sample pieces are exhibited, all orders being filled from their warehouse. The first floor is devoted to the exhibition of their sample stock of office furniture, comprising desks, chairs, etc., dining-room furniture; chamber furniture, embracing an elegant line of folding-beds. On the second floor may be found parlor goods, better quality of chamber-sets, hall-racks and chairs, reed and rattan goods, book-cases, wardrobes, parlor cabinets, ladies' secretaries, music-racks, etc. The third floor is devoted to a complete line of carpets, linoleums, rugs, mattings, etc., these goods carried in a large variety of styles, qualities and widths. And in the rear of the carpet-room is the carpet-making and fitting rooms, and window-shade making department. The upholstery department of the house is likewise complete in all of its appointments. Its stock is replete with all of the delicate and modern shades of plushes, velours, furniture coverings, fringes of most elegant styles and shades; lace curtains are also in this department, ranging in prices as high as $75 a pair. The most competent artists in their lines of work are employed in this department as designers and upholsterers. They take measures, design and hang all kinds of draperies.

The manufacturing department is in an adjoining number connected with the main salesrooms on the second and third floors, where elaborate and expensive parlor goods and draperies are designed and built.

The main warehouse, from which all furniture orders are filled, is located on Keller street, and connected by switch with the Southern Pacific Railway. The stock of the Los Angeles Furniture Company invoices about $250,000. They employ a force of from forty to fifty men and clerks as business at various seasons of the year requires. Their spacious and elegant offices are located in the rear of the first floor and are presided over by General Johnson, assisted A. H. Voigt. Mr. Dalter, who is the pioneer furniture merchant of Los Angeles, and essentially the founder of this immense business, has entire management of all help in the institution and superintends the manufacturing. It is safe to say that, without a single exception, this is the largest and in all of its departments the most complete furniture house on the Pacific slope, and is an institution of which any American city might feel justly proud.

CHURCHES.

Los Angeles contains forty-four church organizations, of twelve different denominations, besides a few representatives of other faiths, as spiritualism, theosophy, Parsaism, Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Confucianism, etc., and an organization auxiliary to the National Secular Union.

CATHOLIC.

The early history of Catholicism in Los Angeles was naturally given in chapters IV., V. and VI. of this volume. The later history is as follows:

When, on account of the discovery of gold, in 1848, the population began to increase rapidly throughout the State, Dr. Alemany was made Archbishop of San Francisco, and he selected Dr. Thaddeus Amat as Bishop of Monterey. The latter was born in Barcelona, Spain, December 31, 1810; held various positions in Eastern (Southern) States, was consecrated Bishop in Rome March 12, 1854, and was the first to bear the title of "Bishop of Monterey *and Los Angeles.*" After residing in Santa Bárbara for some time, he had the see transferred to Los Angeles. Perceiving that his health was failing, he asked for a coadjutor, and the Very Rev. Francis Mora, who had been consecrated in 1873, was appointed to that position. The many churches, colleges and orphanages erected during his time demonstrate Dr. Amat's energy and zeal. He brought a goodly number of clergymen from Europe to provide for the churches of his flock. During his administration the Sisters of Charity were invited to open houses in the diocese; and subsequently he brought from Spain another religious community,—that of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary,—who at once opened schools in various parts of the diocese. He found the missions nearly in ruins and church property in the hands of "squatters;" but after many years of patience and litigation, and after spending thousands of dollars, he had the consolation of seeing every inch of church property restored to its proper owner.

From a small chapel in the last years of the last century, the growth of church capacity has been such that Los Angeles can now boast of a Catholic Cathedral, the old Church of our Lady of the Angels, the new Church of St. Vincent, the German Church, and the Church of the Sacred Heart in course of erection in East Los Angeles.

The Church of Our Lady of the Angels, at the Plaza on Main street, was built in 1821–'25, for the special use of the Spanish soldiers, as already intimated. In 1841 the building was greatly improved, and in 1862, under the direction of Father Raho, the grounds adjoining the church were tastefully laid out and planted in trees and flowers, and the front of the church was frescoed and ornamented with holy images and inscriptions. The seating capacity is about 600. The parish is presided over by Rev. Peter Verdaguer, assisted by Revs. P. Groghan and Joseph Genier. By the year 1870 the membership of this parish had so increased that the Cathedral of St. Vibiana was erected from it.

Rev. Peter Verdaguer, Pastor of the Church of Our Lady, Los Angeles, is a native of Spain, and received his elementary and classical tuition in that country. September 27, 1860, he left Barcelona for this land of opportunity and enterprise, and spent the first two years in theological study at St. Vincent Seminary, Cape Girardeau, Missouri. He was ordained in San Francisco, December 12, 1862, and was sent as assistant priest to San Luis Obispo, and the following year as parish priest to San Salvador and San Bernardino. He built the first church at the latter place, in 1865–'66. In 1867 he was transferred to the San Gabriel Mission, where he remained four years, having charge of Anaheim, Santa Ana, Pomona and other places. He built the first church in Anaheim in 1869. In 1871 he was sent to San Bernardino, where he remained till May, 1872, when he was transferred to Los Angeles. Here he was parish priest of the whole city until December 21,



+ Francis Mora Bishop
of Monterey and Los Angeles.

1879, when the parish was divided. In 1880 he established the parochial school for boys, and afterward built commodious rooms for the better accommodation of the pupils. In 1888 he received permission from the Bishop to build a church in East Los Angeles; he bought the lots, built a small room for Sunday-school, and then another priest was appointed to take charge of it. He holds services also at San Fernando, Newhall, Ravenna and Lancaster. He has been in the church here longer than any other clergyman in the city at the present time. In December, 1887, he celebrated his silver jubilee, when $1,510 were presented to him by his many friends in Los Angeles.

The Cathedral of St. Vibiana was built in 1871–'76. April 9 of the latter year, Palm Sunday, it was opened for public service; but the formal dedication took place on the 30th of that month, conducted by Archbishop Alemany. Size of building, 80 x 160 feet, and the architecture similar to that of the Puerto de San Miguel, in Barcelona, Spain. Seating capacity, about 3,000. The Cathedral is a finely decorated one, and its erection is due to the energies of Dr. Amat, Bishop Mora and Father Verdaguer. The parish is now a large one, and is presided over by Very Rev. J. Adam, V. G., the rector, assisted by Revs. M. Liebarne, P. Garvin and A. J. Allen. Right-Rev. Francis Mora is the Bishop of the diocese.

Rt.-Rev. Francis Mora, Bishop of the Diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles, was born in the city of Vich, in Catalonia, a province of Spain, November 25, 1827, and was thus by birth a fellow-countryman of many of the most energetic missionaries in California, Texas and Florida. It was therefore natural that a taste for foreign missions should early have been awakened in him. Although at the early age of three years he lost his parents, he was cared for by devoted servants of the church, and in early youth devoted himself to the service of God in the sanctuary and to the studies of Latin, philosophy and theology in the Episcopal Seminary of Vich, in Spain.

In 1854 Bishop Amat went to Spain in order to obtain assistants in ministerial work here. In response to his appeal at Vich, young Francis offered his services, and, without waiting to receive priestly orders, accompanied the Bishop across the Atlantic. After remaining in the State of Missouri for a time to familiarize himself with the English language, he came on to California in 1855, and March 19, 1856, at Santa Bárbara, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Amat and placed in charge of the Monterey Parish. Subsequently he was rector of the parishes at San Juan Bautista, Pajaro Vale and San Luis Obispo.

In 1862 the parish of Los Angeles was deprived of its Vicar-General by the death of Father Blas Raho, and the next year Father Mora was chosen by Bishop Amat to be the rector of the pro-cathedral of Los Angeles, and July 25, 1866, Vicar-General of the diocese. Afterward, when the Bishop required the services of a coadjutor, he selected Rev. Mora for the see of Mosynopolis, May 20, 1873.

On the 12th of May, 1878, Dr. Amat died, and Bishop Mora at once succeeded him, as he had been appointed coadjutor with the right of succession. He has followed the steps of his illustrious predecessor, and under his fostering care young Levites have been educated in different colleges of Europe or in the seminaries of the United States, and brought here to work in Christ's vineyard. At his invitation the Sisters of St. Joseph opened an academy at San Diego, and last year a parochial school in St. Vincent's Parish in this city. He invited also last year the Dominican Sisters, who opened a convent at Anaheim. Under his energetic zeal new Parishes have been formed here in Los Angeles and throughout the whole diocese. He is a man that never spares himself, but he is at the service of those who call upon him from morning till night.

Some years ago, as he was going to administer confirmation to the Indians, he met with a painful accident that put his life in great danger, and he felt the effects of it for two years after-

ward. His voyage to Europe in 1886 enabled him to recover his forces so that now-a-days he is full of vigor, and, though sixty years old, promises to live long enough to see other dioceses springing out of the ecclesiastical province of San Francisco.

Rev. J. Adam, Rector of the Cathedral of St. Vibiana, V. M., Los Angeles, and Vicar-General, is a native of Barcelona, Spain; was educated at the College of the Propaganda at Rome for the mission of California, and ordained in June, 1862. The following year he came to this diocese, and for fourteen years officiated as pastor of the church at Santa Cruz. In 1883, at the request of the Bishop, he came to Los Angeles and assumed his present relation. As rector and vicar, he celebrated his "silver jubilee" in June, 1887. He is a thorough scholar, a zealous student, and earnestly devoted to the interests of his church.

Church of St. Vincent a Paul was established in 1887, under the ministrations of Father A. J. Meyer, who is still the rector. The building, 46 x 110 feet, with tower 120 feet high, was erected in 1886–'87, under the supervision of Father Meyer, and is located on the northwest corner of Grand avenue and Washington street. More than a hundred families worship here. An account of the large school adjoining is given elsewhere.

Rev. A. J. Meyer, Rector of this church, and President of St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles, is a native of Germany, where he received his early education. Emigrating to America in 1856, he pursued his theological studies in St. Louis, Missouri, and was ordained to the ministry in 1863. Next he held a professorship in a college in Baltimore, Maryland, and then the presidency of St. John's College, Brooklyn. He came to California in 1884, since which time he has been connected with the college of which he is now the president. Under his supervision the interests of the institution are in a prosperous condition.

St. Joseph's Church, German, is located on Santee street, half a square south of Twelfth. It was erected this year, is 32 x 70 feet in dimensions, and is two stories in height, being designed ultimately for a school building, as soon as a brick church near by is erected. The second story is only half floored, which portion is used now as a choir and school-room. Religious services were first commenced here last January. About 300 families worship at this place. Rev. Joseph Florian Bartsch is the pastor.

Church of the Sacred Heart, East Los Angeles, corner of South Sichel and Baldwin streets, has yet only the foundation completed, which is roofed and temporarily furnished. It is 56 x 120 feet in dimensions. The parish was organized near the close of August, 1888, by Rev. P. Harnett, who came from Carlow, Ireland, about seven years ago. He is still in charge of this parish, which now comprises about 180 families.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

On May 4, 1859, an organization was formed by Rev. William E. Boardman under the title of the "First Protestant Society," with a constitution declaring that its members, "unite for purpose of supporting Protestant worship here;" signed by Isaac S. K. Ogier, William McKee, A. J. King, C. Sims, Charles S. Adams, Wm. S. Morrow, D. McLaren, Thomas Foster, Wm. H. Shore, and N. A. Potter. In 1864 they built the church located on the corner of Temple and New High streets. Shortly afterward the society reorganized under the title of the St. Athanasius Episcopal Church, to whom the church edifice was transferred.

In the early part of 1857, there being no Episcopal clergyman in the vicinity of Los Angeles, Dr. Matthew Carter was authorized and licensed by the Right-Rev. W. Ingraham Kip, Bishop of California, to act as "Lay Reader" for the district. The first services were held at the rooms of the Mechanics' Institute, Sunday evening, July 19, 1857, Dr. Carter reading the service and Rev. Dr. Smith (at that time president of Princeton College, New Jersey) preaching the sermon. The church was organized

August 23, 1857, under the name of St. Luke's Church, and the following named gentlemen were elected trustees: Dr. T. J. White, Dr. Matthew Carter and William H. Shore. A building was rented on Main street, where services were held. In May, 1865, the church was reorganized, and the name changed to the St. Athanasius Church. The following named gentlemen were chosen officers: Senior Warden, G. J. Clark; Junior Warden, H. F. Dibblee; Vestrymen, J. M. Griffith, S. E. Briggs, T. Woolweber, J. Henfield, R. T. Hayes and C. R. Conway; Secretary, S. E. Briggs; Treasurer, J. M. Griffith. The edifice which the church now occupies was built in 1864 by the First Protestant Society, and afterward transferred to the St. Athanasius Church.

The pastors of the church have been: Elias Birdsall, J. Talbot, H. H. Messenger, C. F. Loop, J. B. Gray, William H. Hill until 1880, since which time Rev. E. Birdsall has been the rector.

The society continued worship in that building until Christmas day, 1883, in the meantime selling the property to the county. It is now used temporarily for county offices. On the day mentioned the society began holding services in a new church on Olive street, between Fifth and Sixth, and fronting upon that beautiful city park; the edifice is still unfinished. The name of the society was changed in 1884 to "St. Paul's Church," and at present it comprises about 500 communicants. The vestrymen are: H. G. Lee, Senior Warden; J. F. Towell, Junior Warden; J. M. Elliott, James Cuzner, Hugh Vail and C. J. Fox.

A very fine parsonage, in a commanding position at No. 955 Seventh street, was built in 1887.

The Episcopal churches in East Los Angeles and Boyle Heights were established by Rev. Birdsall and his assistant, as off-shoots from St. Paul's; and at least three missions have been or are under its supervision. St. Barnabas Mission, in Vernondale, is fully organized, and there are the Ellis Avenue and Alpine Street branches of the St. Paul's Sunday-school.

Rev. Elias Birdsall was born at Hammondsport, Steuben County, New York, February 21, 1831. He graduated at Nashotah, Wisconsin, and was ordained an Episcopal minister in 1856. He became rector of St. Paul's Parish at Evansville, Indiana, and from thence, in 1864, he came to California, arriving in Los Angeles on Christmas day. He came as a missionary, Los Angeles at that time being entirely destitute of Protestant religious service. Mr. Birdsall relates that before he came down here, he met at San José a Methodist clergyman who had been here, and who reported Los Angeles a hard field, and that the Methodists, who are usually pioneers, had given it up, for the time being at least.

Mr. Birdsall held his first service the next Sunday after his arrival, January 1, 1865, at Odd Fellows' Hall, in the Downey Block. The few Protestants here then, who had erected the frame and roof of the building, corner of New High and Temple streets, now occupied by the county tax-collector, proposed that Mr. Birdsall, whom they liked from the first, should hold services, from the lack of any other suitable place, in this building. Of course he readily assented to this, on condition that it be transferred to the Episcopalians. Everybody who had contributed to its erection was perfectly willing that this should be done. People here who had long been without religious services, except in a foreign and dead language, and who, unless they were Roman Catholics or Freemasons, were deprived of all religious ceremonies at their marriages or funerals, cared very little about the petty differences of sects. Although the first Protestant church edifice in Los Angeles was erected under the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Boardman, who happened to be a Presbyterian, the people would have contributed just as freely if he had been an Episcopalian, or a Methodist or a Congregationalist. So the necessary legal proceedings for the transfer were consummated, and everybody then who was interested was perfectly satisfied; all the steps taken were regular, open

and above-board, and every way honorable to all the parties concerned. The building was completed and was occupied as a place of worship for many years, first by Mr. Birdsall as rector, and afterward by Revs. Messrs. Talbott, Gray, Burton, Loop, Hill, and then by Mr. Birdsall again, till it was finally sold and a new and more commodious edifice was erected on Olive street, where Mr. Birdsall is still rector.

Many old residents remember well the occasion of the funeral ceremonies of President Lincoln, held on the 19th of April, 1865, in the upper hall (then a theatre) of the old courthouse, where a large concourse of citizens gathered to listen to a discourse which Mr. Birdsall had been invited to deliver, and which was one of the most admirable ones of the thousands that were pronounced simultaneously throughout the United States on that sad day. From 1866 to 1880 Mr. Birdsall was rector of a parish either in Stockton or San Francisco. In 1880 he returned to Los Angeles, and has remained here ever since. In 1860 he married Miss Bennett, and they have four children—three sons and one daughter. Paul, the eldest son, graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut; he is now attending the Berkley Divinity School at Middletown, preparatory to entering the ministry. He is the private secretary of Right-Rev. Dr. John Williams, Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church of the United States. Godfrey, the second son, was three years at West Point.

Mr. Birdsall is a very earnest as well as able clergyman, as he is also an admirable man in every relation of life. He is a logical thinker and a fine elocutionist. He holds—and most laymen will entirely agree with him—that every person who expects to make public speaking his life business, in whatever profession, should fit himself therefor by making a special study beforehand of elocution. How many preachers and lawyers and legislators mar their labors and tire out and disgust their auditors by apparently totally neglecting this most essential art!

Mr. Birdsall is still rector of the same parish which he organized in 1865, twenty-four years ago, which was then composed of but a few families or persons of different Protestant sects; but which is now a strong, prosperous parish, composed almost wholly of members distinctively Episcopalian.

It is believed that the arrival of Mr. Birdsall in Los Angeles antedates that of any other Protestant clergyman now living here.

Christ Church was organized November 1, 1887, with about 125 communicants; there are now about 250 This is also an offshoot from St. Paul's Parish. The leading members in this organization were Judges Stephens and Anderson, C. E. Thorn, William Pridham and others. The present vestrymen are: J. A. Anderson, C. E. Thorn, William Pridham, George W. Parsons, Dr. A. E. Gresham, W. B. Shaw, W. F. Fitzgerald, J. D. Bethune and W. B. Hughes. Rev. Thomas W. Haskins, Rector. Meetings were first held in the A. O. U. W. Hall. Shortly afterward they leased for four years the Y. M. C. A. Hall, on Fort street, near Second; but at present they meet in the W. C. T. U. Hall, corner of Eighth and Fort streets.

Church of the Ascension, in Boyle Heights, on St. Louis street, near Brooklyn avenue, is a mission, and was established in 1886, by Rev. H. S. Jeffreys, with about a dozen members. Rev. T. W. Haskins took charge in the spring of 1887, built the chapel and placed Rev. D. F. McKenzie, the present pastor, in charge. There are now about sixty communicants, and the vestrymen are: O. F. Marx, Warden; H. F. Shorting, Secretary; S. P. Owsley, Treasurer; J. H. Masters, E. A. Willis, C. R. Hodgers and J. D. Holdridge.

Church of the Epiphany, East Los Angeles, was first started some years ago as a mission, and in 1888 was organized as a parish by Rev. Henry Scott Jeffreys, who is now a missionary in Japan. The vestrymen are: H. G. Newhal, S. W.; William Ingram J. W.; E. A. Coxhead, W. E. B. Partridge, Robert Pollard, and Mr. Pymer. Their house of worship, which will

seat 130 or 140, on the corner of North Sickel and Patrick streets, was erected early in 1888, and the society began holding services therein during the month of July, that year. The present rector is Rev. Charles A. Kinsley, recently from Colorado.

St. Paul's Hospital, on Sand street, near Philadelphia street, was incorporated in September, 1887, under the auspices of the Episcopal churches of Los Angeles and vicinity, and is under the immediate supervision of "Sister Mary." The present building, occupied only temporarily, is full of patients, having a capacity for only twenty-five. The corporation has about $15,000 worth of property, a donation from St. Paul's Church, which will be used in the construction of a good building. J. F. Towell is the active man in this enterprise.

Room 35 in the California Bank Building is maintained as a kind of headquarters for all the Episcopal churches in the community.

METHODIST.

Fort Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The first Methodist sermon in Los Angeles was preached in June, 1850, by Rev. J. W. Brier, at the adobe residence of J. G. Nichols, where the court-house now stands. Mr. Brier was an emigrant of 1849, on the Salt Lake route. At Death Valley, on the desert, he had to put his wife and two children on an ox, himself afoot, and so entered Los Angeles. In 1853 Rev. Adam Bland was sent by the California Conference to this, the "Southern California Mission." At this time Mr. Bland and J. W. Potts constituted the entire membership. In these early days meetings were held in the court-house. The pastors in charge of the church have been: Revs. Adam Bland, 1853; J. McHenry Calwell and W. R. Peck, 1855; Elijah Merchant, 1856; David Tuthill, 1857; C. Gillett, 1866; A. P. Hernden, 1867; A. Coplin, 1868; A. M. Hough, 1869–'70; P. Y. Cool, 1871; S. H. Stump, 1872; J. W. Campbell, 1873; George S. Hickey, M. M. Bovard and E. S. Chase to October, 1883; P. F. Brazee to October, 1886, and R. S. Cantine thence to the present time. The membership has varied greatly on account of spasmodic impulses of immigration and formation of separate churches. The number now remaining is 1,405.

The church edifice, on Fort street between Third and Fourth, when erected in 1875, cost $18,000, but $14,000 was expended in 1887 in enlarging and improving the building. On account of the rise in real estate, the whole property in October, 1888, was valued at $75,000. A good parsonage is at 425 Fort street.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, at 445 East First street, was erected some five or six years ago. The building and lot in the fall of 1888 was valued at $23,860. The parsonage, at 37 Banning street, was built in 1887. There are probably about 200 members in connection with this church. The pastors have been Revs. Vandevender, Learned, and since September, 1886, William A. Knighten.

Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, named in honor of the late Bishop Matthew Simpson, was incorporated February 26, 1887, and has now a membership of about 175. Rev. A. C. Williams, D. D., is the pastor.

The church edifice, popularly known as the "Simpson Methodist Episcopal Tabernacle," is located at 666 Hope street, and has a more imposing style of architecture than any other in the city. It is now (September, 1889,) about completed. It cost about $40,000, and the lot, 134x165 feet, cost $9,000. In lot and building, Judge R. M. Widney alone has contributed nearly $20,000. The structure is of brick, terra cotta, granite and iron, no wood being used excepting for floors and joists. The terra-cotta work cost $5,000, and the pressed and matched brick—over a million in number—about $3,000. The bricks are pressed closely down, instead of being loosely laid upon the mortar, as is the custom, and the masonry throughout is said to be the best in Southern California. The window lighting and the transoms are of Venetian, cathedral and opalescent glass. There are two galleries, making the total seating capacity of the Tabernacle about

2,500. The seats are opera chairs, "style No. 4," with self-adjusting backs, from the Grand Rapids (Michigan) Furniture Company. On the main floor are large double parlors, for minor and social meetings, especially those conducted by the ladies. To the audience room are eight broad exits. Well equipped library and reading rooms are also furnished, and in the basement are several commodious rooms eventually to be used for calisthenic and gymnastic exercises—one of the leading ideas of the corporation being the encouragement of young people in such entertainments and mental and physical development as are in keeping with the strictest rules of Christian propriety.

The fine parsonage, on the same lot, will be, when completed, of a style of architecture similar to that of the Tabernacle.

Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church was organized September 12, 1885, in the theater at Washington Gardens, with only "two" (twelve?) members, out of a mission that had been started there the year previously. There are now 100 members, of whom the Class-Leaders are: A. Z. Taft, S. J. Lamphere, Theodore Kemp, S. H. Kingery, G. E. Johnson and H. E. Sisson. Rev. I. L. Spencer was pastor from 1885–'88, and Rev. Edward Thomson, D. D., thence to date. This minister is the son of the late eminent University president and bishop, Edward Thomson, of Delaware, Ohio. The house of worship, 30 x 50 feet, was erected in 1886–'87, on Main street, near by, and removed to Celis street, near Main, in 1888, and improved. The church property in October, that year, was valued at $2,000.

University Methodist Episcopal Church is at the University, for the accommodation of the professors and students of that institution.

Vincent Methodist Episcopal Church was organized May 1, 1889, with about thirty members. Rev. W. B. Barber is pastor. The church building, 45 x 85 feet, on Shaw avenue, near Main, was erected this year, and dedicated July 14, by Bishop J. H. Vincent, after whom it is named. Having a gallery at each end its seating capacity is about 800. It has also a library room, pastor's study, and other small rooms.

Bellevue Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Pearl, was organized in October, 1887, and has now nearly 180 members. Value of church property, $6,500. Pastor, Rev. Frank L. Morrill.

The Central Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was organized March 18, 1888; charter members, twelve; present membership, seventy-one. The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid June 17, 1888. The lecture room was finished and furnished in August following. The main church, which was estimated to cost $8,000, is not yet built, though the foundation, 36 x 48 feet in dimensions, was all complete at the corner-stone laying. The size of the lecture room is probably about 24 x 38 feet.

The lecture or Sunday-school room will hold the relation of transept to the main building. The cost of the lecture room was $2,850; its seating capacity, including gallery (end), is about 250. Its location is on Vernon avenue, near the corner of Central avenue. Dr. Daniel Cobb organized the church, and has been its pastor since February, 1888. They have a Sunday-school, organized the 22d of April, 1888, with thirty-two scholars, officers and teachers. At the present time there are 125 on the general roll. The church also has a "Band of Hope," numbering over 100 members. This church is incorporated according to State law and has a promise of coming strength. It also has two lots, giving 100 feet front and 165 feet in depth. "There is abundant room for a parsonage."

Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, in East Los Angeles, was organized several years ago; Rev. Daniel Cobb, D. D., was the first pastor, followed by Revs. E. S. Chase, ——— Robinson, and Henry Cox since October, 1887. There are now about 260 members, counting also the probationers. The membership has nearly doubled within the last year and a half. Their house of worship is a neat frame struct-

ure located on the east side of Workman street, north of Downey avenue. The building, erected several years ago, has been considerably improved within the last year. The parsonage is at 44 North Sichel street.

Boyle Heights Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about four years ago. A Sunday-school, however, had been commenced in a building where a saloon now exists, at the junction of Chicago avenue with First street. The membership of the church has increased from eighteen to 150. The church building, a neat frame, is located at the intersection of St. Louis street and Pennsylvania avenue. The ministers have been: Revs. P. Peterson, Charles Shillings, J. A. Wachob, F. W. Johnson, and J. B. Holloway, the present pastor. Mr. Sanborn is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

German Methodist Episcopal Church.—This denomination was first represented in Los Angeles County in July, 1872, and the first services held in Los Angeles, the first Sunday of that month and year, were conducted by Rev. G. H. Bollinger. In 1876 Mr. Bollinger was appointed by the Conference to organize the mission into a church, which organization was perfected the second Sunday in November, 1876, in the old Fort Street Methodist Church. The church when organized had nine members. The building which they now occupy, on Fourth street, between Hill and Fort, was dedicated the second Sunday in November, 1879; cost of the edifice and lot, $6,000. The Sabbath-school, also organized in November, 1876, has now a good attendance, with John Fuhrer as superintendent. The present membership of the church is 130; Class-Leaders: Dr. Carl Zahn and F. Maeder. The pastors since Rev. Bollinger's time have been: Revs. William Schuldt, L. E. Schneider, and, since September, 1887, G. J. Schultz. The parsonage is at 246 South Hill street.

The Los Angeles German Methodist Episcopal Mission embraces three "appointments,"—Pico Heights, Hyde Park and Main street German Methodist Episcopal Church; on Celis street,—which are now served by Rev. William Schuldt, just referred to.

The German Methodists, while holding their membership in the old English-speaking conferences, have their work in this State, since the fall of 1888, distinctly organized.

Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church was organized December 25, 1887, with thirteen members, by Rev. August Peterson, who served as the first pastor until September, 1888, since which time Rev. John O. Wahlberg has been in charge. This people began holding their meetings in the German Methodist Episcopal Church on Fort street, but now worship in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on the same street, near Sixth. They have a lot, upon which a parsonage is built, at 38 Earl street, and they contemplate the erection of a church building at no distant day. Sunday nights they have services at Grand Army Hall, 25 North Main street. The present membership numbers forty-seven, of whom John Peterson is the leader. The church is in a flourishing condition.

Wesley Chapel (colored) *Methodist Episcopal Church* was organized August 24, 1888, with twenty-three members and eighteen probationers; now there are fifty-six members and seventeen probationers. They hold services in a hall on Los Angeles street, near Boyd street. They are mostly from Texas,—a few from other Southern States. Rev. F. H. Tubbs (white) has been the pastor from the first to the present time.

There was formerly an *African Methodist Episcopal Church.* Religious services were first held by this domination in Los Angeles at the house of Robert Owen (familiarly called "Uncle Bob") in 1854. A church was organized and a house erected on the corner of Fourth and Charity streets, in 1869, and dedicated by Bishop T. M. D. Ward. The first members of the church were: Mrs. Winnie Owen, Mrs. B. Mason and Miss Alice Coleman. Rev. —— Moulton was the first pastor.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, South.—As early as 1871–'72 ministers of the Meth-

odist Episcopal Church, South, began to preach in Los Angeles and vicinity. Meetings were first held in private houses and in the old county court-house, under the direction of the Rev. Abram Adams, now of Savannah, and others. Later the congregation assembled in a small hall, rented for the purpose, on Spring street. It was, however, not until the year 1873 that a permanent organization was effected. The Rev. A. M. Campbell was that year transferred from the East and became the first regular pastor. A lot was then purchased on Spring street, near the intersection of First, and in 1875 the original "Trinity" Church was erected. Under the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Campbell the church enjoyed signal prosperity, but his health failing in 1876, before the conclusion of his term, he was relieved from the work and Rev. H. W. Featherstone, of the Mississippi Conference, was transferred to fill the pastorate. He was succeeded in the following year by the Rev. M. J. Law, who occupied the pulpit until October, 1879, when Rev. Thos. R. Curtis, now of Downey, was appointed his successor. Mr. Curtis filled a full pastoral term of four years, and was succeeded November, 1883, by the Rev. W. B. Stradley, of the Halston Conference. Mr. Stradley also filled the full term, and under his energetic supervision the church grew to be one of the largest and most prosperous congregations of the city.

During his pastorate plans were matured for the erection of a larger house of worship in a more eligible location. The old church and lot on Spring street were sold and the present site on Fort, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was secured. In 1885 the present elegant church was erected, at a cost of some $50,000 or more. A handsome organ was also placed in the choir loft, at a cost of $4,000. In 1887 the Rev. D. C. Browne, of Kansas City, became pastor by appointment of Bishop Hargrove. That year the second church, known as "Bellevue Avenue Church," was organized from the congregation of Trinity, with Rev. Stradley as pastor. Rev. Fitzgerald Parker, son of the late Bishop Parker, was made temporary pastor October, 1888, and filled the pulpit two months. In November, 1888, the Rev. Horace M. Du Bose, the present pastor, was appointed by Bishop Galloway.

During the present year three new churches have been organized under the auspices and from the congregation of Trinity, viz.: Washington Street, with Rev. Geo. Bough, Pastor; San Mateo, on Mateo street, and the congregation at Pasadena, with Rev. J. A. Harmon, Pastor. The first two named have erected beautiful and commodious houses of worship. The Pasadena congregation worships in Webster Hall. This church now has twenty-one members. Three hundred and twenty-five yet remain as members of the old Trinity Church, and the number is constantly increasing.

The German Evangelical Association of Los Angeles was organized in 1884, by Rev. Hermann Brauer, who served as its pastor one year, followed by Theodore Suhr three years, and John Berger, from Wabash, Indiana, since May, 1888. There are now about seventy-five members, of whom Ervin Althaus is leader, George Gehring is an exhorter, and J. J. Kocher is the superintendent of the Sunday-school. The church building, about 34 x 56 feet, was erected in 1885, under the supervision of Rev. Suhr, and is located on Olive street, east side, between Seventh and Eighth streets. A fine parsonage, built by Rev. Brauer, adjoins the premises.

PRESBYTERIAN.

In November, 1854, the first Presbyterian service was held by Rev. James Woods, in a little carpenter shop on Main street, where the Pico House now stands. The first permanent organization of the First Presbyterian Church was in March, 1855. In the old adobe building on Spring street, Mr. Woods held regular Sunday services for one year. When organized there were just twelve members. Mr. H. D. Barrows furnished music with his flute, and Mr. Granger (a lawyer and ex-Baptist minister) led the singing. Rev. Mr. Davis succeeded Mr.

Woods and remained one year. Rev. J. M. Boardman (author of the "Higher Life") succeeded and remained several years. The church pulpit was then vacant for some years, save when occasional services were held, until the year 1875, when Rev. F. A. White, LL. D., resuscitated the church and preached for several years. Rev. F. M. Cunningham (since deceased) came next and remained about a year and a half, and was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Ellis. From the fall of 1885 to October, 1888, Rev. W. J. Chichester, D. D., was the pastor, and since that time Rev. Mr. Russell, from Pennsylvania, sustains that relation. In October, 1888, there were about 800 members of this body, but on the formation of Immanuel Church soon afterward about 100 were taken away; a number, however, have since joined. The Ruling Elders are: Angus Polson, Wm. B. Herriott, J. B. Hunt, E. S. Fields and A. B. McBurney.

This church assisted in the erection of what is known as the St. Athanasius Episcopal Church, located on the corner of Temple and New High streets, which was built in 1864 by the First Protestant Society. They held services in this church until 1864, when they were refunded the amount they had contributed for its erection, and the building was transferred to the Episcopalians.

Their house of worship is a fine large edifice at the corner of Fort and Second streets.

The Second Presbyterian Church is in East Los Angeles, worshiping in their building, 45 x 50 feet, on the southwest corner of Downey avenue and Daly street, and beginning here six or seven years ago. At present there are 150 members. Pastor, R. Mayne Irvine since January 1, 1888, who is a native of California, but graduated in the London (England) Presbytery; Stated Clerk, Robert Strong; Ruling Elders, Thomas Meredith, Dr. A. C. Stephenson and W. F. Poor; Sunday-school Superintendent, D. B. Sumner.

Immanuel Presbyterian Church was organized in October, 1888, with 130 members, by Rev. W. J. Chichester, D. D. The membership has already (June, 1889,) increased to about 350. Elders, Samuel Miner, E. A. Saxton, M. S. Hewes, John S. Ward, L. D. Bell, M. H. Merriman, W. H. Chamberlain, Lyman Stewart and Dr. J. M. Boal; Treasurer, R. A. Crippen. This church is now temporarily meeting in the Los Angeles College building. They have purchased a lot on the corner of Tenth and Pearl streets, for $10,000, where they expect soon to erect a handsome house of worship.

Bethany Presbyterian Church was organized December 28, 1887, by Rev. J. S. Gilfillan, from Pennsylvania, who has ever since been the pastor. The membership has increased from thirty-one to seventy-eight. Ruling Elders, E. E. Galbreth and J. R. McKee; the latter is also superintendent of the Sunday-school. The house of worship, about 40 x 50 feet, is located on Bellevue avenue, about a square north of Temple street. The seating capacity of the main room is about 250 probably, and of the infant-class room about fifty. The building was completed in March, 1889. A lot for a church was originally deeded to the First Presbyterian Church by Hall & Stilson, but after the death of the latter Mrs. Stilson substituted the lot now occupied, which is more valuable.

Boyle Heights Presbyterian Church was organized May 3, 1885, in Kintz Hall, with eighteen members, by Rev. W. S. Young, who has been the pastor since he was installed September 20, 1886. The membership now numbers 134. Ruling Elders: J. G. Bell, John Cowan, Prof. J. M. Coyner, Robert Hall, Jr., Dr. L. R. Patty and P. A. Mulford; Deacons, C. M. Richardson, L. C. Westervelt and L. R. Patty; Superintendent of the Sunday-school, A. K. Miller; Assistant Superintendent, P. A. Mulford. The church edifice was built during July and August, 1885, and used the first Sunday of the next month. Cost, $3,500, exclusive of the lots, which were a donation; size of main room, 26 x 40 feet; lecture-room, 26 x 20, with session-room, 10 x 12; primary-class room, 15 x 16; organ loft, 8 x 11. The church is located on Chicago avenue, near First street.

First United Presbyterian Church was organized April 26, 1883, with fifteen members; now there are about seventy. The Elders are Dr. W. C. Parker and S. E. Manning. At first the meetings were held in the Chinese Mission building on Wilmington street, where the organization was effected under the auspices of the San Francisco Presbytery. Next their place of meeting was in the Nadeau Block, until the present neat church, on the northeast corner of Eighth and Hill streets, was erected, costing a little ever $4,000, not counting the lot. The magnificent parsonage, on a lot adjoining, was erected under the supervision of the present pastor, Rev. Henry W. Crabbe, at a cost of $3,100.

The ministers were "supplies" at first,—Revs. McKee and J. C. Nevin (and possibly others); and the regular pastors have been Revs. W. J. Golden(?), J. M. Hervey from July 7, 1884, to the fall of 1887, since which time Rev. Mr. Crabbe has been in charge.

A church of this denomination also exists at Pasadena, where Rev. Thomas Kelso is pastor. It was established in 1888, and the place of meeting is the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

CONGREGATIONAL.

First Congregational Church.—In April, 1865, Rev. J. H. Warren, D. D., from the American Home Missionary Society, visited Los Angeles, at which time there was not in this city a Protestant minister, Sunday-school, nor even a house of worship. There had been ministers of all denominations here excepting Congregationalists, but all had gone away. On July 7, 1866, Rev. Alexander Parker commenced laboring in Los Angeles at the instance of the American Home Missionary Society, and held services at the court-house. In May, 1867, a lot for the church was bought, and on the 21st of July, 1867, the church was organized with six members. Rev. J. A. Johnson, of Santa Bárbara, and Rev. B. F. Crosby, of San Bernardino, assisted in the organization. The church edifice was erected on New High street, and dedicated in the year 1867. Rev. Alexander Parker, however, resigned and left in August, 1868, and that organization ceased to exist. At the instance of Rev. Mr. Warren, Superintendent of American Home Missionary Society for the State of California, a meeting was held at the residence of Rev. Isaac W. Atherton, November 28, 1868, at which there were present eight persons, all of whom concurred in the desire to re-organize as a Congregational church, adopting as a basis the articles of faith and covenants of the First Congregational Church of Oakland, California.

On Sunday, November 29, 1868, service was held in the church on New High street, the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Warren, and after the sermon, Rev. Dr. Warren was chosen moderator and Rev. I. W. Atherton, clerk. The articles of faith and covenants were adopted and the following persons then entered into covenant with God and each other as the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles: Isaac W. and Adelia H. Atherton, H. K. W. Bent, Arthur Lee Thompson, J. H. and Amanda Post, John C. Brown, Edwin D. Sweetser, Esther Allen and Harriet B. Fuller. Mr. Post was elected and ordained deacon. Articles of incorporation were adopted September 18, 1878. The present number of members is 420, and the officers are: Deacons, H. W. Mills, W. H. Griffin, N. S. Averill, A. B. Clapp, H. E. Storrs and Dr. B. Todd; Clerk and Financial Secretary, W. R. Blackman; Treasurer, J. R. Brown; Superintendent of the Sunday-school, Don A. Judd.

The pastors have been: Revs. Isaac W. Atherton, 1868–'71; J. T. Wills, 1871–'73; D. T. Packard, 1873–'78; C. J. Hutchins, 1879–'82; A. J. Wells, 1882–'87; Robert G. Hutchins, 1888 to the present.

The first house of worship, at the corner of Hill and Third streets, was erected in 1882–'83, at a cost, including lot, of $22,273, and dedicated May 3, of the latter year. In November following a very fine pipe organ was placed therein, costing $2,500. In May, 1888, this church building was sold to the Central Baptist

Church, and a lot purchased on the southwest corner of Hill and Sixth streets, whereon a fine modern structure, capable of seating 1,200 to 1,500, was erected this year (1889), at a cost, with furnishings and lot, of about $72,000. It is seated with assembly or opera-house chairs, and appropriately finished and ornamented throughout.

The Second or Park Congregational Church was organized June 8, 1884, as a mission Sunday-school, by Rev. Mr. Billings, who also organized the church proper there the following October. A number of ministers have since been in charge of the church. Rev. E. R. Brainerd, the first permanent pastor, has been in charge now for nearly three years. He has been very successful. The membership has grown from about twenty in number to 135, and the Sunday-school, of which Mr. Brainerd is also superintendent, has a membership of about 150. This is the pioneer church in that hill district. The Deacons are: James Gillespie and George F. Hill; Clerk, J. Mills Davies.

The congregation was organized in a tent on Beaudry avenue, near Temple street. In 1886 a building costing $700 was erected on a lot in "Park Circle," near Temple street. In 1888 this was sold, and the present building—which is only a wing to the main church yet to be erected—was occupied. It is situated on a lot 78 x 175 feet in dimensions, at the corner of Metcalf and Temple streets. A parsonage is in the rear; these two buildings cost about $3,500. The seating capacity of this temporary church is about 250. The cost of the main building will probably be about $10,000. It will be a handsome structure. The success and present prosperity of this church is due largely to the talent of the pastor.

The Third Congregational Church was organized in 1884, after religious services had been held in that neighborhood for several months. Rev. W. H. Ramsay, the organizer, remained as pastor for a few months, and has since been succeeded by Revs. E. B. Hooker, George Hemas, O. C. Weller, J. H. Phillips, W. H. Hanscom, E. S. Williams, George A. Rawson and J. H. Collins, the present incumbent, since June 15, 1889. The membership has increased from sixteen to thirty. Deacons, O. B. Hall and G. T. Hanly. The house of worship was erected in the autumn of 1883, on the corner of Railroad and North Main streets, at a cost of about $3,500; ground and building are now valued at $5,000. Seating capacity, 350.

East Los Angeles Congregational Church was organized March 20, 1887, by Rev. J. H. Phillips, the present enterprising pastor. The membership has increased from thirty-two to about 200. Deacons: W. A. Kennedy, F. P. Howe, Joab E. Cushman and Peter Warner. The Sunday-school, numbering about 260 pupils, is superintended by D. Gilbert Dexter. The "Phillips Club" numbers ninety young men, whose headquarters are in the gymnasium and reading-room which the pastor has had added to the church building, at a cost of $2,100. The "Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor" has sixty to eighty members. This is said to be the most flourishing church in that beautiful suburb. The church edifice, 51 x 114 feet, is located on North Daly street. Cost, about $10,000. Dedicated March 11, 1888. The society is out of debt. Rev. Mr. Phillips is a native of Ohio, was formerly an attorney at law in Colorado, and was for three or four years pastor of the church at Leadville, that State. His residence is in a cosy nook in the hills, 123 Primrose avenue.

The Vernon Congregational Church, south of the city, with a membership of about eighty, has a church building, which with lot cost probably about $4,000. The society there was first started as a mission Sunday-school by G. T. Hanly, and it is still aided to some extent by the Home Mission Society. Rev. George A. Rawson is the pastor.

The West End Congregational Church is a small society west of the city.

BAPTIST.

This denomination was represented in Los Angeles County as early as 1853, the first services

being held at El Monte by Rev. —— Freeman.

The First Baptist Church was organized in Los Angeles September 6, 1874 under the ministration of Rev. Dr. Wm. Hobbs. The first members were: Dr. and Mrs. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Shirley, J. W. Paterson, J. T. Gower and Annie E. Rose. The pastors who have been in charge are: Revs. Dr. William Hobbs, Winfield Scott, H. I. Parker, P. W. Dorsey, 1881–'87 (vacancy here for fifteen months), and Rev. Daniel Read, LL. D., since December 1, 1888. There are now 320 members; a goodly number have been recently dismissed to form the new society at Parker Chapel. The present officers are: Clerk, Prof. Melville Dozier; Treasurer, Richard Green; Deacons, James Chapin, A. C. Potter, W. G. Shaw, Melville Dozier, A. H. Hovey, C. O. Adams and L. Lumbard; Superintendent of the Sunday-school, F. J. Cressey.

In Los Angeles, Baptist services were first held in a small building on Spring street, near Fifth, belonging to Dr. Zahn; next in Good Templars' Hall on Main street; and now the First Church meets in a fine edifice of their own, about 70 x 100 feet, costing $25,000, and located on the northeast corner of Sixth and Fort streets.

The Central Baptist Church was established in 1885, with eighteen members. Rev. J. B. Tombs, D. D., was the minister for a short time that year, and since September, 1886, Rev. W. H. Pendleton, from San Francisco, has been the pastor. There are now 340 in membership. Elders: Revs. Lyman Whitney, Jesse Shaw, John Austermell, —— Lillard and E. C. Hamilton; Deacons, John Walker, A. G. Phelps, A. M. Palmer, W. B. Martin and H. C. Thomas; Charles H. Barker, superintendent of the Sunday-school. This society worshiped in a hall until they bought the First Congregational Church property on the corner of Third and Hill streets, in December, 1888. The building will seat about 800 or 900. The lot is 115 x 120 feet.

Memorial Baptist Church. — A Sunday-school was established in 1886 at "Parker Chapel," which rapidly grew into a church of about fifty members, organized last January (1889), and which now is still stronger. Their house of worship, probably about 40x70 feet in dimensions, was built as a mission chapel by the First Baptist Church in 1887, on York street near Grand avenue. Rev. A. W. Rider is the pastor.

The East Los Angeles Baptist Church was organized in the fall of 1885, by Rev. C. W. Gregory, who is now a general missionary in the southern counties of this State. The congregation at first held their services in Bridges' Hall on Downey avenue, and in 1886–'87 they built a neat church, which will seat about 450, on the southeast corner of Hawkins and Workman streets, and which was dedicated May 1, 1887. A neat parsonage is on an adjoining lot. There are now 120 members in the society. Rev. W. W. Tinker, from Bluffton, Indiana, and formerly of Louisiana, his native State, has been the pastor since December, 1887. Mr. Gregory was the preceding pastor.

The Swedish Baptist Church was organized May 13, 1887, with thirty members, by Rev. P. Andersen, who was the pastor for a year, followed by Rev. A. Olson since the beginning of 1888. There are now seventy-three members. Elders, R. Stone and P. Lindquist; Deacon, A. F. Wernlund. The pastor is also superintendent of the Sunday-school. The congregation worships in the First Baptist Church and in the basement of the Harvard School Building.

A *Second Baptist Church* (colored) exists in the southern part of East Los Angeles, with Rev. C. H. Anderson as pastor.

LUTHERAN.

Trinity Church, First German Lutheran, was established in 1882, when Rev. Wyneken was the minister in charge; since March, 1883, Rev. George Runkel has been the pastor. The congregation has increased from about eight

families to 240 souls, including children; there are 180 communicants. The Elders are Messrs. Hickman, Hommel and Boettger. The pastor is superintendent of the Sunday-school. Emil Schaefer is the teacher of the parish school during the week, where there are thirty to fifty pupils. A house of worship, about 35x70 feet, on Fort street between Sixth and Seventh, was completed in November, 1883, but in 1888 it was sold, preparatory to building a new edifice on the northwest corner of Eighth and Flower streets, adjoining which lot are the school building and a magnificent parsonage, costing $3,000. The school-house, which also cost $3,000, is now temporarily used for public worship.

The First English Lutheran Church was first organized as a mission in January, 1887, being supported by the Woman's Board of the General Synod. The congregation is now half self-sustaining, and soon will be fully so. The membership has increased from twenty-three to about 125. Rev. C. W. Heisler, A. M., of Pennsylvania, the organizer of this congregation, is still the pastor. William Ronnel superintends the Sunday-school, which averages about 120 pupils. The Elders of the church are S. A. Crumrine, S. Lipp and Joseph Kinsinger; and the Deacons, H. A. Getts, John Dundore, H. W. Stewart and C. W. Burrell. The house of worship, a new and beautifully designed structure, is located on the southeast corner of Eighth and Flower streets. Cost of building and lot, $26,000. Adjoining the lot on the east is a neat parsonage, of an architectural appearance similar to that of the church, designed by E. A. Coxhead, an architect of East Los Angeles.

There is also a *Swedish Lutheran Church* in Los Angeles.

OTHER CHURCHES.

Christian Church. — Religious services of this denomination were first held in October, 1874, and continued at intervals until February, 1875, when a church was organized by Elder G. R. Hand, and the following Elders elected: B. F. Coulter, W. J. A. Smith, G. W. Linton, and T. O. Morgan. These gentlemen jointly ministered until August, 1875, when W. J. A. Smith was appointed presiding elder, and officiated until December 1, 1876, since which time services have been conducted by Elders B. F. Coulter, John C. Hay, W. J. A. Smith and others, who have acted jointly. When first organized the church had twenty-seven members; the present membership is between 500 and 600, including two missions, one in East Los Angeles and one at the corner of Grand avenue and Morris s reet. Revs. Kirkham and T. B. Garvin have been preachers here, and Rev. James B. Jones has been in charge here since January, 1888. At that date he came from Columbia, Missouri. The present Elders are B. F. Coulter and W. J. A. Smith; and Deacons, R. S. Moore, M. Sanders, John Scheerer, F. M. Coulter, R. M. Parcells, Charles Allin, William Mann and W. H. Wagner. At Grand avenue the Elder is Charles Worth, and Deacon, W. R. Harper; and at the other mission the preacher is B. F. Coulter, and Deacons, David R. Groves and Martin Hastings.

The house of worship is located on Temple street, near Fort street.

Church of the Unity (Unitarian) was organized January 1, 1885, by Rev. Eli Fay, D. D., Ph. D., who has ever since been the minister.

The first meetings of Unitarians in Los Angeles were held at the residence of T. E. Severance in March, 1877. In May of the same year the church perfected its organization. The first services were conducted by Rev. John D. Wells, who was afterward pastor. The following-named persons were the first members: T. C. Severance, M. S. Severance, J. S. Severance, Mrs. C. M. Severance, Colonel and Mrs. B. C. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Dobinson, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Shorb, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Ross, Mrs. C. F. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Judson, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gibson, Mrs. J. J. Mellus, Miss Susan A. Bartlett, Miss H. A.

Stevens, and Messrs. C. J. Ellis, S. B. Caswell, W. A. Spaulding, William Niles, W. F. Marshall, F. W. Wood, and Bryant Howard. The number of members has increased from twenty-five in 1885 to 160. They held their services, after organizing, in the Opera House and in Armory Hall until they occupied their new church edifice, dedicated June 16, 1889. The building is 45 x 100 feet in general area, located on Seventh street, between Fort and Hill streets, and cost, with lot, between $25,000 and $30,000, mostly a donation from Dr. Fay. Of the board of trustees, Thomas Barnard is Chairman and —— Heiman, Secretary. They have a Sunday-school of about 100 pupils.

Dr. Fay, a native of New York State, has been preaching in Sheffield, England, for the eight or ten years previous to his coming to Los Angeles.

German Evangelical Friedenskirche was organized early in the summer of 1887, by Rev. P. Branke, now in Illinois, who served as pastor about a year. Since February, 1889, Rev. J. A. Schilling, from Pomona, has been in charge. About fifty families belong to this congregation. The church edifice is a neat new frame structure on Earl street, near Seventh, 40 x 60 feet, erected in the summer of 1887. An addition to the rear of the church is temporarily occupied as a parsonage.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church has about eighty members. The leader is Elder G. K. Owen, since November, 1887; Lay Elders: William Yarnell, E. L. Caukins and S. K. Gibson. Mr. Caukins is also superintendent of the Sabbath-school, which now has eighty-seven members.

Of this denomination there are also churches at Pasadena, Norwalk and Santa Ana.

Reorganized Church of Latter-Day Saints in Los Angeles was organized in the autumn of 1882, with about a dozen members; there are now about eighty. The presiding priest ever since organization has been F. P. Snell. J. Morris is teacher of this branch. The presiding officers have been J. R. Badham, until his death in January, 1889, and ex-Judge A. S. Sparks, the present incumbent. Superintendent of the Sunday-school, Mrs. Wyman. This people now worship in a hall at 24 South Spring street. They claim to be organized according to the ancient pattern; believe in the Book of Mormon as the "stick" prophesied of in Ezekiel xxxvii., and "book" in Isaiah xxix., and have no connection or sympathy with the "latter-day apostasy" at Salt Lake City.

Congregation B'nai B'rith.—This congregation was organized in 1862, under the pastorate of Rabbi A. W. Edelman. The "reformed" service was introduced in 1886, and Rabbi E. E. Schreiber served as lecturer until October, 1888, and since April 1, 1889, Dr. A. Blum has been the rabbi. The congregation has a very large membership, with many recent accessions. At the Sunday-school there is also a large attendance. Connected with the congregation are two efficient benevolent societies, a gentlemen's and a ladies', besides a ladies' society which assists in furnishing and beautifying the synagogue. President of the first mentioned, E. Lasard; of the second, Mrs. S. Hellmann; and of the third, Mrs. I. W. Hellmann. President of the Congregation, S. Hellmann; Vice-President, M. Levy; Secretary, B. Sanders; Treasurer, I. Harris.

The synagogue was built in 1873, and dedicated August 8, that year, and is located on Fort street, between Second and Third. It is a fine brick structure, but the trustees contemplate the early erection of a new synagogue on ground which they have already secured, at the corner of Ninth and Hope streets.

Dr. Blum has been for fifteen years the rabbi for the congregation at Galveston, Texas, the first in that State.

Dr. E. Schreiber, who was rabbi of this congregation from September, 1885, to February, 1889, and is now holding a similar position at Little Rock, Arkansas, is an eminent scholar and author. Born in Austria in 1853, he was educated at several of the highest institutions of learning among his people in that country, and also received many superior testimonials

from eminent rabbis in Europe. After teaching in several places in the old country, in 1881 he answered a call to come to Mobile, Alabama; in 1883, to Denver, Colorado; and in 1885 to Los Angeles. Here he introduced reform into the Hebrew service; taught Latin, Greek and German in Los Angeles College; aided in organizing the "Associated Charities of Los Angeles;" contributed to the press, and read lectures before the Historical Society, Theosophical Society and Secular Union, etc., leaving prominent marks of good work in many channels of philanthropic endeavor.

SOCIETIES.

The list of secret societies in Los Angeles is as follows, the Masonic order having the largest number of lodges:

Masonic.—Cœur de Leon Commandery, No. 9, K. T.; Los Angeles Council, No. 11, R. & S. M.; Signet Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M.; Los Angeles Lodge, No. 42, F. & A. M.; Pentalpha Lodge, No. 202, F. & A. M.; Southern California Lodge, No. 278, F. & A. M.; Sunset Lodge, No. 281, F. & A. M.; Acacia Chapter, No. 21, O. E. S.; King Solomon Lodge of Perfection, No. 4, A. & A. S. Rite; Robert Bruce Chapter, Rose Croix, No. 6, A. & A. S. Rite; Hugues de Payens Council Knights Kadosh, No. 3, A. & A. S. Rite. The Masonic Board of Relief dispenses large sums of money in charity. The membership is very large, and an assessment is levied on each member for the relief of distressed brethren and their families.

Odd Fellows.—Golden Rule Lodge, No. 160; Los Angeles Lodge, No. 35; Good Will Lodge, No. 323; East Side Lodge, No. 325; Orange Grove Encampment, No. 31; Canton Orion, No. 12, Patriarchs Militant; Arbor Vitæ Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 83; Eureka Rebekah Degree Lodge; South Star Degree Lodge.

Knights of Pythias. Meet at Pythian Castle. Olive Lodge, No. 26; Tri-Color, No. 96; La Fraternite, No. 79; Gauntlet, No. 129; Samson, No. 148; Magnolia Division, No. 21, U. R.; Los Angeles Division, No. 25, U. R.; Castle Guard Division, No. 12, U. R.

A. O. U. W.—Los Angeles Lodge, No. 55; Southern California Lodge, No. 191; East Los Angeles Lodge, No. 230; Fellowship Lodge, No. 294; Select Knights, California Legion, No. 1; Los Angeles Legion, No. 6; Pacific Legion, No. 16; Germania Lodge, No. 260; St. Elmo Lodge.

Independent Order of Red Men.—Massasoit Tribe, No. 59.

American Legion of Honor.—Good Will Council, No. 629; Safety Council, No. 664.

G. A. R.—Frank Bartlett Post, No. 6; Stanton Post, No. 55; Gelcich Post, No. 106; John A. Logan Post, No. 139.

Sons of Veterans.—Nathaniel Lyon Camp, No. 1; John C. Frémont Camp, No. 14.

O. U. A. M.—Los Angeles Council; Israel Putnam Degree Council; Daughters of Liberty; Martha Washington Council.

Knights of Honor.—Los Angeles Lodge, No. 2,925.

Native Sons of the Golden West.—Los Angeles Parlor, No. 45; Ramona Parlor, No. 109.

Native Daughters of the Golden West.—La Esperanza, No. 24.

Independent Order B'nai B'rith.—Semi-Tropical Council, No. 341; Orange, No. 224.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

United Friends of the Pacific.—Orange Council, No. 26.

Order of Chosen Friends.—Guardian Council, No. 90.

Order of the Golden Cross.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA has its headquarters in Los Angeles, and has been in existence six years. Though its membership has been comparatively small, meetings have been held regularly each month, except during the usual summer vacation. A large amount of historical matter has been collected, such as books, pamphlets, newspapers, relics and curios. A number of historic and scientific articles have been written by its members and

others, which have mostly been printed in four annual publications in the form of neat pamphlets. Its constitution declares:

"The objects of this society shall be the collection and preservation of all material which can have any bearing on the history of the Pacific Coast in general and of Southern California in particular; the discussion of historical, literary or scientific subjects; and the reading of papers thereon; and the trial of such scientific experiments as shall be determined by the society."

Noah Levering, Esq., is the justly accredited father of the society. In the fall of 1883 he canvassed among his friends, and obtained a list of persons who agreed to become members. At the first meeting in the Normal School building in Los Angeles, there were only five persons present: Judge N. Levering, Colonel J. J. Warner, John B. Niles, General John Mansfield and H. N. Rust, Esq., of Pasadena. After discussing their plans fully, they determined to adjourn for one week, and in the meantime urge the attendance of all whom they could. Their success was flattering.

In accordance with notices published in the newspapers, requesting those to meet in the city court-room, now the breakfast-room of the Nadeau House, there assembled Colonel J. J. Warner, H. D. Barrows, General John Mansfield, Major C. N. Wilson, ex-Governor John G. Downey, Professor J. M. Guinn, George Hansen, Professor Ira More, J. B. Niles, Judge A. Kohler, Don Antonio F. Coronel, A. J. Bradfield, Judge N. Levering, Major E. W. Jones and Professor Marcus Baker. Colonel Warner was chosen president, and Major Wilson, secretary. At subsequent meetings a constitution was adopted modeled after that of the Philosophical Society of Washington. This constitution provided, among other things, that all business should be transacted by a general committee consisting of a limited number of the members. This feature with several others proved unsatisfactory in the latitude of Los Angeles, and accordingly were omitted in March, 1887, when the constitution was revised, and the workings of the society were very much simplified. By a vote, on December 22, 1883, the following twenty-two persons were declared to be the founders of the society: Marcus Baker,* E. Baxter, A. J. Bradfield,* A. F. Coronel, J. G. Downey, G. B. Griffin, J. M. Guinn, George Hansen, V. E. Howard,† E. W. Jones, Isaac Kinley, A. Kohler,† N. Levering, John Mansfield, Ira More, J. B. Niles, J. W. Redway,* H. N. Rust, J. Q. A. Stanley,† J. J. Warner,‡ J. P. Widney and C. N. Wilson.

In 1886 the society moved its place of meeting to the council chamber in the old City Hall on Second street, in which place it has ever since met.

The ex-presidents and their years of service are as follows: J. J. Warner, 1883–'84; John Mansfield, 1885; Isaac Kinley, 1886; Ira More, 1887; Henry D. Barrows, 1888. The officers for 1889 are: Edward W. Jones, President; C. N. Wilson, First Vice-President; Edwin Baxter, Second Vice-President; B. A. Stephens, Secretary; J. M. Guinn, Treasurer, and Ira More, Curator.

Among others things which the society has done, has been the celebration of the anniversary of Washington's birthday in 1885, and it has given formal receptions to Professors Asa Gray and W. G. Harlow, of Harvard (March 16, 1885), and celebrated the centennial of Washington's inauguration. The society has been cheered in its prospects by Don Antonio F. Coronel's generous bequest in his will of $100,000.

THE ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION,

was organized in October, 1885, by Fred. L. Aller, Hon. George W. Knox, Dr. W. G. Cochran and others. It was originally composed of former residents of Illinois, but after a time its entertainments became so popular that the doors were thrown open to others. The membership numbers several hundred. The organization was incorporated in the spring of 1889. Their weekly entertainments comprise musical and literary

* Resigned. † Deceased. ‡ Honorary.

exercises, but during the summer meetings are suspended. Present officers: Ralph E. Hoyt, President; W. A. Bryan, First Vice-President; C. L. De Lano, Second Vice-President; Henry Harrison, Secretary; Frank L. Grosvenor, Treasurer.

There is also a flourishing Iowa Association, of which Hon. A. J. Donnell is president.

THE GRAND DIVISION BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS,

a benevolent protective association with insurance, was organized in Los Angeles, November 13, 1888, with 104 charter members, consisting of railway conductors running on the various lines centering in Los Angeles; but its geographical scope is the whole of North America. Its chief mission is the use of all honorable means in its power to prevent the hiring, by railway companies, of men for brakesmen who lack the necessary qualifications to make respectable, competent and intelligent conductors. None but conductors who have served three years as such are eligible to membership. Already auxiliary associations are organized in many other railroad centers of the Union, as Oakland, California; Portland, Oregon; Ogden, Utah; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Ashland, Wisconsin; Chicago, Illinois; Dubuque, Iowa; Louisville, Kentucky; San Antonio and Denison, Texas; Indianapolis, Indiana; Pasco, Washington Territory; Fort Scott, Kansas; Tucson, Arizona; La Crosse, Wisconsin; De Soto, Missouri; Bay City, Michigan, etc. The total membership is already 2,700. The home office is 150 South Main street, Los Angeles, and the present officers are: Grand Chief Conductor, George W. Howard, of Evansville, Indiana, who is master of transportation of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railway, and has held every position in the railway service from freight brakeman to the one he now occupies; Grand Senior Conductor, W. J. Bigelow; Grand Junior Conductor, J. G. Ward; Grand Secretary and Treasurer, D. J. Carr, of Los Angeles, who has been sixteen years in the railway service, commencing in 1868 as a freight brakeman with the Baltimore & Ohio Company and terminating as a passenger conductor on the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, the Central Pacific, the Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific; Grand Inside Sentinel, S. Elliott; Grand Outside Sentinel, J. E. Hartell; Rev. William M. Usher, of Santa Ana, is Chaplain. W. H. Sheesby, of Los Angeles, although not an officer of the organization, is one of its promoters and one of its most active working members. The first grand annual convention was held September 16 last, in Los Angeles.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This organization has long been doing a practical work among the young men of the city, and its membership and influence have steadily increased. It now has over 400 members, including many prominent business men of the community. During the past year a new building was erected by the society which is at once a credit to the organization and an ornament to the city. It is located on Fort street, south of Second street.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

In Southern California no Union existed prior to 1883. The first one in this county was formed by Miss Frances E. Willard, in the spring of that year, in Los Angeles City. Five others had a beginning the same year, so that when a convention was held in 1884 for county organization, six unions were entitled to representation. These charter unions were Los Angeles Central, Pasadena, Orange, Tustin, Pomono and Westminster. In five years the number of unions in the county has increased to thirty-six, with an aggregate membership of nearly 1,000. There are besides sixteen children's organizations, numbering over 1,500. In the county not less than 1,700 boys under fifteen years of age are pledged against the use of tobacco in every form.

The county is thoroughly organized, with an efficient corps of officers and a union in every

community large enough to support one. The county president visits all the unions once or twice a year, organizes new unions whenever practicable, and holds a county convention in the spring of every year. A county fund is raised by paying fifteen cents per member annually into the county treasury.

Eight of the unions report no saloon. In several instances this happy condition of things has been brought about largely through the efforts of the women in securing prohibitory enactments.

HUMANE SOCIETY.

As is the case with every city of considerable magnitude, Los Angeles offers a good field for a humane society. Unfortunately "man's inhumanity to man" is manifest here as elsewhere; and the same spirit that begets cruelty to members of the human family also extends to gross and persistent abuses of dumb brutes, which can neither speak for nor protect themselves. Hence the necessity of a humane society, which Los Angeles has had for several years. The objects of the organization are, "the prevention of cruelty to children and animals and the punishment of offenders against the laws made for their protection. The chief aim is to create and foster such a public sentiment as shall render such offenses rare."

The officers of this useful organization are: H. T. Lee, President; Mrs. J. B. Hooker, Secretary; M. V. Wright, Officer.

Among other institutions of a charitable character are the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union; the Associated Charities of Los Angeles, for the prevention of pauperism, the promotion of thrift and the relief of the worthy poor; Los Angeles Orphan Home; Ladies' Benevolent Society; Italian Benevolent Society; Unione e Frattelanza Garibaldina; Order of Good Templars; Sons of Temperance; Ladies' Aid Society; Ladies' Missionary Society; Arion Band of Little Missionaries; Flower Festival Society, etc.

The Flower Festival Society is an unique organization. Taking advantage of the floral wealth of this country, it holds every year, in the month of April, a festival lasting a week, at which the display and decorations are entirely of flowers. Millions of roses, wagon loads of callas, tons of flowers of every description, are worked into ingenious designs and kept constantly renewed. These festivals are very popular. The lady managers realize large sums of money, which are expended in the maintenance of the Woman's Home and the Woman's Exchange. For the former, they have a large, handsome building, with accommodations for seventy, where working girls and women can have a respectable home at a moderate price.

Besides the above there are the Los Angeles County Hospital, Los Angeles Infirmary, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, St. Paul's Hospital, Southern Pacific Railroad Hospital, Santa Fé Railroad Hospital, French Hospital, and two orphans' homes, one non-sectarian, at the corner of Yale and Virgin streets, and the other Catholic, at the corner of Alameda and Macy streets.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor.

1850. A. P. Hodges.
1851. B. D. Wilson.
1852. John G. Nichols.
1853. A. F. Coronel.
1854. S. C. Foster.
1855. Thomas Foster.
1856. S. C. Foster. Resigned; succeeded by John G. Nichols.
1857–'58. John G. Nichols.
1859. D. Marchessault.
1860. H. Mellus.
1861–'64. D. Marchessault.
1865. José Mascarel.
1866. C. Aguilar.
1867. D. Marchessault.
1868. C. Aguilar.
1869–'70. Joel H. Turner.
1871–'72. C. Aguilar.
1873–'74. J. R. Toberman.
1875–'76. P. Beaudry.
1877–'78. F. A. McDougal.
1879–'82. J. R. Toberman.
1883–'84. C. E. Thom.

1885–'86. E. F. Spence.
1887–'88. W. H. Workman.
1889. John Bryson, succeeded by H. T. Hazard, March 21, under new charter.
1889. H. T. Hazard.

Marshal.

1850. Saml. Whiting.
1851. Alex. Gibson.
1852. Wm. Reader.
1853. A. S. Beard.
1854. Geo. W. Cole.
1855. A. Shelby.
1856–'57. W. C. Getman.
1858–'59. F. H. Alexander.
1860–'63. Thomas Trafford.
1864. J. P. Ownby.
1865–'67. Wm. C. Warren.
1868. John Trafford.
1869–'70. Wm. C. Warren.
1871–'72. Francis Baker.
1873–'74. R. J. Wolf.
1875–'76. J. J. Carrillo.

Chief of Police.

Office of city marshal discontinued, and that of chief of police created.
1877. J. F. Gerkins.
1878. E. Harris.
1879. Henry King.
1880. Henry King.
1881. G. E. Gard.
1882–'83. Henry King (resigned June, '83).
1883–'84. T. J. Cuddy.
1885. E. M. McCarthy (removed May 12); William Stoermer, acting. John Horner (from May 14).
1886. J. W. Davis (removed), C. A. Ketler, acting for three months.
1887. J. K. Skinner (removed); P. M. Darcy, for three months.
1888. T. J. Cuddy (removed); H. H. Benedict, for three months.
1889. Terrence Cooney (went out under new charter). J. F. Burns (removed July 24); J. M. Glass.

Attorney.

1850. Benjamin Hayes.
1851. W. G. Dryden.
1852. J. L. Bent.
1853. C. E. Carr.
1854. Isaac Hartman.
1855. Lewis Granger.
1856–'57. C. E. Thom.
1858–'59. J. H. Lander.
1860. S. F. Reynolds.
1861. J. H. Lander.
1862. M. J. Newmark.
1863–'64. A. B. Chapman.
1865. J. H. Lander.
1866–'67. A. J. King.
1868. C. H. Larabee.
1869–'70. William McPherson.
1871–'72. F. H. Howard.
1873–'76. A. W. Hutton.
1877–'80. J. F. Godfrey.
1881–'82. H. T. Hazard.
1883–'84. W. D. Stephenson.
1885–'86. J. W. McKinley.
1887–'88. J. C. Daly.
1889. Charles McFarland.

Clerk.

1850–'59. W. G. Dryden.
1860–'62. W. W. Stetson, succeeded by J. F. Crawley, August, 1862.
1863. B. S. Eaton.
1864–'65. C. R. Ayers.
1866. O. N. Potter.
1867–'70. W. G. Dryden.
1871–'75. M. Kremer.
1876–'78. S. B. Caswell.
1879–'86. W. W. Robinson.
1887–'88. F. G. Teed.
1889. M. F. Stiles (went out with old charter), F. G. Teed.

Assessor.

1850–'52. A. F. Coronel.
1853. Yg. Coronel.
1854. M. Keller.
1855. J. D. Hunter.
1856. W. H. Peterson.
1857. B. S. Eaton.
1858. M. Coronel.
1859. W. H. Peterson.
1860. J. Metzker.
1861. J. C. Swain.
1862. N. Williamson.
1863. No assessor elected, and so far as known no assessment made.
1864. J. D. Woodworth.
1865. J. W. Beebee.
1866–'68. J. Bilderrian.
1869–'70. Antonio Rocha.
1871–'72. Juan Robarts.
1873–'74. L. Seebold.
1875–'78. J. Z. Morris.

1879 '82. R. Bilderrian.
1883 '84. G. A. Vignolo (resigned), John Fischer (appointed March 10, 1883).
1885–'86. John Fischer.
1887 '88. W. R. Stephenson.
1889 John Fischer.

Tax Collector.

1850–'76. City Marshal (ex-officio).
1877–'78. J. J. Carrillo.
1879. A. J. Hamilton (absconded), C. H. Dunsmoor.
1880. M. Kremer.
1881–'82. H. Burdick.
1883–'86. H. S. Parcels.
1887–'88. D. W. Field.
1889. L. J. Thompson.

Treasurer.

1850. Francisco Figueroa.
1851. F. P. Temple.
1852–'56. S. Arbuckle.
1857–'59. H. N. Alexander.
1860. T. G. Barker.
1861–'62. H. N. Alexander.
1863–'64. J. L. Morris.
1865–'67. J. F. Burns.
1868–'70. Thomas Rowan.
1871–'74. G. R. Butler.
1875–'76. J. J. Mellus.
1877–'78. I. M. Hellman.
1879–'80. L. Lichtenberger.
1881–'86. J. C. Kays.
1887–'88. O. Macy.
1889. M. D. Johnson.

Surveyor.

1874. William Moore.
1875. J. M. Baldwin (resigned), succeeded by M. Kellehar.
1876–'78. M. Kellehar.
1879. John Goldsworthy.
1880–'82. John E. Jackson.
1884–'85. G. C. Knox.
1886–'87. F. Eaton.
1888. W. T. Lambie.
1889. H. L. Dockweiler (went out with old charter).
1889. F. Eaton.

Health Officer.

1875–'77. J. H. McKee.
1878. T. C. Gale.
1879. W. Lindley.
1880–'82. J. B. Winston.
1883–'84. T. C. Gale.
1885–'86. J. S. Baker (died in office).
1886. H. S. Orme.
1887. M. S. Hagar.
1888. J. W. Reese.
1889. Dr. G. McGowan.

COUNCIL.*

1850. D. W. Alexander, A. Bell, M. Requena, J. Temple, M. L. Goodman, C. Aguilar, J. Chaves (B. D. Wilson, W. Jones).
1851. S. C. Foster, J. O. Wheeler, D. W. Alexander, A. Olvera, M. Requena, Yg. Coronel, T. A. Sanchez (J. L. Brent).
1852. M. Requena, J. G. Downey, M. Norton, Y. del Valle, M. Keller, M. Botello, Yg. Coronel.
1853. W. T. B. Sanford, W. H. Rand, A. Jacobi, J. F. Jones, M. Requena, J. M. Doporto, Pio Pico (E. Drown).
1854. M. Requena, C. Wadhams, W. T. B. Sanford, L. Granger, F. Mellus, S. Lazard, A. F. Coronel (J. M. Doporto, H. R. Myles).
1855. William Lloyd, J. H. Nichols, H. Z. Wheeler, E. Drown, I. H. Stewart, Obed Macy, John W. Ross (Timothy Foster, H. Uhrbroock, R. Glass, J. Schumacher, C. Aguilar).
1856. E. Drown, M. Requena, I. Gilcrist, N. A. Potter, J. G. Downey, A. Ulyard, Y. del Valle (C. Aguilar, J. Schumacher, R. Glass, Obed Macy, H. Uhrbroock).
1857. A. Ulyard, G. Carson, A. F. Coronel, Juan Barré, John Frohling, J. Mullally, H. McLaughlin (N. A. Potter, M. Norton, M. Requena, E. Drown).
1858. A. F. Coronel, D. M. Porter, J. S. Griffin, J. Goller, C. Aguilar, P. Banning, S. C. Foster (Juan Barré, H. McLaughlin, G. N. Whitman, J. Mullally, John Frohling).
1859. D. M. Porter, N. A. Potter, J. Baldwin, A. M. Dodson, E. Drown, W. Woodworth, J. Ybarra (A. F. Coronel, S. C. Foster, C. Aguilar, J. Goller, V. Hoover, P. Banning, J. S. Griffin).
1860. D. Marchessault, T. B. Collins, J. Edwards, A. Stearns, V. Hoover, E. Moulton, P. Baltz (—— Anderson, —— Peterson. N. A. Potter, W. Woodworth, J. Baldwin, E. Drown, J. Ybarra).
1861. A. F. Coronel, A. M. Dodson, J. B. Winston, E. Drown, C. Aguilar, N. A. Potter,

*The names enclosed thus ( ), are of members not elected at the stated city election, but who acted during some portion of the year, either by appointment to fill vacancies, or by holding over, or by special election. The names not enclosed are those of the council men regularly elected, at the usual city election.

S. Lazard, (W. Woodworth, —— Peterson, —— Moore, —— Anderson, J. Huber, E. Moulton, V. Hoover).

1862. N. A. Potter, A. F. Coronel, A. Poulain, P. Sichel, J. Weixel, J. Turner, J. Huber (A. M. Dodson, J. B. Winston, S. Lazard, C. Aguilar, E. Drown).

1863. J. Turner, A. F. Coronel, P. Sichel, J. Huber, J. B. Winston, E. Taylor, T. Signoret (J. Weixel, N. A. Potter, A. Poulain).

1864. J. Huber, P. Sichel, J. Mascarel, A. F. Coronel, M. Requena, V. Hoover, W. Woodworth (J. Turner, E. Taylor, J. B. Winston, T. Signoret).

1865. H. Taft, J. Goller, J. Chaves, W. S. Van Dusen, J. Jones, C. Vejar, W. H. Perry (W. Woodworth, J. Huber, M. Requena, J. Mascarel, P. Sichel, V. Hoover, A. F. Coronel).

1866. E. Workman, L. Roeder, J. Schumacher, M. Morrison, J. King, A. F. Coronel, M. Morris (W. H. Perry, W. S. Van Dusen, J. Jones, J. Chaves, J. C. Vejar, H. Taft, J. Goller).

1867. M. Morris, M. Requena, A. F. Coronel, J. C. Vejar, A. A. Boyle, J. Wolfskill, V. Hoover (J. King, J. Schumacher, L. Roeder, M. Morrison, J. Mascarel).

1868. J. King, J. R. Toberman, J. Metzker, M. Kremer, A. J. King, T. Geary, W. H. Perry, H. Wartenberg, J. Goller, F. Sabichi (J. Schumacher, L. Roeder, J. Mascarel, M. Morrison, A. A. Boyle, G. Dalton, L. Botiller).

1869. L. Roeder, O. W. Childs, J. King, H. Wartenberg, M. Keller, D. Botiller, M. Morris, W. H. Perry, J. Mascarel, J. Metzker.

1870. J. Mascarel, E. H. Workman, S. B. Caswell, M. Morris, J. Metzker, J. King, D. Botiller, L. Roeder, O. W. Childs, A. A. Boyle (H. Wartenberg, J. R. Toberman, L. B. Martinez, J. C. Vejar).

1871. J. Chaves, J. Jones, B. Dulourdiux, G. Fall, W. Ferguson, M. Teed, H. Dockweiler, F. Sabichi, J. Osborn, W. Hammel.

1872. F. P. Campbell, Obed Macy, J. Valdez, P. Beaudry, E. H. Workman, H. K. S. O'Melveny, —— Dennison, M. Teed, F. Sabichi, W. Ferguson.

1873. J. Valdez, J. Mullally, E. E. Long, P. Beaudry, M. Teed, W. Osborn, W. H. Workman, F. Sabichi, E. F. de Celis, H. Dockweiler.

1874. J. Chaves, J. Gerkins, J. Mascarel, F. Sabichi, C. E. Huber, P. Beaudry, W. H. Workman, E. F. de Celis, H. Dockweiler, J. Valdez.

1875. F. P. Campbell, R. Sotello, J. Mullally, J. G. Carmona, M. Teed, L. Lichtenberger, W. W. Robinson, J. Mascarel, C. E. Huber, E. H. Workman, L. Wolfskill, T. Leahy.

1876. R. Sotello, J. Gerkins, W. H. Workman, J. Kuhrts, D. V. Waldron, T. Leahy, M. Teed, L. Lichtenberger, J. Mullally, E. Huber, L. Wolfskill, F. P. Campbell.

1877. F. Tannet, B. Valle, B. Cohn, J. W. Potts, E. K. Green, J. S. Thompson, R. Sotello, W. H. Workman, J. Kuhrts, D. V. Waldron, T. Leahy, J. Mullally.

1878. J. Mullally, C. Apablasa, J. E. Hollenbeck, C. C. Lipps, J. H. Jones, A. F. Kercheval J. S. Thompson, E. K. Green, J. W. Potts, B. Valle, F. Tannet, B. Cohn.

1879. S. M. Perry, L. Meinzer, J. Shaffer, J. H. Butler, W. B. Lawler, S. A. Francis, R. Moloney, J. Robenreith, C. Brode, N. R. Vail, E. N. Hamilton, S. H. Buchanan, J. G. McDonald, W. H. Workman, S. J. Beck.

1880.—L. Meinzer, R. L. Beauchet, W. N. Monroe, R. Molony, H. Schumacher, J. Kuhrts, S. H. Buchanan, E. K. Green, E. F. Spence, S. J. Beck, W. H. Workman, O. H. Bliss, W. B. Lawlor (President), J. G. McDonald, J. P. Moran.

1881.—R. L. Beauchet, W. N. Monroe (resigned June 18, 1881), J. G. Bower, J. Kuhrts, J. Mascarel, M. Teed, E. K. Green, E. F. Spence (President), G. Gephard (resigned November 12, 1881), O. H. Bliss, B. Chandler, B. Cohn, J. G. McDonald, J. P. Moran and W. S. Moore.

1882.—J. G. Bower, J. Mullally, C. Schieffelin, J. Kuhrts, J. Mascarel, M. Teed, J. S. O'Neil, A. W. Ryan, Robert Steere, B. Chandler, B. Cohn, G. Kerckhoff, W. S. Moore, J. P. Moran (President), O. G. Weyse.

1883.—J. Mullally, C. Schieffelin, C. W. Schroder, J. Kuhrts, H. Hammel, P. Ballade, A. W. Ryan, R. Steere, C. Gassen, G. Kerckhoff, A. L. Bush, J. W. Wolfskill, J. P. Moran, (President), O. G. Weyse, W. S. Moore.

1884.—C. W. Schweder, W. T. Lambie, E. M. Hamilton, H. Hammel, P. Ballade, F. K Day, C. Gassen, L. W. French, C. R. Johnson, J. W. Wolfskill, D. E. Miles, F. Sabichi, W. S Moore (President), D. M. McGarry, J. B. Niles.

1885.—E. M. Hamilton, W. T. Lambie, J. Velsir, F. R. Day, M. V. Biscailuz, J. F. Holbrook, L. W. French, C. R. Johnson (resigned June 9), A. Brown, D. E. Miles (President), J. D. Bullis, M. Santee, D. M. McGarry, J. B. Niles (resigned October 6), H. Sinsabaugh.

1886.—J. Velsir, T. Goss, G. L. Stearns, M. V. Biscailus, J. F. Holbrook, J. Kuhrts, A. Brown (resigned), L. N. Breed, E. W. Jones, Charles R. Johnson (vice Brown), J. D. Bullis, M. Santee, S. M. Perry, H. Sinsabaugh, J. Frankenfield, C. Willard.

1887.—T. Goss, G. L. Stearns, E. A. Gibbs, M. Teed, M. T. Collins, J. Kuhrts, Charles L. Johnson, L. N. Breed, E. W. Jones, J. Lovell, J. Hyans, S. M. Perry, H. Hiller, J. Frankenfield, C. Willard.

1888.—E. A. Gibbs, James Hanley, N. Mathews, M. Teed, J. Moriarty, M. T. Collins, J. H. Book, J. F. Humphreys, E. C. Bosbyshell, J. Lovell, B. Cohn, B. Chandler, H. Hiller, A. W. Barrett, H. Sinsabaugh.

1889.—A. W. Barrett, J. H. Bryant, C. N. Earl, J. F. Humphreys, E. C. Bosbyshell, A. C. Schafer, E. R. Threlkeld, A. McNally, J. Hanly, J. Moriarty, G. O. Ford, H. Sinsabaugh, H. T. D. Wilson, J. Kuhrts (President). This council went out with the old charter in March.

Council under new charter: H. V. Van Dusen, G. P. McLain, W. H. Bonsall, J. Frankenfield (President), A. C. Shafer, A. N. Hamilton, J. T. Brown, T. Summerland, R. E. Wirsching.

PASADENA, AND THE STORY OF RANCHO SAN PASCUAL.

CHAPTER XIX.

BY MRS. JEANNE C. CARR.

"Happy," I said, "whose home is here!
Fair fortunes to the mountaineer!
Boon nature to his poorest shed
Has royal pleasure grounds outspread!"
—*R. W. Emerson.*

FOR all that makes Southern California pre-eminent for salubrity, picturesque beauty and productiveness, she is in debt to the sea and to her mountains. And among the many snow-born rivers whose sources lie far back in the forested summits, the Arroya Seco is the most enchanting to lovers of wild nature.

The ascent from Pasadena to Mounts Wilson and Disappointment Peak, by either fork of this marvelous stream, is literally *by water*, so frequent are the cascades, so numerous the crossings where one is tempted to linger under the canopies of oak and sycamore, or to lose himself in the fragrant chapparal, that richest many-colored robe woven only for the mountains of the Pacific Coast.

The Arroyo Seco anciently flowed through a richly wooded and populous region before entering the Los Angeles River; and several large Indian rancheros formerly occupied the lands now covered by Pasadena, Garranza and Lincoln Park. Evidence of this abounds in the frequency with which stone mortars and other implements of Indian life are met with, wherever the virgin soil is opened for cultivation.

The first visit of white men to this territory occurred on the 17th of January, A. D. 1770, when Governor Gaspar de Portolá, returning southward with the first land expedition sent out from Loreto in search of Monterey, having missed the trail along the coast, entered the San Fernando Valley through the Simi Pass; and moving on, having crossed the Verdugo Hills, mistook the Arroyo Seco, then a full stream, swollen by winter rains, for the Porciúnculla, or Los Angeles River. The hungry and travel-worn soldiers found the hospitable natives ready to share their simple stores of dried meat and acorns; and the Capitan, filling his long-stemmed pipe with leaves of the wild tobacco, presented it to the Spanish officer, whose supply of the foreign weed had been long exhausted. Thus the consoling "Pespihuta," the Indian name of this plant, became the foundation of a lively traffic between the aborigines and Spaniards, who paid for it in trinkets and beads.

Ere long a well-broken trail through the territory connected the parent missions of San Diego and Monterey, and was known as Camino del Rey, over which all the dispatches were sent northward from Mexico and Guatemala.

According to the earlier records, this Indian Capitan was baptized at *Old* Mission San Gabriel by the name of Pascual. It is uncertain whether this circumstance gave the locality its name, or the subsequent grant through the influence of Father Sanchez, of the San Gabriel Mission, of three and a half leagues of its lands

to Eulalia Perez, in consideration of her services as nurse and midwife; and also in teaching the Indians the arts of civilized life, an event which occurred on the day of San Pascual.

The Indian name of the region was Acurangna, signifying "where streams meet."

After the removal of Mission San Gabriel to its present site, the San Pascual Indians were employed as herders; the "bell mare," fleetest and most beautiful of the padres stock, ranged in the glades and led the band of wild horses to crop the grasses of the Altadena uplands.

La Sabanellas de San Pascual was the name given by Spanish sailors to the vast fields of poppies seen far out at sea, the same glorious "altar cloth," or bridal veil, which adorns the foothills of North Pasadena with the return of every spring.

It was the wooded slopes of the Arroyo Seco which furnished timber for the dwellings of the "City of Our Lady, the Queen of the Angels," and there also the bears were lassoed for the rude sports which entertained her people in primitive times. The removal of the San Gabriel Mission to its present site greatly affected the destiny of the San Pascual Indians.

California, one of their number, was held in great esteem by the padres and the intendants of the Mission. During the intendency of Juan Bandini he was major domo, and he gave Mr. Coronel many interesting reminiscences of primitive conditions; of the discovery of silver in the San Gabriel Mountains, and penances imposed upon the discoverers.

He died about 1840 more than a century old; and with his dark-skinned fellow laborers had built all the houses in the country and planted all its fields and vineyards. In the report of B. D. Wilson to the United States Government in 1852 he said: "Under the missions the wild Indians had become masons, carpenters, plasterers, soap-makers, tanners, shoemakers, blacksmiths, carters and cart-makers, weavers and spinners, saddlers, shepherds, vignerons and vaqueros; in a word, they filled all the occupations known to civilized society; all of which marvelous changes had fallen under the eyes of old California.

A "Mexican grant" carried with it the obligation to occupy and improve the same, and as Eulalia Perez, devoted to her beneficent labors, failed to comply with this requirement, it came to pass that Manual Garfias, a gay and popular soldier, received from his friend Governor Micheltorena, the title to the Rancho San Pascual. A house of considerable pretension for the time, delightfully placed among the spreading oaks on the banks of the Arroyo Seco, was the scene of much rural hospitality during several years, when the Garfias family suddenly abandoned it for a home in Mexico. Thenceforth it swiftly lapsed to ruin, and Nature had effaced nearly every trace of human occupancy when the California colony, of Indiana, in August, 1873, sent out from Indianapolis a committee to select the most favorable spot for a settlement, and for the culture of oranges and other fruit.

After a careful survey of many charming locations in Los Angeles, San Diego and San Bernardino counties, the association purchased the interest of Dr. J. S. Griffin, consisting of about 4,000 acres of the rancho San Pascual. One of the incorporators, B. S. Eaton, was already residing in the neighborhood, and rendered invaluable services to the new-comers, especially in the management and supervision of the water-works, by which an ample supply of pure mountain water was secured to every homestead.

To Dr. Elliott the colony is indebted for its pleasing name, Pasadena—an Algonquin word, signifying the Crown of the Valley.

Thomas Croft, at a critical moment in the negotiations for the purchase, laid down the required amount, and was for a brief period sole owner of this fair domain.

John H. Baker and D. M. Berry, "the Caleb and Joshua" of the California Colony of Indiana, were present on the bright winter morning of January 27, 1874, when the twenty-seven incorporators met for the selection of the indi-

vidual homesteads. Among them was Calvin Fletcher, a wealthy citizen of Indiana, who was one of the largest stockholders. Many were wealthy, others had brought their careful savings to secure a humble home and summer all the year round. Nearly all had a choice spot in view, and it was an anxious moment when, the lovely landscape at their feet, and the maps outspread, the bidding was about to begin. Mr. Fletcher moved that the owners of a single share be first invited to make their selections. And such was the diversity of soil, location and topography, that each of the twenty-seven stockholders secured his chosen homestead, without interfering with that of his neighbor.

Two years later C. F. Clarkson, of Iowa, at the second anniversary dinner, paid a glowing tribute to the wisdom and foresight which had selected so rare a location, laid so broad a foundation of social prosperity, and predicted a future which the most sanguine of Pasadenians had not conceived of. They had not overestimated their obvious advantages. The elevation of nearly 1,000 feet above the city of Los Angeles, eight miles distant, was a sufficient guaranty of exemption from malaria; soil, drainage and the apparently inexhaustible water supply were most satisfactory. The Arroyo Seco flowed in perpetual benediction through wooded glens and sylvan openings, game and fish were abundant, the mountain barriers shut out the north winds; the blue Pacific, with Catalina Island in the distance, enchanted the eye and tempered the midday heats. Los Angeles was ten miles distant, and three miles to the east was the Southern Pacific Railroad station of San Gabriel Mission. The great, busy commercial world was near, yet not too near for the purposes of an ideal life in nature's most delightful seclusion.

The original purchase also included mountain lands upon the slopes of the Sierra Madre, Arroyo lots filled with valuable timber, a magnificent grove of live oaks on the road to Los Angeles, covering 400 acres, making a natural park exactly suited for picnics, camp-meetings and holiday enjoyments of every kind.

But Pasadena was even more favored in the practical encouragement of the great ranches which surround it. Santa Anita and Sunny Slope, the estates of Messrs. Baldwin and Rose, had already become famous for the variety of their products. An orange grove of 16,000 bearing trees; the rosy snow of blossoming almonds; the rich verdure of alfalfa fields, in which fine cattle were feeding; the long avenues of eucalyptus trees, leading to stables where the perfect horse, from colthood to the fullest perfection of equine power, were but a small part of the attraction of the Santa Anita Ranch. The superb orange orchards of the Duarte were near, and Riverside was making immense strides for pre-eminence in semi-tropic cultures.

The first Pasadena marriage was that of Charles H. Watts to Millie, a daughter of Major Erie Locke, one of the pioneers. The bachelor quarters of Mr. Watts had served also as a place of worship for the Presbyterians, in 1874; the advent of Harvey Watts, the first man-child born in the colony, made it necessary to secure a more suitable place of worship, and the first church edifice was erected in 1875–'76, at a cost of $2,300. To this a parsonage was soon added, costing $1,800 more. The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of Pasadena, organized in this church, has been among the most useful institutions.

The first Methodist society was organized in 1875, and their first chapel dedicated January 7, 1887.

Both these denominations have long since outgrown their primitive temples; indeed the story of the development of schools and churches reads like a fable to those who have not watched its growth. While the eleven congregations of Pasadena are all provided with commodious places of worship, those of the Universalists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Methodists would be objects of interest in any city of the East. With their neatly-kept lawns, occupying commanding sites, they seem to preserve the traditional consecration of the land, which was made at San Gabriel in the last century.

From the simple meeting-house of the Friends to the spacious Tabernacle, built as an annex to the Methodist Church, every denomination is sustained by large congregations, and the churches and church property represent an investment of more than $400,000.

The public schools are the pride of Pasadena. Beginning in 1874, in a private house, with only two pupils, the San Pascual school soon increased to the capacity of a one-room school-house near a grand old oak which sheltered a lovely playground.

In 1878, a large and well furnished school-house in a central location required three teachers for its crowded rooms; while yet another in South Pasadena was conveniently arranged for fifty-six pupils. Ten years later, it was shown by official reports that "Pasadena had the best ventilated, the best lighted, and handsomest school buildings of all towns of its size in the United States," with an enrollment of 1,354 pupils. The instructional force, besides the superintendent, includes four principals, three vice-principals and seventeen teachers. The school property, valued at $200,000, is the choicest in the city as to pleasantness of location; and in every case the lands have been donated for sites and ample play grounds From 1874 to 1889, a leading citizen, Hon. Sherman Washburn, has served upon the board of trustees; and while ready to adopt every modification demanded by the spirit of the age, the motto of the faithful guardians of the Pasadena schools has ever been, "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good."

An excellent private seminary for young ladies, St. Margaret's Hall, is well patronized, and furnished with every facility for the pursuit of musical and art study, and of the modern languages. The Pasadena Academy is yet another flourishing private school, for both sexes.

Professional teachers of music and the fine arts, of high repute, having made their homes in Pasadena from considerations of health, have created opportunities for culture in those directions. Classes for foreign travel have been formed, the first being now in attendance upon the French Exposition.

These are among many evidences of the exceptionally high character of the pioneers of Pasadena.

It was a singular fact that there was not a professional and hardly a practical horticulturist or farmer among them, but the spell of the neighboring orchards and vineyards soon transformed them into enthusiastic culturists of the orange and the vine. The worn-out physician found the fountain of youth in the pure California sunshine, which turned his grapes into delicious raisins. In the first nine years of the history of the settlement, not a single criminal prosecution occurred among a population of a thousand souls, and quarrels were unknown. Lawyers issued writs of ejectments to gophers and squirrels, *of which there was no lack.*

In March, 1880, Pasadena held her first citrus fair, in the school building, in which the display of oranges, lemons, limes, raisins, deciduous fruits, fresh or dried and preserved in glass, received the highest praises from hundreds of interested visitors. The public prints abounded in descriptions of the orchard products of the little hamlet, so lately a sheep ranch. A year later the Southern Horticultural Society held its great citrus exhibition, and Pasadena, exhibiting a huge pyramid of oranges, lemons and limes, with scores of individual exhibits, bore off the first premium above all competitors, the blue ribbon, and $100, awarded to it as the largest and best exhibit of the kind ever made in the State.

Later in the year, at the annual fair of the Southern California Horticultural Society, Pasadena took the first premiums for quality and display of citrus fruits. It is a well-known fact that young trees, growing upon virgin soil, produce the very finest exhibition fruit; but the San Gabriel orange belt was the earliest known in American fruit culture, and trees in the Mission garden, sixty years old, are still producing fruit of excellent quality. A single tree in Pasadena, eleven years old, yielded in one year 3,000 fair-sized, well-flavored oranges.

What the citrus culture was worth to Southern California, and what loss its destruction entailed, is a subject beyond the limits of this article. Now that Australia, whence the insect destroyer came, has sent a devouring parasite equal to the task of its extermination, the orchards are renewing their long lease of life. There seemed no limit to the horticultural possibilities of Pasadena and the adjacent highlands.

The colony which first incorporated under the name of the San Gabriel Orange Grove Association had included in their purchase a dense growth of chaparral high up in the foot-hills for which they gladly accepted $5 an acre. Purchasing certain water rights in the adjacent cañons, these far-sighted Iowans proceeded to develop princely estates, which from an altitude 2,000 feet above the sea, command a view of the entire San Gabriel Valley, with a wider stretch of the blue Pacific. Upon a portion of this tract Messrs. Green and McNally have charming homes, enriched within and without with treasures of art, and the application of instructed taste in the management of grounds. The Altadena Railroad makes several trips daily to this pleasant suburb, starting from the Raymond Hotel depot.

Still farther toward the Heart of the Highlands the homes of the Giddings are found at the entrance of the Millard Cañon, famous for its picturesque waterfall. Numerous other perches have a local interest, while the Gleeson Sanitarium and the eyrie of John Brown's sons, attract visitors from all parts of the country.

The selection of Wilson's Peak, which overlooks Pasadena, for the site of an astronomical observatory which promises to become a point of world wide scientific interest, adds still more to the mysterious charm of the mountains. For this observatory the largest lens yet known is being prepared, through which "the azure sea with golden shores" will be more fully explored. The observatory will soon be accessible by an excellent wagon road, which will no doubt be displaced by one similar to that provided for tourists to the top of Mount Washington. No one has seen the beauty of the San Gabriel Valley who has not stood upon Wilson's Peak; and an almost unbroken burro train is seen employed in the service of tourists who go up to view the glory of the earth, even more than the wonders of the sky. From Wilson's Peak the whole main range of the Sierras, the lofty crests of San Antonio, San Jacinto and San Bernardino, the brightness of snow-clad peaks intensified by dark forests, and the emerald hues of countless orange groves, and all the dependent valleys, make a scene of enchantment which no pen can describe.

Southern California is a land of strange contrasts, of inexhaustible delights; and the growth of Pasadena from its simple conditions as a model colony, to an almost ideal young city, with 10,000 inhabitants, who love it as the Swiss their mountain chalets, is no marvel, when one remembers how through long ages Nature has been weaving the tapestries of hill and plain, and Providence has been preparing a race to inherit this choicest climate, these varied products of all the zones. Pasadena, with its outlying districts of South Pasadena, Olivewood, Lamanda Park, Sierra Madre, Monk's Hill and Altadena, covers about twenty square miles.

In 1880 Pasadena was served with a triweekly stage and mail; now a liveried servant of the Government delivers the mail at every door, while almost hourly trains over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad convey the population east or west. Then, the people depended wholly upon Los Angeles; now with a manufacturing company which operates one of the largest planing mills in the State; with brick-yards producing 60,000 bricks a day; with twenty miles of horse-car lines running in every direction; with three banks and two daily newspapers; with the peerless Raymond Hotel in its fifty-acre flower garden on the south, and the homelike Painter Hotel on the north, while the opening of a third in the heart of Pasadena is near at hand, and numerous boarding houses

ready to meet the special requirements of winter guests or birds of passage: with a well furnished free library; with society halls and club houses, a fine opera house, at an hour's distance from the ocean beaches, with all their varied delights; within the sound of the mission bells of Old San Gabriel, where in a typical Mexican village the old life of the land may be studied and enjoyed; it is not unlikely that the native Pasadenians prove to be like those who—

"Born in Boston, need no second birth."

The natural advantages of Pasadena which have drawn hither scholars and artists, health-seekers, retired capitalists, and soldiers of fortune who ride on the crest of every wave of material progress, creating and dissolving booms, are permanent; and the laws which govern the movement of population and of capital are equally irresistible. Everything points to Los Angeles County as the seat of a dense and choice population culled from all nations, climates and zones.

Here the first gold and silver were discovered, and here was the early home of the orange, the olive and vine; and here if anywhere upon the planet is the prophecy of good Bishop Berkeley to be fulfilled.

"Westward the star of empire takes its way."

POMONA.

CHAPTER XX.

ONE of the prominent and most flourishing among the larger cities of the county is Pomona, thirty-three miles east of Los Angeles and near the county boundary line. The Sierra Madre average an elevation of 9,000 feet above the sea, with snow-capped peaks, and are distant six miles north, and Mt. San Bernardino (height 11,000 feet) and Mt. San Jacinto —about the same height—forty and fifty miles eastward. The lower range, called the San José Hills, midway between the Sierra Madre Range and the ocean, terminate at the city, and the great valley widens at this point to twenty-five and thirty miles.

Thus these high mountain ranges protect this valley equally from harsh sea winds and the unpleasant dry winds and sand-storms of the desert. The altitude of the city is 860 feet above the sea, the valley rising gradually to 2,000 feet at the foot of the mountains. This immediate locality bears a similar relation to the mountains and the ocean as the celebrated health resorts of Mentone and Nice.

The valley is believed to be one of the mildest and healthiest in Southern California, free from ocean dampness or desert heats. The Southern Pacific Railroad, main line from San Francisco to New Orleans and all points south and east, runs through the heart of the city, while the depot of the great Santa Fé Railway is located in the north part of the city, thus giving shippers and passengers the choice of two great overland routes.

The soil of the Pomona Valley is a gravelly loam in the greater portion, although there exists a large number of acres of moist, adobe land peculiar to the Los Angeles Valley, which requires little or no irrigation. Without exaggeration it may be said that for richness and capability to produce great quantities to small portions, this soil is unequaled. It has been practically demonstrated that all citrus and deciduous fruits may be grown, and when located properly in the right class of soil and elevation (the valley varies from 900 to 2,000 feet in this respect), results even greater than anticipated may be obtained.

HISTORY OF THE GRANT.

The title to its lands is undoubtedly the best of all the present town sites in Los Angeles County. The rancho San José, on which the town is situated, in early days, under Spanish and Mexican government, constituted a portion of the lands appendant to the old mission of San Gabriel, which was founded in 1771. The first grant of the rancho San José was made on April 19, 1837, by Juan B. Alvarado, Governor *pro tem* of Alta California, to Ignacio Palomares and Ricardo Vejar, Mexicans by

birth. The conveyance was afterward approved by the Department Assembly, and judicial possession given to the grantees on the 3d day of August of the same year. Subsequently, on the petition of these two grantees, together with Luis Arenas, the same rancho was re-granted by Governor Alvarado on March 14, 1840, with an extra league of land known as the San José addition, which lay on the west next to the mountains of the San Gabriel. Judicial possession was given to the grantees, thus constituting Ignacio Palomares, Ricardo Vejar and Luis Arenas owners in common of the entire rancho San José and the addition.

Some time afterward Luis Arenas sold his undivided portion of this land to Henry Dalton who, in connection with Vejar, presented a petition to Juan Gallardo, first alcalde and judge of the first instance of Los Angeles City, praying for a partition of the whole rancho among Dalton, Palomares and Vejar. This partition was decreed and carried into effect on the 12th day of February, 1846, against the protest of Ignacio Palomares, who declared himself dissatisfied with the division made by the surveyors.

This partition was not, however, recognized in the patent granted by the United States Government, for which reason, among others, the Supreme Court of this State had in a recent decision, filed January 10, 1884, in the case of the Mound City Land and Water Association *vs.* Phillips *et al.*, confirmed the decision of the Superior Court, setting aside the decision made by Juan Gallardo, and ordering a new partition. This late decision does not affect the title to any of the lots on the Pomona town-site, or any part of the Pomona tract, inasmuch as this was especially stipulated by the parties to the suit.

On April 30, 1884, the interest in the rancho of Ricardo Vejar, one of the original grantees, was sold for $29,000 to H. Tischler and J. Schlesinger, by whom it was afterward conveyed to Louis Phillips, one of the present owners. The United States Land Commission, created under an Act of Congress of March 3, 1856, to ascertain and settle private land claims in California, rendered its decision in favor of the original grantees and those holding under them, which decision was confirmed on appeal by the United States District Court for the District of Southern California, at the December term in 1856.

A patent was on December 4, 1875, duly issued by the United States Government to Henry Dalton, Ignacio Palomares and Ricardo Vejar, under which the grantees took 22,380.41 acres, embraced in the San José rancho.

It is of course apparent that whatever rights were acquired under the United States patent inured to the benefit of the successors in interest to every portion of the lands conveyed. The original grantees and those to whom they conveyed continued to hold and improve the land apportioned to them under the partition made February 12, 1846, by the judge of the first instance.

From the portion allotted to Vejar and through him conveyed to Louis Phillips the Pomona tract was parceled out, and through mesne conveyances were purchased by the Los Angeles Immigration and Land Co-operative Association.

To this now defunct corporation is to be attributed the credit of bringing to early life the now thriving town of Pomona, and, therefore, a reference to its brief career will not be inappropriate. This association was incorporated December 10, 1874, with a capital stock of $250,000, divided into 2,500 shares, at the par value of $100 per share. Its board of directors consisted of the following: Thomas A. Garey, President; C. E. White, Vice-President; L. M. Holt, Secretary; Milton Thomas, Manager; R. M. Town, Assistant Manager; H. G. Crow, Treasurer.

In the early part of 1865, Louis Phillips contracted to sell the Pomona tract to P. C. Tonner, Cyrus Burdick and Francisco Palomares, who in turn the same year contracted a sale with the Los Angeles Immigration and Co-operative Association. This company through various negotiations acquired the control of about 2,700 acres of land in the rancho San José, the

Pomona tract being comprised therein. At this time the greater portion of the valley was a sheep and cattle range, and not a dwelling-house was upon the present town site. The first sale made on the town site was in June, 1875, to J. M. Hamilton, who bought a ten-acre tract near the railroad depot. Previous to this the railroad terminus was at Spadra, and when the line was completed to Pomona an impetus was given to the sales of property, and the Land Association directed its energies to speculation in Pomona lots.

The city is now a flourishing place of 5,000 or 6,000 inhabitants, with fine churches, schoolhouses and all the institutions demanded by a refined community. The city is out of debt, except to the extent of a portion of the school indebtedness in the Palomares school district.

The city was incorporated December 31, 1887. The first board of trustees of the present corporation, elected in 1888, were: Charles French, Chairman; C. E. White, James Harvey, Robert Cuzner and John Johnson; and the officers were: W. S. Carson, Marshal; J. A. Clarke, Recorder; Arza Crabb, Clerk; Stoddard Jess, Treasurer; W. H. H. Scott, Superintendent of Streets; W. A. Bell, City Attorney.

At the next election (April, 1889,) the present board of trustees was chosen, namely: W. M. Woody, Chairman; S. J. Rolph, R. S. Bassett, George Rohrer and C. C. Johnson. The present officers are: T. N. Short, Marshal; W. A. Bell, City Attorney; Arza Crabb, City Clerk; C. E. Sumner, Recorder; W. W. Soper, Assessor; J. L. Stewart, Superintendent of Streets; Stoddard Jess, Treasurer; O. J. Newman, Night Watchman.

After this election all saloons were closed by city ordinance.

WATER.

Pomona and vicinity is now one of the best watered sections in California. The water is both pure and abundant, that for irrigation being supplied from the San Antonio Cañon, fifteen miles distant, in "Old Baldy" Mountain, and that which is used for domestic purposes being supplied by the sixty or seventy fine artesian wells in the neighborhood.

The Pomona Land and Water Company is the oldest on the ground and has large possessions of land. The title to the water from the San Antonio Cañon was in early times indefinite and for a long time involved in litigations and changes of proprietorship too tedious to be rehearsed in this volume. It is now held by the above company, who supply, through the "city water-works," artesian water for domestic use and mountain water for irrigation purposes. It is said that this company has sold over $2,000,000 worth of property, on time, and have not yet foreclosed upon any one who was not able to meet his final payments, or brought suit for the recovery of deferred payments. The presidents of this company have been C. T. Mills, of Mills' Seminary, H. A. Palmer and Dr. B. S. Nichols; and P. C. Tonner has been the attorney from the beginning to the present time.

In May, 1889, an opposition company was formed, consisting of Fred J. Smith, J. B. Smith and Robert Cathcart, who now have a total of thirteen miles of mains and supply the city and vicinity with pure artesian water.

Near Pomoma are sixty or seventy artesian wells, with an average flow of 200,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. San Antonio Cañon yields so much water that half the supply is diverted to the Ontario region, furnishing plenty of water for both sections. This cañon, by the way, is a favorite resort during the hot season of the year.

RAILROADS AND THE ENVIRONS.

Two trunk lines of railroad pass through Pomona,—the Southern Pacific, and running along parallel with it, at a distance of two to five miles north of it, is the California Central Road, a portion of the great Santa Fé system. The latter was constructed within the past three years, to connect Los Angeles with the Santa Fé's main line at San Bernardino. The road

runs along near the foot-hills, and through a very rich section of country, wherein there has already been wonderful growth. Going eastward from Los Angeles over this road, the traveler soon reaches Santa Anita, the first station in El Monte Township. This is the nearest station to the village of Sierra Madre, and it is also the nearest to the celebrated Santa Anita Ranch, the home of E. J. Baldwin, better known as "Lucky" Baldwin. Here, at Mr. Baldwin's home, fourteen miles from Los Angeles, are many acres of orange groves, hundreds of acres of vineyard, beautiful lawns, an artificial lake and fountains, and a stable of probably the most noted horses in the United States. The several ranchés in this vicinity owned by Mr. Baldwin aggregate 46,000 acres. He also owns several thousand acres in other portions of the county, and much valuable business property in Los Angeles City.

HOTELS, BANKS, STREET RAILWAYS AND LIBRARY.

Brown's Hotel, a three-story brick structure, is a first-class house, centrally located. The Palomares, north of the depot, is a modern three-story frame, just completed, with a total frontage of 216 feet and 125 guest rooms, all those on the first floor having a fire-place.

The Pomona Bank was incorporated September 13, 1883, and commenced business in August, 1884, in the Palmer Block. H. A. Palmer, President; R. S. Day, Cashier. The First National Bank was opened in the spring of 1884; changed to First National Bank in 1886. C. Seaver, President; Stoddard Jess, Cashier. The People's Bank began business in October, 1887. William B. Dole, President; John H. Dole, Cashier.

The Orange Grove Street Railway, since its consolidation with the Second Street Railway, has four miles of track, and three cars, which run regularly every thirty minutes, through the main business portion of the city. The Pomona Heights Company has one line, running about two miles, from the central depot southwesterly to Pomona Heights. The Holt avenue line is about two miles in length. The Pomona Street Railway Company run a steam car between the depots.

The Pomona Library Association was organized in 1887, Mrs. Bartlett, the president, being prominently active in the enterprise. There are now about a thousand volumes in the library, which is in the magnificent new First National Bank building, but which, it is contemplated, will be turned over to the city ere long. The library is mainly supported by the annual flower festivals, the fees being scarcely sufficient for current expenses. The library, as well as the reading room annexed, is open every day and evening. Soon a building will be erected, into which the library will be removed, and in which there will be a museum, including the famous statue of the Goddess Pomona, now in the reading room.

REV. CHARLES F. LOOP.

It is to men of intelligence, keen foresight, and sound practical knowledge that Los Angeles County is indebted for the prominence she takes in the agricultural and horticultural world. To the subject of this sketch, more than to any other man, the beautiful San José Valley is indebted for the wonderful and varied productions that her soil produces. Mr. Loop may well be styled the pioneer fruit grower of the valley. Coming here in 1874, when little or no attention had been paid to horticultural or viticultural pursuits, he commenced operations upon the Loop and Meserve tract, which contains 2,500 acres of the finest fruit lands of the valley. There was at that time only a small orchard upon his place. The intelligent care and attention displayed by Mr. Loop in planting and cultivating a large variety of citrus and deciduous fruits as well as wine, table and raisin grapes, soon produced wonderful results, and proved conclusively that the soil and climate of the comparatively valueless sheep ranges contained untold wealth when devoted to horticultural and viticultural products. His success, when shown to the world, received well merited

attention, and induced settlement and cultivation, until the increase of population and improvements soon transferred the seeming desert lands of the valley into a veritable garden.

A sketch of Mr. Loop's life, although briefly given, is of interest. He was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, June 7, 1825, his parents being David and Sarah (Fletcher) Loop, also natives of that State. His father was a physician, and he, too, devoted considerable attention to agricultural pursuits, and was well known in St. Lawrence and Madison counties, having moved to the latter county when the subject of this sketch was a mere lad. Mr. Loop was reared upon his father's farm, at the same time receiving an academical education at Oneida and Whitesboro. In his young manhood he spent several years as a teacher, and at the age of twenty-eight years entered upon his theological studies at the St. Paul's College, Palmyra, Missouri. After graduating at that institution he located at St. Louis, when he was ordained as a minister of the Episcopal Church, in Christ's Church of that city, in 1857, after which he located at Brunswick, Missouri, and was there engaged in ministerial labors in Missouri and Illinois until 1863. In the latter year Mr. Loop was sent by the Episcopal Domestic Missionary Board of New York to California, and was engaged in mission labors at Santa Cruz, and while there organized the first Episcopal Church in that town. In 1868 he came to Los Angeles County and for a year or more had charge of the St. Paul's Parish at Los Angeles. In 1869 he commenced his horticultural and viticultural pursuits upon 160 acres of land at San Gabriel, which he had purchased in 1868. Upon this land he took up his residence and planted an orchard and vineyard. At the same time he was actively engaged in his missionary work in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. He was the pioneer of his church, and officiated at the first Episcopal services ever held in the now prosperous towns of Anaheim, Riverside, Ontario, San Buenaventura, San Bernardino, Colton and San Dimas. The first Episcopal service held in San José Valley was in 1874 or 1875, at Rev. Mr. Loop's residence, the old Palomares homestead. Mr. Loop has for nearly thirty years been actively engaged in the ministry of his chosen church. As a conscientious, upright and faithful follower of his Master, he has gained the universal respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout Southern California. He is a strong believer in the future prosperity of his section, and a liberal contributor to and supporter of all enterprises that tend to develop the resources of the beautiful San José Valley. Foreseeing the profitable cultivation of the olive, that is destined to become one of the leading industries of the valley and State, he has devoted both time and money toward securing the most approved varieties that are adapted to the climate, soil, etc. In 1883 and 1888 Mr. Loop made extended tours through the olive sections of Southern France and Italy, which have resulted in his importing several varieties of olives from those countries, such as his study and research has convinced him can be profitably cultivated in Los Angeles County. He was a director, and one of the original incorporators of the Orange Growers' Union of Southern California.

At Utica, New York, in 1853, Mr. Loop was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Loomis, the daughter of Thomas and Sophia (De Ferriere) Loomis. From this marriage there are two children living: Charles F. and John Davenport, both of whom are residing with their parents. Mr. Loop has sold all his landed interests in the Loop and Meserve tract except a homestead of fourteen acres, which is located about three miles north of Pomona, upon which he is now (1889) erecting a well ordered and beautiful home.

In 1889 Mr. Loop presented to the city of Pomona a life size marble statue of the Goddess of Pomona, which was made in the studio of Antonio Frilli, of Florence, Italy, and is a *fac simile* of the famous Antique No. 74, of the Uffizi Gallery, Florence. In the spring of 1888, while visiting Europe, in company with his wife

and two sons, he saw the original statue, was impressed with its beauty, and learned that it was of antique origin, unearthed from the ruined palaces of the Mediterranean, where it had been buried for centuries. He accordingly had a copy of it made,—it is said, at an expense of about $9,000,—and brought to his favored city, where it was unveiled July 4, 1889.

THE POMONA REGISTER,

a weekly Democratic newspaper, was established in March, 1889, by the *Register* Company, John Symes, Editor; W. R. Morton, Local Editor. Three months later Mr. Morton withdrew and assumed the control of the Santa Ana *Blade*. It is a four-column quarto, and, considering the times, has met with very encouraging success. It is Democratic in politics.

JOHN SYMES, editor of the Pomona *Register*, considering his years has had a long and favorably-known journalistic career. He was born on the Western Reserve, in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1842. His parents, William and Mary (Gifford) Symes, were born, reared and married in England. Fifty-three years ago they crossed the Atlantic and settled in Ohio, where eight children were born to them. In 1853 they became pioneers of La Crosse County, Wisconsin, settling on a farm a few miles south of the present fine city of La Crosse. There three more children were added to their family. At sixteen years of age the subject of this sketch commenced to learn the printing trade, at which he has ever since been employed, having passed all the grades from "printer's devil," compositor, local editor to business manager, to editor-in-chief and proprietor.

Mr. Symes was associated with the somewhat notorious M. M. Pomeroy (Brick Pomeroy) in the publication of the La Crosse *Democrat*, and a portion of the time Pomeroy's business manager. When Pomeroy went to New York, Mr. Symes and George W. Peck, now widely known as the editor and proprietor of *Peck's Sun*, published in Milwaukee, became the owners of the La Crosse *Democrat*. Later, Mr. Symes was the sole proprietor, and still later was associated with E. B. Usher in its publication. Mr. Usher became the owner finally, and changing the name to La Crosse *Chronicle*, still continues its publication. In 1877 Mr. Symes, in partnership with W. C. Swain, opened a job office in Milwaukee. Some six years later, being afflicted from a stroke of paralysis, he sold out and came, as soon as able, to California. Mr. Symes has gained each year in health in this State, but the old-time vigor is far from being his.

In 1878 Mr. Symes wedded Miss Allie Alter who was of one of the old La Crosse families. They have had two children, of whom only the youngest, a bright sunny lass of eight years, is living.

JOHN H. BRINKERHOFF, born April 14, 1835, near Tiffin, Ohio, a son of Hezekiah, who was the son of Henry, of Adams County, Pennsylvania, a descendant of Jaris Derickson Brinkerhoff. The latter came from Dreuth, in the Netherlands, in 1638, through his son, Hendrick Jorisen, who married Claare Boomgaert and settled on a farm bought of Hendrick Epke Banka, between the Hackensack River and Overjeck Creek, in Bergen County, New Jersey, in 1665. This place is yet owned by members of the family, where he built a house that was fired and destroyed by sparks from a passing engine, in 1870. On its site, in 1885, was held the 200th anniversary of its purchase, to which over 5,000 of the purchaser's descendants were invited, and many hundreds, coming from all parts of the Union, were present. The old heraldry book gives the name as "Brinkerhoffe," and their motto, "*Constans fides et integritas.*" The record shows the family were always an honored one in trade and statesmanship.

John H. was bred on a farm, and schooled in a backwoods academy and the printing offices at Republic and Milan, Ohio, serving a good, long four years' apprenticeship. In 1855 he went to Wisconsin, working in offices at Watertown, Jefferson and Beaver Dam, until the fall of 1857, when he established the *Times* at Waupun, of which he disposed some ten years later. In

1861 he was appointed postmaster of Waupun, which position he held until June, 1885, when he resigned and moved on a farm in Waupaca County. He was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature of 1864–'65, has been an Odd Fellow ever since his majority, and for two years was a grand officer of the Knights of Honor in Wisconsin.

His first wife was Lucy T. Stoddard, of Laona, New York, by whom he has one living son, James Edwin, with a manufacturing firm at Waupun. His second wife was Jennie H. Gillette, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, who has borne him three daughters, two of whom, Lola J. and Margaret Minton, are living. In 1887 he came to Pomona, engaging in ranch work until the spring of 1889, when, associating himself with John Symes, he established the Pomona *Register*.

THE POMONA WINE COMPANY.

This is the largest and most extensive industry in Pomona, located on the corner of Ellen and Libbie streets. The principal building is a large brick structure, with double walls, and was erected in the spring and summer of 1887 at a cost of $50,000. The engine is of eighteen horse-power and the boiler forty. The number of gallons of wine manufactured since they began operations is over 3,000,000, and at present they have 100,000 gallons stored in the warehouses. The different qualities manufactured are the sweet, dry, claret and white wines, and they are now making preparations to manufacture the sherry wine. It is one of the most interesting sights in Pomona to watch, during the wine-making season, the great loads of grapes waiting to be delivered at the elevator. As many as fifty wagons have been counted at one time, standing in line. The wine interests of this section are very great. The Pomona Wine Company is an incorporated institution, and the list of officers comprises the following well and favorably known influential citizens of Pomona: G. W. McClary, President; Fred J. Smith, Secretary; C. Seaver, Treasurer, and the following Directors: J. A. Packard, Stoddard Jess, C. Seaver, Fred J. Smith and G. W. McClary.

CHURCHES.

The Catholic Church.—Prior to the erection of the beautiful Catholic Church, which stands on the corner of Ellen and Libbie streets, the Catholics of Pomona worshiped in an adobe building, about a mile from town, in the old Palomares Tract, where it is said the first residence in this fertile valley was erected. As population rapidly increased, the Catholics in 1885 began to raise funds for the erection of a house of worship, and had the building completed by Christmas, under the auspices of a committee consisting of Messrs. O'Connor, Haley, O'Brien, Doyle, Dunn and others.

In the month of April, 1886, Father P. J. Fisher took charge of the parish, and raised money sufficient to pay the debt that was remaining, and also to furnish the church, build a $2,000 parsonage, and provide a bell costing $200. Total cost of church and furnishings, $4,800. Father Fisher, who is still the rector, has raised altogether about $8,000 for church purposes, all of which has been economically expended. The membership of this church is now about 400.

St Paul's Episcopal Church.—In the fall of 1876 Rev. P. S. Ruth held the first church services at Pomona, in a room of an old building on the corner of Third and Main streets, where a brick building now stands. From the spring of 1877 to that of 1878 services were held at the residence of Mr. Ruth, near where he now resides. Next, a house which had been a saloon was rented, on Second street, and services were held there five or six months. Then a subscription was started for raising money wherewith to build a small church, and in the meantime the society conducted their worship at the residence of Rev. Mr. Ruth again. The church building was rushed up in one month, December 11 to January 11, 1879, when it was occupied. The rite of confirmation was

first administered May 18, 1880, by Bishop Kip. During the foregoing period Rev. Charles F. Loop and wife made many important donations for the support of the church. November 30, 1884, Rev. John D. H. Browne, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, took charge of the "mission," as this church is still termed in the ecclesiastical language of that denomination. He immediately began raising funds for the building of a good and substantial church edifice, and soon the present fine structure at the southeast corner of Thomas and Fourth streets was erected, at a cost of about $3,300; but the value of the property is actually about $4,500. During Mr. Browne's ministry the membership increased from seventeen to sixty. He resigned July 1, 1886, and was succeeded by Rev. James Simonds, till the spring of 1887. From September 1888, to Easter, 1889, Rev. M. McCosh was the rector; and since July, 1889, Rev. W. B. Burrows, from New York State, has been in charge of this parish.

The number of communicants is now over 100. O. M. Kenyon is Warden, and S. Sorby, Treasurer.

Rev. Peter S. Ruth is one of the early settlers or pioneers of Pomona. He came to that place in 1876, when it was a hamlet of scarcely a dozen houses, and entered upon his missionary work in serving his Master and establishing an Episcopal church. From that time until 1884 he was earnestly engaged in his ministerial labors, and has seen a city spring up as by magic upon the comparatively desert plain. His labors have resulted in establishing a large and united congregation, and the building up of a substantial church edifice. He has well merited the approval of his Lord and Master, and to him may well be applied the term of "Good and faithful servant."

Mr. Ruth is a native of Kent County, Delaware, born near Dover, in 1812. His father, William Ruth, was a native of Maryland, and his mother, *nee* Rebecca Stout, was born in Delaware. Her family were among the early settlers of New Jersey. Mr. Ruth's youth was spent near Dover, receiving a thorough education, finally graduating at Kenyon College, at Gambier, Knox County, Ohio, A. D. 1836, after which he studied law under Judge John M. Clayton, and was admitted to the bar. After some years in the practice of the law, he located in Philadelphia, and in 1851 entered upon the study of theology. In 1852 he was ordained as a minister in the Episcopal Church, and, entering heartily into his work, was assigned to a parish in Bradford County, Pennsylvania; thence removed to Schuyler County, New York. In 1860 he located at Worthington, Ohio, and was there the principal of a grammar school until 1862, when he removed to Minnesota, near Rochester. In 1870 he went to Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he was engaged in his labors until 1872, when he removed to Memphis. In 1874 the subject of this sketch came to California and was assigned to a parish in San Luis Obispo. The next year he went to San Diego, thence to San Bernardino, being employed in mission work until July, 1876, when he came to Pomona. Upon his arrival there he entered heartily into his work. The first Episcopal service ever held in that city was under the direction of Mr. Ruth, and for many months the small congregation assembled at the modest cottage home of their clergyman, whose earnest efforts finally resulted in the building of a church, and the foundation of a large and earnest congregation and membership in the Episcopal Church. As before stated, Mr. Ruth continued his charge of St. Paul's Church of Pomona until 1884. He then resigned his charge to younger but not more earnest ministrations, and sought the rest that his years of faithful service so well entitled him to receive. Although nearly eighty years of age, Mr. Ruth possesses keen mental faculties, with a mind richly stored with the reminiscences of a well-spent and active life. His comfortable cottage home, with two acres of land in block No. 83, on Ellen street, is designed for a pleasant rest for his declining years. He is also the owner of one half of block 86, which is well

improved and planted with citrus and deciduous fruits. He is also owner of some of the best business property in Pomona. In addition to Mr. Ruth's labors in the ministry, he has been an earnest worker in building up Pomona and supporting enterprises tending to advance the welfare of the community in which he resides. His consistent and earnest life and genial manner have gained him the respect of all, and the love and esteem of a large circle of friends.

In 1840 he married Miss Sarah W. Cannon, a native of Delaware, who died in 1849, leaving four children: Theodore, who married Miss Margaret Faris, and is now a resident of Pomona; Fondelia, now the wife of Franklin W. Griswold, and living in Worthington, Ohio; Albert, a resident of Knoxville, Tennessee, and Ellen Beswick, wife, first of Rev. James Walker, afterward of Samuel Keiser, and died in Indiana. In 1850 Mr. Ruth married Miss Sarah A. Henry, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She died in 1866. No children were born from that marriage. In 1867 Mr. Ruth contracted his third marriage, by uniting with Miss Julia M. Charnock, a native of England. By this marriage there are two children living: Anna Frances and Constance Evelyn, both now at school at the "Irving Institute," San Francisco.

First Presbyterian Church of Pomona, California, consisting of fourteen persons, was organized May 2, 1883, by Rev. Thomas Fraser, assisted by Revs. Oliver C. Weller and B. B. Bonham. The following have been officers: Pastors — Rev. O. C. Weller, from May 2, 1883, to June 29, 1884; L. P. Crawford, from December 5, 1884, to April 2, 1886; J. Rice Bowman, D. D., from December 6, 1886, to December 1, 1888; J. A. Gordon, D. D., from May 1, 1889, and now serving. Elders—Henry Curtis, from May 9, 1883, to May, 1884; Cassius C. Johnson, from May 9, 1883, to May 2, 1887; Elias Finck, from May 9, 1882, to May, 1886; Herbert St. John, from October 23, 1885, now serving; L. D. Rutan, from January 22, 1887, to May 2, 1889; J. W. Heckman, from June 26, 1887, now serving; David Boss, from June 26, 1887, now serving; J. E. Crawford, from June 26, 1887, now serving; B. B. Brown, from June 26, 1887, to April 29, 1888; Dr. J. M. Hurtt, from July 29, 1888, now serving. Deacons—C. C. Johnson, from June 26, 1887, now serving; W. M. Moody, from June 26, 1887, now serving; Allen J. Lorbeer, from June 26, 1887, now serving.

Under Rev. William H. Clagett, who held revival services, assisted by the singer, E. C. Avis, in the winter of 1888–'89, fifty-one persons united with the church. The whole number of members at this time is 151. Their house of worship is a handsome structure on the corner of Garey avenue and Third street. The first building was erected here in 1885, at a cost of about $3,000, and in 1888 an addition of equal cost was made. Total seating capacity, about 500. Besides, there is a wing in which minor meetings are held.

The First Presbyterian Church of La Verne, California, was organized July 1, 1888, by the Presbyterial committee appointed for the purpose; namely, Rev. J. Rice Bowman, D. D., Pastor of Pomona, California, Presbyterian Church, and Rev. F. D. Seward, Synodical Missionary. The church consisted of eleven members, who elected as Elders: J. F. Cumberland, B. B. Brown, Elias Finck and A. H. Pogue; and as Deacon, Eugene J. McFadden. Dr. Bowman was chosen pastor, to serve in connection with his Pomona pastorate.

Pilgrim Congregational Church.—When the Presbyterian church was organized here, the question was debated whether to have a Presbyterian or Congregational church polity. There were more Congregationalists than Presbyterians; but the latter, being able to secure more money from outside, carried their point. Both denominations, however, worked together in harmony. There was an understanding that the Congregationalists should occupy Ontario until growth should justify another church, and the Presbyterians Pomona.

May 26, 1887, under the ministration of Rev. C. B. Sumner, the Congregationalists or-

ganized in Pomona, with thirty-six names. Dr. I. M. Case, Rev. C. B. Sheldon and J. C. Garlick were chosen Deacons, and E. T. Palmer, Clerk. A chapel, on the corner of Third and Thomas streets, was completed the next fall, being occupied for the first time on Thanksgiving eve, by a prayer-meeting. Seating capacity, 250. Cost, $4,600.

In May, 1888, Rev. Sumner resigned as pastor, in order to devote his time to the interests of Pomona College, noticed in the next paragraph. He was succeeded by Rev. L. H. Frary, formerly of Weymouth, Massachusetts, who is the present pastor. The membership numbers now about 180, and the church is filled at regular services to its utmost capacity. Seating capacity, about 300. The Deacons are: L. T. Bishop, J. D. Garlick and I. N. Case; Sunday-school Superintendent, E. P. Shaw, an extraordinarily successful man. The attendance at the school is about 140.

Pomona College is a new institution of great promise. The main building, now in process of erection, is on the Piedmont mesa, a beautiful site a mile from the railroad at North Pomona, commanding an extended view of the valleys of San Gabriel, Pomona and San Bernardino. The cost of this building will be about $40,000. But the school has been already commenced (in 1888) in the Claremont Hotel, a fine building donated permanently to the enterprise. A large grant of land adjoining has also been made. This building is known as Claremont Hall. Claremont is a village a mile distant from the college campus. The attendance last term numbered fifty pupils, and there are about seventy the present term (autumn of 1889), with promise of more.

In the summer of 1887, a committee of the General Association of California (Congregational Church), established this college here, with the proviso that a majority of the board of trustees should be members of the Congregational Church, but free from ecclesiastical control in the management of the college, which is to be "thoroughly evangelical and earnestly evangelistic," but of course not sectarian. The present board of trustees are: H. A. Palmer, of Berkeley, President; H. K. W. Bent, Pasadena; Revs. A. J. Wells, R. G. Hutchins, D. D., and J. T. Ford, and H. W. Mills, Los Angeles; N. W. Blanchard, Santa Paula; Rev. C. W. Weitzel, Santa Bárbara; Rev. J. H. Howard, D. D., Santa Ana; Rev. G. W. Marston, San Diego; Rev. T. C. Hunt, Riverside; Revs. C. B. Sumner and C. B. Sheldon, Pomona; Rev. J. K. McLean, D. D., Oakland; and A. S. McPherron, Lugonia.

The faculty are: Rev. E. C. Norton, M. A., Principal of Preparatory Department and Teacher of Greek; F. P. Brackett, B. A., Teacher of Mathematics and Latin; Theodore S. Palmer, B. A., Teacher of Science and Latin; Miss Estelle P. Spalding, B. L., Teacher of English Literature, History, and Modern Languages; Mrs. Mary Caldwell Smith, Teacher of Piano, Harmony and Theory; Miss Stella I. Fitch, Teacher of Vocal Culture, Piano and Organ; F. P. Brackett, B. A., Director of the Choral Union.

The First Baptist Church of Pomona was organized in 1871, by Rev. R. C. Fryer, in Spadra school-house, with only twelve souls. Under his pastorate the membership increased to thirty. Rev. J. B. Tombes, D. D., succeeded Mr. Fryer, but after a time resigned. In 1883 Rev. Mr. Latourette, missionary of the Los Angeles Baptist Association, was sent to Pomona, to organize a Baptist church. By his advice the Spadra people agreed to have their place of worship changed to Pomona, which was done October 3, 1883, and the name changed to its present form. They then held regular services in an old house on Fourth street, Mr. Latourette acting as pastor. In a few weeks a commodious house of worship was erected on the corner of Ellen and Fourth streets.

Rev. J. F. Moody became pastor in August, 1884, when the membership numbered forty-eight. It has since increased to about 150. Rev. Mr. Bennett is the present pastor.

The Christian Church.—In 1883 a half dozen

persons of this denomination commenced holding meetings in the second story of a building provided by W. E. Martin. A few months later the court-room of Judge Joseph Wright afforded hospitable Sunday accommodations for their increasing numbers. A house of worship at the corner of Gordon and Center streets, was erected in 1884–'86, at an expense of $3,000, and was occupied from the time it was enclosed in 1884. The Elders are, W. E. Martin and Prof. W. T. Tibbs. There are about 125 members at the present time. Prof. W. T. Tibbs occupied the pulpit from the first until the fall of 1888, when he was succeeded by Elder Pennington for a short time. There is no regular pastor now.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—In February, 1876, Rev. M. M. Bovard preached at the railroad station—the first sermon ever preached in Pomona by a Methodist minister. There was occasional Methodist preaching until May, 1877, when Rev. A. M. Hough, Presiding Elder of Los Angeles District, organized the church, with seven members. In July following a small church was built on the corner of Third and Gordon streets, in which worship was conducted until September 30, 1883, when the edifice was dedicated free from debt, having been erected and furnished at a cost of $2,250.

In November, the same year, a small parsonage at the rear of the church was built at an expense of about $600. Additions have since been made. An addition 16 x 28 feet was also made to the church edifice, making the total seating capacity 280. But since the advent of Rev. J. W. Phelps in September, 1888, a large addition has been made, sixty feet square, making the total seating capacity about 1,000. The cost of this addition was about $10,000. It has a raised floor, with a semi-circular arrangement of opera chairs, and an imposing spire. Under Mr. Phelps's ministry there has also been a wonderful addition to the membership; during the eleven weeks of protracted meetings held in 1888–'89 there were about 300 conversions, resulting in an increase of 175 to the membership of his church and of large numbers to others in the city. A big fire in a city leaps over across the streets. A flood fills bayous as well as the main channel. The total number of members now is 397.

The pastors, since organization, have been, counting by Conference years from September to September: Isaac M. Leighy, 1877–'78; I. R. Conlee, 1878–'79; B. A. Washburn, 1879–'80; J. D. Crum, 1880–'82; R. M. Kirkland, 1882–'83; F. D. Mather, 1883–'85; W. W. Bailey, 1885–'86; S. A. Thomson, 1887–'88; J. W. Phelps, 1888 to the present.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized first in 1882, but "went down." In the spring of 1887 it was reorganized, with eighteen members, and for a year worshiped in the Univeralist church. A neat edifice of their own has just been completed on the northeast corner of Fifth and Ellen streets, size 28 x 48 feet, and cost about $2,000, besides the lot, which cost about $1,500. During the first year of the present organization Rev. H. H. Heimer was pastor; the present preacher in charge is Rev. Cason, and the membership twenty to twenty-five. Josiah Gregg is class-leader. A Sunday school is maintained.

Of this denomination there are also a church and society at Azusa, of which Mr. Cason is also pastor.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in 1888, is flourishing.

The German Lutheran Church is also represented in Pomona by a society, of which Rev. J. A. Schilling is pastor.

The Unitarian Church in Pomona was organized in the spring of 1888, by Rev. Oscar Clute, from Iowa City. In May, 1889, he accepted the presidency of his *alma mater*, the State Agricultural College of Michigan, after which time the society was without a regular minister, until recently, when Rev. E. C. L. Browne, from Charleston, South Carolina, accepted the place. This society, numbering now about thirty members, worship in the Opera House. Mrs. Miles is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The First Universalist Society of Pomona was formed in May, 1884, and at their request Rev. G. H. Deere, of Riverside, organized a parish here of seventeen members. Until July meetings were held in the house of one of the members, and from that time until January in Bates's Hall. Their church on Fourth street was dedicated in January, 1886, by Rev. Deere. The first pastor of the society was Rev. E. C. Miles, formerly a Congregational minister, who served until July, 1885. February 28, 1886, Rev. C. E. Churchill began preaching here.

Holiness Church.—December 3, 1882, a band of seven members was organized in Pomona. They erected a house of worship, 24 x 30 feet in size, on Parcells street, near Second, which was completed in November, 1883. But the church was formally organized July 19, 1884, which has since grown to a membership of about thirty. The ministers have been: L. Parker, George Quinan and G. V. D. Brand.

This new denomination emphasizes the doctrine that entire freedom from a sinful nature or condition, called "holiness," "entire sanctification," "perfect love," "perfection," etc., is always subsequent to "justification," at the time of conversion, at the first repentance, and of course that it is absolutely essential to the Christian character and to final salvation in heaven after death. Quaker-like, they eschew all worldly show, the ornamentation of churches, the wearing of jewelry and gorgeous dress, instrumental music in the church, choir singing, rented pews, the use of tobacco and intoxicating liquors, jesting and light conversation, civil litigation with one another, etc. Indeed, total abstinence from all these things is a condition of membership.

Of this denomination in Los Angeles County, there are societies at Los Angeles, tabernacle on Fourth street, between Spring and Fort; East Los Angeles, tabernacle on Patrick street, near Sichel street; Garvanza, tabernacle on Ruby street, between Fair Oaks and Mountain avenues; Pasadena, 90 and 92 South Fair Oaks avenue; Downey, East Second street; Norwalk, half a mile southeast of town; Azusa, fourth of a mile southwest of postoffice; Monrovia, Ivy avenue, between Orange and Olive; El Monte, near depot; Cerritos, near Wilmington.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized January 21, 1884. The first officers were: Dr. C. W. Brown, President; J. W. Henderson, First Vice-President; D. Holladay, Second Vice-President; Frank E. Reeves, General Secretary, and J. A. Driffill, Treasurer. Dr. Brown is still president. A reading-room and employment office is maintained.

SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M.—A call for a meeting of those interested in the formation of a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Pomona was made early in the month of February, 1887. The meeting was held at the residence of James H. Egan, and the following officers were duly installed on January 25, 1878: W. T. Martin, Worshipful Master; L. D. Conner, Senior Warden; J. H. Egan, Junior Warden; T. Mercer, Senior Deacon; J. B. Parker, Junior Deacon; Charles Weile, Treasurer; J. Schlesinger, Secretary; J. J. Jester, Tyler; John Whyte, Steward. The installation ceremonies were performed by Brother R. C. Fryer, P. M., of Lexington Lodge, El Monte.

At the time of the installation there were but ten members. At present the society is known as Pomona Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized the 30th of May, 1876, with the following officers: N. G., H. Eno; V. G., J. E. McComas; Secretary, George C. Egan; Treasurer, Louis Phillips.

Knights of Pythias.—This society was organized the 30th of August, 1884, through the combined efforts of Past Chancellors De Camp, of Los Angeles, and Schumacher, of Sedalia, Missouri. It is known as Ætna Lodge, and started out with a charter membership of twenty-five, and soon had some of the best and most influential citizens among them. Since its foundation the lodge has been, and is now, in a

very flourishing condition, and on a steady increase financially and otherwise. The first officers were as follows: E. A. De Camp, Chancellor Commander; R. N. Loucks, Vice-Chancellor; F. C. Schumacher, Prelate.

Pomona has also a Uniform Rank, K. of P., who have elegant uniforms.

Pomona Lodge, No. 225, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was organized June 4, 1883, and instituted by District Deputy Grand Master Cobler. The charter was granted to Past Master Workman, William D. Morton; Master Workman, W. J. Henderson; Foreman, V. De Brunner; Overseer, P. J. Vawter; Recorder, J. R. Garthside; Financier, A. N. Harris; Receiver, R. N. Loucks; Guide, N. P. Oakes; Inside Watchman, J. J. Henry; Outside Watchman, W. J. Kessler, who were the first officers. This is a strong, active society.

Vicksburg Post, No. 61, Department of California, G. A. R., was organized on the 16th day of May, 1884, with J. E. McComas, Commander; H. W. Crampton, Senior Vice-Commander; E. B. Smith, Junior Vice-Commander; H. Eno, Quartermaster; C. H. Boutelle, Chaplain; M. M. Sheldon, Surgeon; Lyman Cowles, Officer of the Day; Joe Crowell, Officer of the Guard; and fifteen charter members. There are now forty members. T. C. Thomas is the present commander.

Woman's Relief Corps.—This corps was organized the 16th day of February, 1887, with the following officers: President, Mrs. S. M. Sweet; Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Julia A. Howe; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. Union A. Howe; Secretary, Mrs. Jessie Crank; Treasurer, Mrs. U. Tilden; Chaplain, Mrs. C. Williams; Conductor, Mrs. E. H. Bailey; Guard, Mrs. Priscilla Cowles; Assistant Guard, Miss Amelia Parker; Assistant Conductor, Mrs. Cora Lewis. Mr. Con Howe, at that time commander of Vicksburg Post, officiated as installation officer. Mrs. Sweet is still the president, and the corps is active and efficient.

Pomona Court, Independent Order of Foresters, effected a preliminary organization in July, 1889, with twenty-two members, and during the next month received their charter. H. B. Westerman, Chief Ranger; W. S. Winters, Vice-Chief Ranger; C. H. Marshall, Recording Secretary; V. De Bruner, Financial Secretary; Henry Hanson, Treasurer; Rev. J. D. H. Browne, Chaplain; Dr. T. H. Smith, Physician. The court meets the last Monday of each month.

SAN PEDRO, etc.

CHAPTER XXI.

SAN PEDRO

IS the principal harbor of the county. It was often lively in 1840—and had been so in Mission times—by the trading vessels engaged, with active competition, in the purchase of hides and tallow. Francis Mellus gives a list of those on this coast, August 22 of that year, thirteen in number, as follows: "Ships—California (Captain Arthur), Alciope (Clapp), Monsoon (Vincent), Alert (Phelps); Barques—Index (Scott), Clara (Walters); Hermaphrodite brigs—Leonidas (Stevens), Ayacucha (Dare); Brigs—Juan José (Dunkin), Bolivar (Nye); Schooners—Fly (Wilson), California (Cooper), Nymph, formerly Norse (Fitch), and two more expected." From 1844 to 1849 the merchants at Los Angeles City were: John Temple, Abel Stearns, Charles W. Flugge (found dead September 1, 1852, on the plains below this city), B. D. Wilson and Albert Packard (Wilson & Packard), and Alexander Bell. To these add, in 1849, Antonio Cota, José Antonio Menendez, from Spain; Juan Domingo, Netherlands; José Mascarel, of Marseilles, an John Behn, of Grand Dutchy Baden. The last named came in 1848. He quit business in the fall of 1853, died December 6, 1868. Madame Salandie is to be added to those of 1849. She came on the same ship with Lorenzo Lecke from Pennsylvania in that year, started at once a little store, butcher shop, loaning money and general speculation. Juan Domingo came to California in 1829, by way of Lima, married here, was quite noted, died December 20, 1858.

The first steamer that ever visited San Pedro was the Goldhunter, in 1849—a side-wheel, which made the voyage from San Francisco to Mazatlan, touching at way ports. The next was the old Ohio. At San Pedro, from 1844 to 1849, Temple & Alexander (D. W. Alexander) had the only general store, and they carried on all the forwarding business. The first four-wheel vehicle in this county, except an old-fashioned Spanish carriage belonging to the Mission priests, was a rockaway carriage which this firm bought of Captain Kane, Major Graham's Quartermaster, in January, 1849, paying him $1,000 for the carriage and two American horses. It created a sensation like that of the first Wilmington railway car on the 26th day of October, 1868. Goods were forwarded to Los Angeles, twenty-four miles, in carts, each with two yoke of oxen, yoked by the horns. The regular train was of ten carts, like the California *carretas*. The body was the same, but they had spoked wheels tired, which were imported from Boston. Freight was $1.00 per hundred weight. This style of importation continued until after 1850. The first stage line was started by Alexanders & Banning in 1852; the next by that man of iron, J. J. Tomlinson, whose death was early for the public good, June

7, 1867. In 1851 D. W. Alexander purchased at Sacramento ten heavy freight wagons that had been sent in from Salt Lake by Ben Holliday, and in 1853 a whole train, fourteen wagons and 168 mules, that had come through from Chihuahua, paying therefor $23,000. So ox-carts were supplanted.

San Pedro, so noted as a port under the former regime, since 1850 has been, until recently, the only outlet for our productions. Ox carts could not remain long after the management of trade fell into the hands of Douglass & Sanford, John Goller, J. J. Tomlinson, J. M. Griffith, A. W. Timms, A. F. Hinchman, Don José Rubio, David W. Alexander, Phineas Banning, all of whom have done so much to build up our commerce. General Banning went there a young man. In 1851 was formed the firm of Alexander & Banning, commission and forwarding merchants. Subsequently for four years he conducted this business alone, marked by sagacity, foresight, and energy. In 1858 Old San Pedro was abandoned. Wilmington then became the real port for Los Angeles commerce. When he commenced, 500 tons would have been a fair average for the trips both ways per month. Now, there has been as high as 15,000 tons afloat at one time, to say nothing of the enormous amount of produce which the same vessels carried away on their departure. General Banning had the opportunity to see the passengers ride from the port to Los Angeles City on Mexican ox-carts, with no iron in their construction, and has seen them at length make the trip on as fine railway cars as there are in the United States; and saw them increase from fifty persons per month to near 3,000. One may justly say, that no one of our citizens has contributed more of labor with perseverance, or more of business ability than he, to the accomplishment of this result.

In the year 1871, after several careful preliminary surveys, the United States Government commenced the work of improving Wilmington Harbor, which work has ever since been going steadily on; $425,000 have so far been appropriated for the breakwater and the clearing out of the bar. When work was commenced the bar had upon it only eighteen inches of water at low tide, and was only crossed by lighters which waited for the flood. There are now about nineteen feet of water upon the bar at low tide. To the indefatigable exertions of General Phineas Banning, of Wilmington, is due, more than to the efforts of any other one man, the inauguration of this work.

In the explosion of the little steamer Ada Hancock, April 29, 1863, near Wilmington, among many lost were, of our merchants, William T. B. Sanford, Dr. Henry R. Miles, Loeb Schlessinger; with Captain Thomas Seeley, of steamer Senator, Captain J. S. Bryant, Fred Kerlin, Thomas Workman, the young Albert S. Johnston, son of General Albert Sidney Johnston. Miss Medora Hereford, sister-in-law of Mr. B. D. Wilson, soon after died of injuries in this deplorable calamity.

The harbor has several picturesque peninsulas and high points of land stretching into the sea, and Dead Man's Island is the most conspicuous object in the bay. At the mouth of the harbor, beyond this island, riding safely at anchor, are vessels from various domestic and foreign ports, including one or more large steamships of the coast line, which ply regularly between San Francisco and San Diego.

Twenty miles out is the great summer resort, Catalina Island, described in the first chapter.

Ever since the early settlement of California, San Pedro has been a commercial point of more or less importance. It is now second to none except San Francisco; for though the town itself is small, as compared with San Diego, it is the shipping and receiving point for the city of Los Angeles and the populous, rich and growing towns and rural districts surrounding it. Until 1873 the port was known as San Pedro, but in that year Congress decided that it should be called Wilmington, that town, located at the head of the inner bay, being the place where nearly all the business was done. In 1882 an act of Congress established the customs district of Wil-

mington, with that town as the port of entry, and Hueneme, San Buenaventura and Santa Bárbara as ports of delivery,—neither of these three places being in the same county with Wilmington.

Until the extension of the railroad to San Pedro all the business of the port had to be transacted by means of lighters, for the conveyance of merchandise between vessels and the landing places. The construction of a railroad from Los Angeles to the harbor in 1869 gave a fresh impetus to the development of agricultural resources in the county as well as to business generally in the city. Better facilities for commerce were just what the people needed, and the completion of this short branch of the railroad was hailed with delight by every body having the least interest in the growth of the county.

In 1870 the anchorage for vessels touching at this harbor was nearly five miles from Wilmington, in San Pedro Bay, and about one mile from Dead Man's Island. During that year, however, Government engineers examined the bay carefully, and reported to the Government. The result was the adoption of plans for the construction of a breakwater and other improvements, and for proper dredging, etc., to make an inner harbor. The inner harbor was known as Wilmington Bay, having an area of nearly 1,200 acres, and a narrow entrance from the outer bay between the main land and Rattlesnake Island. From this island to the rocky pile called Dead Man's Island, one and a quarter miles, the Bay of San Pedro was comparatively shallow, except in a narrow channel near Dead Man's Island. Timms's Points was the nearest point to this channel on the main land.

The improvements decided upon by the Government included a training wall from Rattlesnake to Dead Man's Island, closing the old channel; and another wall from Timms's Point to Dead Man's Island, establishing the channel between the latter wall and the island. These walls form a channel 500 to 800 feet wide, connecting the outer with the inner bay, the latter having an area of over 1,100 acres. Lumber vessels, and all but two or three of the larger steamships coming to this port, reach the wharf at San Pedro at high tide. Vessels that cannot reach the dock find safe anchorage about two miles outside.

Further improvements at this harbor are greatly needed, and some are now in progress, carried on not only by the Government, but by railroad companies having important interests there. Congress recently made an additional appropriation of $500,000 for improvements at San Pedro Harbor.

WILMINGTON.

The village of Wilmington was laid in 1858, by General Phineas Banning, and named by him in honor of his Eastern city, Wilmington, Delaware. It flourished until the Southern Pacific Railroad was completed to San Pedro, since which time it has not been able to compete with that point.

LONG BEACH,

a little further down the coast, is becoming a noted resort, and at present is specially advertised by the Methodists as a camping-ground. The village is located upon a smooth plateau which slopes gently down to the water. From any portion of the town a charming view greets the eye. At low tide the beach is hard, smooth and level for seven or eight miles, constituting a perfect boulevard upon which twenty teams can be driven abreast, and their hoofs heard to clatter as if on a solid turnpike.

Long Beach has an intelligent and refined class of citizens, excellent public schools, four church societies, no saloons, enterprising business men, and a live newspaper, the Long Beach *Journal*.



AN OCEAN VIEW FROM SANTA MONICA BEACH.

OTHER TOWNS.

CHAPTER XXII.

SANTA MONICA.

THIS place is one of the most charming seaside resorts. The location of the town is on a level plateau, between which and the ocean there is a perpendicular descent of about 100 feet. At the foot of the bluff stretches a long line of beach, well adapted to surf-bathing; and it is this delightfully invigorating pastime which makes Santa Monica so popular. The place is reached by a branch of the Southern Pacific, and the new Los Angeles County Railroad between Los Angeles and Santa Monica. The Santa Fé also is expected to throw a branch into the town soon. It is estimated that during the bathing season 2,000 people per day, on an average, visit Santa Monica, and on Sundays the number is much larger. There are several hotels, the largest being the Arcadia, and the large bath-houses upon the beach. A wharf is also to be built. The permanent population of the town is about 1,500. The surroundings of the place are exceedingly picturesque. From almost any portion of town one can enjoy a most delightful view of mountains, foot-hills, and plain and ocean. This town was founded, in 1875, by United States Senator John P. Jones and Colonel R. S. Baker. Three miles up the coast is the famous Santa Monica Cañon, a very romantic spot, where visitors enjoy the wild beauties of nature.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

One of the great institutions of Los Angeles County is the National Soldiers' Home, located about fifteen miles from the city and four miles from Santa Monica Beach, with both of which places it is in communication by the Los Angeles County Railroad. It is a national home for disabled volunteer soldiers. When the managers appointed by the Government to locate such an institution on the Pacific Coast visited Los Angeles, they were hospitably received and entertained by the city council, the board of trade and others.

They had visited and inspected other counties in California, and received tempting offers from some of them; but it remained for Los Angeles County to secure the coveted prize. A tract of 300 acres, with a sufficient water right (the water coming from the mountains), and thirty acres additional, for a reservoir, were offered free; and an adjoining tract of 300 acres was set aside for sale and guaranteed to yield $100,000 in cash, to be applied to the improvement of the grounds. Congress appropriated $190,000 for the erection of buildings, and the work

was speedily begun. At this date they are completed.

Here are four barracks, each 50x200 feet, affording quarters for 125 men; a residence for the surgeons and other officials, an imposing building of two stories, with a lofty tower, and with accommodations for 2,040 men. The arrangement of this building is unique, the kitchen being in the second story, the pantries and serving-rooms on the ground floor, and sculleries in the basement, all connected by five elevators. The ground is a gentle slope toward the south, and this building crowns the eminence. Immediately in front is a large lawn, with music pavilion and flagstaff. On either hand are twenty-five barracks, so arranged as to secure the maximum amount of sunlight, while the porches are sheltered from the cool trade-winds. In a depression of thirty five feet below the general level of the slope are the boiler-house and laundry, from which the other buildings are heated by steam, and to which the sewage is conveyed, to be removed by steam pumps. A hospital in the shape of a cross, 450x50 feet and 200x50 feet, with accommodations for about 500 patients, occupies a conspicuous position. There are also commissary and quartermaster's buildings, headquarters building, treasurer's residence, memorial building and guard-house. A side track from the railroad runs to the laundry, boiler-house and commissary buildings, and a grand boulevard from Los Angeles to Santa Monica will pass through the grounds. The reservoir among the hills constitutes a charming little artificial lake.

Compton was laid out in 1869, and named in honor of G. D. Compton, then the sole resident. It is eleven miles south of Los Angeles, on the Wilmington Branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The distinctive industry is butter and cheese making. Deciduous fruits and berries of many kinds are also raised successfully here, though it is not considered a first-class region for the culture of citrus fruits.

Downey is the center of a rich farming land. In 1855, Don Antonio Maria Lugo, owner of San Antonio Rancho, nearly 30,000 acres, lying between Los Angeles City and the San Gabriel River, and finally granted to him in 1838, partitioned the same -reserving a homestead for himself—among his sons, José Maria, Felipe, José del Carmen, Vicente, José Antonio, and daughters, Doña Vicenta Perez, Doña Maria Antonia Yorba, and Doña Merced Foster. In 1860, Doña Merced Foster and Don Vicente Lugo sold their respective portions to parties who immediately resorted to sub-division and sales in small lots. The first deed is from Isaac Heiman, dated June 21, 1865, to David Ward; followed by several other sales in 1865 and 1866 to Jameson and others. But before this Governor John G. Downey had commenced the sub-division of Santa Gertrudes Rancho, lying along the San Gabriel River, and containing near 22,000 acres. His first deed is of date April 22, 1865, to J. H. Burke. Others followed to Neighbors and Hutchinson, and many afterward. This last is the locality known as Los Nietos. It had a settlement of over 200 persons in 1836, broken up subsequently. Here is Downey City, twelve miles southeast from Los Angeles—*a newspaper*, business houses, a happy circle of farmers, with good title, upon a soil as rich as can be found on the face of the earth. This, with all the river land, and into El Monte, is our "corn county," emphatically.

Whittier is a village founded by a body of Quakers from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, who own around the town a large body of land. It is twelve miles east of Los Angeles, and has an elevation of about 1,500 feet. All kinds of fruit and grain known to Southern California can be raised here. There is a commodious Friends' meeting-house, a public school, and a prospective college that is to be under the control of Friends.

Santa Fé Springs is a neat village, with a Methodist Episcopal church, school-house, etc. This place has become famous on account of its iron-sulphur wells. There are a half-dozen wells here that contain water rich in medicinal virtues. This town is twelve miles from Los An-

geles, and connected with Los Angeles by the San Diego branch of the California Central Railroad.

Norwalk, in this township, is a flourishing village, seventeen miles from Los Angeles, on the Santa Ana branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. There are numerous artesian wells, alfalfa fields and corn-fields. Thoroughbred stock is profitably and extensively raised. Near this place is the site of the oldest ostrich farm in America, established by Dr. C. J. Sketchel in the fall of 1882, who brought about twenty-five of the birds direct from the Cape of Good Hope. Several other such farms have since been established in this State.

San Gabriel is a very old town, nine miles from Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. One mile from this town is the Sunny Slope Vineyard, which was sold to an English company for three-fourths of a million dollars. The place has long been noted for its salubrious climate and aged people. For the mission, see under head of "Missions."

Alhambra is also a beautiful place. It has an elegant hotel, a bank, a school house, several churches, and orchards of almost every variety of fruits—apricots, nectarines, apples, pears, plums, guavas, oranges, lemons and limes. Near Alhambra is the winery of the San Gabriel Wine Company, said to be the largest building of the kind in the world.

Lamanda Park is a place with stores and other village accessories. This is the nearest station to the Sierra Madre Villa, a noted hotel for tourists. Kinneyloa, the ranch of the Hon. Abbott Kinney, is near this point. It contains one of the largest orange orchards in California.

SIERRA MADRE.

N. C. Carter, the god-father of Sierra Madre, stood first at the christening, and, thus far, stands first in its history. Sierra Madre is a scion of the world-famous Santa Anita Rancho, belonging to the no less famous E. J. Baldwin, one of the several-times millionaire pioneers of California.

In February, 1881, Mr. Carter purchased 1,100 acres of the choicest portion of the beautiful Santa Anita Rancho, which was then in its original wild state, a tract sloping from the Sierra Madre Mountains gently to the south, partially covered by magnificent oak trees, and backed by numerous springs and streams of purest mountain water. It was immediately surveyed into smaller tracts of twenty, forty, and eighty acres, for the location of self-sustaining and healthful homes. From abundant springs in the mountains immediately north of the oft-styled "model colony," a large main brought a bounteous supply of the purest soft snow water to the tract, where distributing pipes received and conveyed it to the highest portion of every lot and building site. And it is in this matter of water supply that Sierra Madre claims precedence over many of her most enterprising sister settlements. The water right runs with the realty. Land at this early period sold at $50 to $65 per acre. The pioneers were John Richardson, James Smith and Mr. Bailey. The first purchasers of land were A. D. Trussell, A. Gregory, Miss Fannie H. Hawks, Messrs. Burlingame, Cook, Hosmer, Pierce, White, Rowland, Clements, Seaman, Spalding, etc.

The next year, 1882, was a busy one. Mr. Carter, above mentioned, built and donated to the public a school-house; also erected the Ocean View House, which was opened for business by J. E. Richardson; and many other buildings were erected, and a postoffice was established. E. T. Pierce was the first teacher.

During 1883–'84 there settled here Mrs. C. B. Jones, previously City Superintendent of Schools of Los Angeles; Professor John Hart, a musician; W. B. Crisp, W. H. Robinson, Messrs. Andrews, Wilson, Hook, Jones and Hilton. The first marriage in the place was that of E. B. Jones to Miss Winona Trussell, March 7, 1883. This year at least twenty-five new cottages were built. In 1884 the present school-house was built, costing about $3,000. And this year arrived Dr. F. C. Gresham and Messrs. Steinberger, Ayles, Lewis and Davis.

During the winter of 1885–'86, Mrs. R. E. Ross erected and donated to the public a fine library building. Also, this season the town hall was built, at a cost of $5,000.

In 1886 the Santa Fé Railroad was completed to this point, and the boom went forward in earnest.

The community here is made up of citizens of intelligence, culture and enterprise, many of them of wealth. Some of their homes are palatial, as "Carterhia" of N. C. Carter, "Altamont" (P. T. Reed's), "Piedmont" (A. D. Trussel's), the residence of J. H. Outhwaite, etc.

THE SIERRA MADRE VISTA.

This paper was established and the first number issued March 17, 1888, by Lucius T. House as editor and proprietor, and conducted by him until April, 1889, when his two sons, William M. and Ralph E., entered into partnership with him, and it has since been conducted by the firm of Lucius T. House & Sons. This paper is published every Friday at Sierra Madre, and is one of the brightest and best edited papers in the county outside of the city of Los Angeles. It is emphatically a home paper, a clean, moral and healthful publication, particularly devoted to the interests and welfare of Sierra Madre and vicinity. It is a marvel of typographical beauty in appearance, and shows a care and attention in its every detail that well merits the hearty support it receives.

Lucius T. House was born in Macon County, Alabama, June 6, 1844. His father, William H. House, a native of Tennessee, was a pioneer of Alabama, and identified with its early history. He served as a soldier under General Jackson in many of his campaigns, and was in his command at the battle of New Orleans. He was a political adherent and comrade of David Crockett and with him was a bitter opponent (politically) of General Jackson. He was an Indian agent in the early days of Alabama, and at one time summarily executed a number of savages who had ambushed and slain a party of his friends and neighbors. He died in 1845. Mr. House's mother, *nee* Nancy T. Franklin, was a native of Georgia. She died in Tennessee in 1883. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a cotton plantation until about eleven years of age. He was then apprenticed to the trade of a printer; and at the age of sixteen years started in life as a journeyman in his trade. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, although but seventeen years of age, he entered the Confederate service as a private in Company B, First Alabama Infantry. After one year of service in that regiment he re-enlisted in the famous Robertson's Light Battery, commanded by Captain (afterward General) Felix H. Robertson. Mr. House served faithfully, and besides various unimportant engagements near Pensacola and other places, was with his battery at the battles of Shiloh, Farmington, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. In the latter battle he was taken prisoner and sent to Rock Island, Illinois, where he remained in confinement until the close of the war. Upon the restoration of peace, Mr. House concluded to try his fortunes in the West, and worked at his trade in Kansas, Colorado and other places until 1877. He then came to California and located at Los Angeles, where he remained nearly two years, after which he was engaged at his trade in San Francisco, and in Placer and Sacramento counties until January, 1888. He then returned to Los Angeles County and established his residence in Sierra Madre; and in March of that year commenced the publication of the Sierra Madre *Vista*. He is a thorough master of his calling and has made a success of his enterprise. By his straightforward course and consistent mode of life he has gained the respect of the community. Mr. House has been twice married and is the father of two sons and one daughter. The eldest, William M., was born in Ottawa, Kansas, February 28, 1867. He is a practical printer, having become a member of the Typographical Union at eighteen years of age. After spending about two years in Mexico in assaying and mining he returned home

and is now (1889) in partnership with his father. The second son, Ralph E., was born in Lawrence, Kansas, October 28, 1872. He is also a member of the firm of Lucius T. House & Sons. The daughter, Beatrice B., was born February 4, 1880.

El Monte. The arrival of the emigrants in El Monte gave the first decided impulse to agriculture in this county, encouraged business in the city of Los Angeles, and ever since has aided it materially. This tract lies along the San Gabriel River, twelve miles east of the city. The soil in general does not need irrigation. There is much of interest in its history. Suffice it to say, society is as well organized as in any part of the United States. The settlers of 1851, July, were Ira W. Thompson, Samuel M. Heath, Dr. Obed Macy and son, Oscar Macy, now residing in this city, F. W. Gibson, Nicholas Smith, J. Coburn, J. Sheldon, —— Chisholm, and Mrs. John Rowland, who now resides at Puente. Fifty odd families came in the year 1852, or early in 1853. We can mention but a few belonging to these two years: J. A. Johnson, William B. Lee, Samuel King and three sons (one of them Andrew J. King, Esq., of Los Angeles City), Dr. T. A. Mayes, S. Bennett, A. Bacon, W. J. Willis, Edmond Tyler and two sons, John Thurman and seven sons, David Lewis, William Rubottom, Ezekiel Rubottom, Samuel Thompson, Charles Cunningham, John Guess; Cudderback, Boss, the Hildreths. Jonathan Tibbetts came November 27, 1853; in 1852 Thomas A. Garey, since become the great horticulturist of this county. The people at El Monte and in the vicinity are mostly from the Southern States, and generally engage in raising corn, hogs and cattle.

Adjoining El Monte, on the east, lies La Puente Rancho, of 48,790 acres, granted July 22, 1845, to John Rowland and William Workman. Only a few miles further eastward is the fertile valley of San José, Los Nogales Ranchito, about 500 acres, granted March 13, 1840, to José de la Cruz Linares; and next, San José de Palomares, of 22,720 acres, granted in the year 1837 to Ricardo Vejar, Ignacio Palomares and Luis Arenas. The grand railway trunk of the Southern Pacific runs through it to-day. It formed a connected settlement for several miles from near Rowland's, chiefly of New Mexicans. This was a colony which John Rowland gathered at Taos, Albuquerque and other pueblos of New Mexico in 1841. Under the leadership of Don Santiago Martinez they accompanied Mr. Rowland in t at year to California. A portion of them under Don Lorenzo Trujillo planted themselves at Agua Mansa, on the Santa Ana River, six miles south of San Bernardino, the rest in this valley. Time has made many changes since 1850, but has well tested the productiveness of its soil, upon which towns begin to flourish—Spadra, Pomona. Mildew never affected the wheat of San José. Long after 1850 were to be seen the adobe ruins of the great granaries which the padres built in front of William Workman's dwelling, to store the grain harvested on the plain of La Puente. The original settlement exists, missing many whose kindness memory cherishes—Ybarras, Alvarados, Martinez and others.

Arcadia is a new town that was platted and sold by Mr. Unruh. It is in the center of Mr. Baldwin's possessions, and is the scene of considerable activity. Much of the land contignous to the village has been sold for small fruit farms.

Santa Anita is two miles west.

Monrovia, two miles east of Arcadia, was founded by W. N. Monroe, and is a place of wonderful growth. It contains Methodist Episcopal and Baptist churches, a school-house that cost $15,000, two lines of street-cars, large hotels under excellent management, two banks with large capital, large business blocks, in which merchants are doing a thriving business, and beautiful homes surrounded by semi-tropical plants and productive orchards. Monrovia is especially commended as a health resort. It is sixteen miles from Los Angeles, and lies close to the base of the Sierra Madre Mountains. It has an elevation of about 1,200 feet, but the victim of lung disease will do best if he can have

his own cottage, flower garden and carriage, so that he may lead a life independent of hotels, and completely separated from other invalids.

GLENDALE, a pretty little town, with churches, school-houses, and other evidences of an intellectual population, is about eight miles north of the city of Los Angeles, with which it is connected by a "dummy" railway. In this village is one of the largest peach orchards in the State.

In West Glendale, adjoining the town of Glendale, is a large ostrich farm. The raising of ostriches has proved a very profitable industry in Southern California. There are large numbers of these birds at this Glendale farm. They are kept for their feathers, and the revenue from each bird, in the sale of its feathers, is large. The young birds are hatched by "incubators."

NEWHALL, thirty miles from Los Angeles, has an elevation of 1,265 feet. The winters are cooler than in the southern part of the county, and the summers are somewhat warmer. While this region is not so generally known as the southern part, yet it is very healthful, and should be particularly sought by persons suffering from lung diseases. The atmosphere is so dry that vast quantities of fruit are brought here by rail to sun-dry. Grapes are successfully raised throughout this section, and there is little doubt but that it will ultimately become a raisin-grape producing country.

Not far from Newhall are extensive petroleum deposits, partly in Ventura County. The following historical sketch is from the report of Sutherland Hutton:

"The first effort that promised success toward the development of our petroleum deposits was made by a Pennsylvania company in 1862, headed by Tom Scott. This company bored a hole on the Camulos Ranch, in Ventura County, and at 800 feet secured a quantity of black oil, which they endeavored to refine in a still erected near the spot; at this time illuminating oil was worth from $2.50 to $3.00 per gallon in Los Angeles, and a chance for a handsome margin was excellent, but this operation failed principally for the reason of lack of knowledge for refining and the sudden drop in price of oil in Pennsylvania. From this time on until 1876 but little effort was made. What oil was produced from tunnels and shallow wells in small quantities found its way to the gas-works or was used for a lubricator. In this year the Star Oil Company commenced operations in the Pico Cañon, San Fernando district, and was soon followed by R. McPherson and C. N. Felton. These operations were rewarded handsomely, and the different companies soon after consolidated under the name of the Pacific Coast Oil Company.

"The year 1876 also saw the organization of a company to operate in what is known as the Sespi Oil Region, about thirty miles west of San Fernando district, which was composed of citizens of this city and known as the Los Angeles Oil Company. They were successful, and their first well produced for a time 125 barrels of oil every twenty-four hours. This well was lost some years later, through ignorance, and the company ceased operations.

"Owing to the lack of demand, the producing of oil remained stagnant for a period of years up to 1884. From that time until the present much greater activity was displayed and the opening up of a new district in the Puente Hills, twenty miles east of this city, still further increases the vast field for development.

"The immediate cause of this activity was the demand for fuel oil. The organization in March, 1885, of the Los Angeles Oil Burning and Supply Company, for the purpose of introducing this liquid fuel, both for manufacturing and domestic purposes, sold in the first year 137,000 gallons of the distilled product, which was used solely for domestic fuel through the medium of their patent burners."

SAN FERNANDO is located on the Southern Pacific Railroad, twenty-one miles from Los Angeles; it has an elevation of 1,061 feet. The climate is delightful and the situation beautiful. Between this town and the mountains, one mile away, is a grand, rolling plain, which is pretty

well occupied by cozy homes. Hon. Charles Maclay laid out the present town of San Fernando in 1874. In April of that year a free excursion train was run from Los Angeles to attend the first auction sale of town lots. The lots sold at prices ranging from $6 to $20.

The village contains a neat, substantial Methodist Episcopal church, a commodious, attractive public school building, and a large three-story brick hotel. San Fernando is the location of the Maclay Theological College of the University of Southern California. Senator Maclay has endowed this institution with $150,000. He also erected the buildings at a cost to himself of $50,000 more. They were finished and occupied early in 1888. This institution is under the control of the Southern California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

This section is watered by artesian wells and mountain streams. Wheat and barley never need artificial watering, but fruit trees demand some irrigation. San Fernando is forty minutes by rail from Los Angeles, and there are several trains each way daily.

The Southern Pacific Railroad, in going from the town of San Fernando to the town of Newhall, passes through a tunnel one and one-third miles long, with two exceptions the longest on the Western Continent. San Fernando Township was formerly a ranch of nearly 125,000 acres, and belonged to General Andrés Pico, who made the treaty with General Frémont at Cahuenga in 1847. General Pico sold the ranch in 1846 to Eulogio F. de Celis for $14,000, and in 1853 he repurchased one-half of it for $15,000.

This ranch has since 1876 been one immense wheatfield, and although subdivided and belonging in tracts of a few thousand acres to a number of owners, yet it has still remained almost exclusively a wheat-producing territory, some of the fields comprising not less than 20,000 acres. These immense tracts, however, are rapidly being subdivided into small farms of five to 160 acres, which insures a more rapid development of the county's resources and a greater diversity of products. The same is true of large ranchos in many other portions of the county.

In about the center of this township is the Mission of San Fernando Rey, founded in 1797, in honor of Ferdinand V., King of Castile and Aragon. The old church building is now a picturesque ruin, as are many other buildings formerly connected with the Mission, while others are yet well preserved.

One of the most prosperous and picturesque mountain resorts in Southern California is MONTE VISTA, situated in a beautiful, fertile valley, between the Verdugo and Sierra Madre Mountains. Monte Vista is twenty miles north of Los Angeles, and four miles east of Monte Vista Station, on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

GLENDORA.—Among the several towns which skirt the foot hill slopes of the San Gabriel Valley, the gem of Los Angeles County, Glendora is one of the most beautifully situated. Built on a gentle southern slope at the foot of the Sierra Madre range of mountains, 700 to 900 feet above the sea-level, and near the head of the valley, it commands a charming view of the entire valley, embracing many square miles. Glendora is twenty-seven miles east of Los Angeles, on the main transcontinental line of the Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fé Railroad. It was founded by Mr. George Whitcomb, a Chicago manufacturer, and a gentleman of energy, wealth and culture, who came to Southern California for the improvement of his own and his family's health, and being highly pleased with the climate and beauty of the San Gabriel Valley, purchased a tract of 200 acres of land, and associating with himself Merick Reynolds, John W. Cook, and his two sons, Carrol S. and William C. Whitcomb, as the Glendora Land Company, and adding more land to the original purchase, laid out the town of Glendora. The name selected for the place is a happy combination of the word glen and the last part of Mrs. Whitcomb's name—Ledora. About 300 acres were surveyed off in town lots, of which some 300 were sold at the first sale on the last of March,

1887, the papers being executed on the first day of April. Mr. Whitcomb, who has been at the head of the enterprise, has made every improvement with the idea of permanency and the future welfare of the place in view. Six broad, well-graded avenues extend from the mountains southward to the railroad, and these are crossed at right angles by nine fine avenues, comprising in all over eight miles of streets, each one of which is bordered on both sides by pretty evergreen pepper-trees, planted and cared for by Mr. Whitcomb at the expense of the company.

The water supply for the town comes from the Big Dalton Cañon, and has been developed by the Glendora Water Company, with a paid up capital stock of $50,000, who have constructed two large tunnels under the cañon, one over 1,200 and the other 600 feet long. Two large storage reservoirs, of nearly 2,000,000 gallons capacity, receive this pure mountain water from two and a half miles of ten-inch cement supply pipe. The water is distributed from these reservoirs along every street through the best wrought-iron water pipe, with a vertical pressure of eighty feet, sufficient to force it over the top of any building in the place. The water supply is ample for domestic purposes of a considerable larger population, but not for general irrigation.

Glendora has had a prosperous, steady growth up to the present season; between 700 and 800 lots have been sold, and the town now contains seventy-two residences, business and public buildings, including a fine two-story school-building of four rooms, erected at a cost of nearly $10,500; a handsome hotel of some twenty rooms, built by the company at a cost of over $7,000; two churches—a Methodist Episcopal and a Christian church—costing about $3,000 each. The first dwelling built after the town was laid out was erected by Edward Humphrey, and the first business house was built by Messrs. A. E. and J. P. Englehart, who are now one of the leading mercantile firms of the town. Glendora contains two dry-goods stores, one of which also carries groceries, and the other clothing; one hardware one furniture, and one drug store, a millinery store, and a new fruit-drying establishment, all of which are doing a fair and prosperous business.

The altitude of the town site places it within the warm or thermal belt, and renders it almost entirely free from frosts, and its distance (thirty-five miles) from and height above the ocean render it comparatively free from fogs, while the land-tempered sea breezes make the climate mild, salubrious, and exceptionally healthful. As no saloons or other resorts of questionable character are allowed in the town, the community is pervaded by a healthy moral atmosphere. The attention of the citizens in and about Glendora is being directed to the cultivation of fruits, particularly oranges and raisin grapes, peaches and apricots, for which the climate and soil are well adapted. Fruit-growing promises to become the principal industry of that locality.

Mr. Whitcomb is boring for oil on the town site, having reached a depth of 1,883 feet at this date (August 20, 1889), and purposes to continue 300 to 500 feet further unless kerosene is struck before. He has expended about $18,000 in the enterprise up to this time, and entertains strong hope of success.

Alosta.—This place lies adjoining Glendora on the south, and was started as a rival town about the same time—in 1887, by Messrs. George Guard, Underwood and Washburn, under the corporate title of the Alosta Land and Water Company. The town plat consisted of eighty acres lying on both sides of the railroad. A fine two-story hotel containing over fifty rooms was erected in the spring and summer of 1887, S. C. Correll being the builder and securing an interest in the property for his work. The structure was well built and cost nearly $16,000. A smaller hotel, two or three stores and some other business buildings were erected near the railroad track; quite a number of lots were sold by the company and some twelve or fifteen cottages were built about over the town

site. In the contest between the two rival towns for the depot building Glendora won; the projectors of Alosta were non-residents, while Glendora had an able and energetic managing head in the person of Mr. Whitcomb; the one was a real-estate speculation, the other was founded for a permanent and prosperous settlement. Alosta Hotel was nicely furnished, and after having several proprietors successively it was vacated and the furniture sold off, and the building offered for sale at about one-third its original cost. Two of the stores have been moved away and the remaining business buildings are all vacant. The water supply for Alosta is obtained from Little Dalton Cañon, and is piped direct to the consumers, there having been no storage reservoir built.

Azusa is situated on the trans-continental line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, twenty-two miles east of Los Angeles, thirty miles from the Pacific Ocean and near the east end of the beautiful San Gabriel Valley, that portion of it being locally named Azusa Valley. The town is located upon a gently sloping plateau at an altitude of about 800 feet, near the base of the Sierra Madre Range, and a mile directly south of the mouth of the cañon through which the San Gabriel River escapes from the embrace of the mountain fastnesses in its tumultous flight from Old Baldy to the sea. Azusa was founded by a company of Los Angeles capitalists, with J. S. Slauson as president, who bought the site as a real-estate investment and laid out the town, consisting of eighty blocks of twenty-four to fifty lots each, on April 1, 1887. The streets lie with the points of the compass, crossing each other at right angles, and are from sixty to 100 feet in width; 1,600 feet of excellent cement sidewalks, constructed at a cost of $15,000, line the principal streets. The business houses of the place embrace dry goods, drugs, clothing, groceries and provision, shoes, hardware, books and stationery, furniture, bakery, and meat market, a fine livery stable, and one of the most commodious and best managed hotels in Los Angeles County, kept by S. F. De Voin.

The Azusa *News*, an eight-page local paper of four columns to the page, is published every Saturday by George Bentley; E. O. Judd, Editor. The *News* was started by its present publisher in Los Angeles January 4, 1886, as a real estate and hotel reporter. It was subsequently changed to a seven-column folio, weekly newspaper, and in the spring of 1888 was moved to Azusa, where it has been published ever since. The office is fitted out with a good hand-power newspaper press, a jobber and other printing material constituting a well equipped country office.

A new four-room school building has just been completed, costing about $10,000. The town contains three churches: The Presbyterian, a fine edifice which cost some $6,000; the Methodist Episcopal, costing $1,000, and the church of the Holiness Society, erected at an expense of about $1,200. The town also has a city hall and a prosperous public library.

The near proximity of the San Gabriel River to Azusa gives it an abundant water supply, which is distributed from a mammoth reservoir of 2,000,000 gallons capacity, seventy-five feet above the town, through the streets in pipes aggregating 55,800 feet in length. By closing the gates of the irrigating canal higher up, a water pressure of 150 feet is obtained, sufficient to flood the roof of any building in the place. The principal streets of the town are sewered, which, with fine natural drainage and equitable climate common to the foot-hills of San Gabriel Valley, render Azusa a remarkably healthy place. In the immediate vicinity of the town large quantities of strawberries are grown, which are noted for their superior qualities. Citrus and deciduous fruits of various kinds are also produced in quantity. Fifty car-loads of oranges were shipped from Azusa this last season. The potato crop is one of the staple productions, and is shipped extensively. Azusa, like all the young towns of Southern California, is suffering from the blighting effects of the recent speculative

boom, but a brighter future awaits it upon the lifting of the financial cloud, through rifts of which prosperity's sun already shines.

DUARTE is a settlement upon the southern foot-hill slope of the Sierra Madre Mountains in the San Gabriel Valley, eighteen miles east of Los Angeles, and 600 feet above the sea. It takes its name from Andres Duarte, a Mexican military officer, who received from the Mexican Government a grant of some 4,000 acres of land, of which this is a part, and settled upon it some time in the Forties. He built a fine adobe dwelling, planted a small vineyard and some fruit trees, and dug a water ditch to the mouth of Gabriel Cañon. Proving unsuccessful as a farmer, he became involved in debt, and the Rancho Azusa de Duarte, as it was called, passed into the hands of Mr. Wolfskill, and from him to Alexander Weil. About twenty-five years ago Dr. A. Beardslee, a keen-eyed discerner of good soil, selected and purchased a choice piece of 300 acres from the rancho, and known as the Beardslee Tract, on which he settled. He performed the great work of constructing a ditch three miles in length, connecting his land with the old Duarte ditch. In 1872 Alexander Weil had the remainder of the rancho surveyed and subdivided into forty-acre lots, which he sold to settlers who began to come in quite rapidly about that time. Mr. Asa Ellis bought 200 acres and planted the first orange orchard in the Duarte district.

It being quickly demonstrated that the climate and soil were adapted to the growth of citrus fruits, many thousands of trees were planted on the foot-hill lands within the few years following. Gradually the orchards came into bearing lands, rose in value, and Duarte had fairly started on the prosperous career which it has since enjoyed. Duarte oranges and lemons stand at the head in quality and popularity of the citrus fruits grown in Los Angeles County. The area in orchard and quantity of product has been steadily increased until over 100 carloads of oranges were shipped from Duarte last season, besides those sold for local consumption.

Up to 1878 the Duarte people had claimed one-half the water from the San Gabriel River; but a serious controversy arising between them and the Azusan settlers over their respective water rights, the dispute was finally and permanently settled by Duarte accepting one-third of the flow. In 1881 the water rights of the Duarte settlers were consolidated into two incorporations—the Beardslee Water Ditch Company, representing the district of that name, and the Duarte Mutual Irrigation and Canal Company, thus embracing the greater portion of irrigable land in the rancho. Since then improvements and more economical methods for conducting and distributing the water are being continuously adopted, in the putting in of miles of iron and cement pipes, until the water supply and distribution in Duarte are among the best in Southern California.

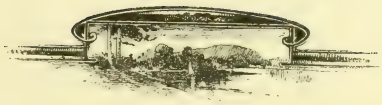
Duarte contains two general stores, a drug store, the Highland Hotel, a handsome structure of over thirty rooms, built and owned by the Duarte Hotel Company. It was erected in 1887, at a cost of about $15,000, and stands on a commanding site comprising two acres and a half of beautifully ornamented grounds. Duarte's public-school accommodations consist of a two-story four-room building, erected in 1885, and costing about $5,000. The number of pupils enrolled during the school year of 1888–'89 was 115. The district of Duarte contains but one church edifice, which was built by the Baptists in 1883, and cost $2,700. It was sold to the Methodist society some two years ago. They still own it and worship in it. A. Brunson started the first store in Duarte about 1877. It has since changed hands several times, and is now owned by W. H. Payne & Co., who also have a small store down by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé depot, three-quarters of a mile south. Besides the citrus fruits, considerable area is cultivated in Duarte to deciduous fruits, chiefly the apricot and wine grape. The apricot crop of the district in 1889 was 7,500 tons. The Duarte is not only one of the prettiest sections, but one of the most fruitful and prosperous in

Los Angeles County, and its citizens are energetic, intelligent and progressive.

LANCASTER, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, is a flourishing little place, supported by a prosperous agricultural and horticultural community. In 1884–'85 M. L. Wicks took an interest in the town and established a newspaper, since which time the growth of the community has been more marked.

WILSON'S TRAIL.

This was made by B. D. Wilson up the Sierra Madre, on the summit of which is Wilson's Peak, where the largest telescope in the world is soon to be mounted, through the generosity of ex-Mayor E. F. Spence. Midway up is a cabin called the Half-way House, where Wilson in pioneer times made the first shingles in the county. The scenery along the route is wild and picturesque. A company has been organized to build a railroad to the top of this peak, 6,000 feet above sea level. A very large sanitarium will also probably be erected here.





CHAPTER XXIII.

SPANISH LAND GRANTS.

AS early as 1784 Governor Pedro Fages granted to Manuel Nieto and Juan María Verdugo the temporary occupancy of the lands which they desired.

In August, 1802, the following ranches were mentioned in Los Angeles County: Nieto, Dominguez, the two Verdugos and Felix. The Simí was held by Luis Peña and Diego Pico, and Las Virgenes was held by Miguel Ortega. The Conejo Ranch was granted in 1802 or 1803 to José Polanco and Ignacio Rodriguez.

Warner says, in the Historical Sketch: "Subsequent to the establishment of the missions, and before the close of that century, the Spanish Government, acting through the commanding officer of California, did, at different periods of time, grant four large tracts of land lying in this county to four individuals. The area of these tracts was from ten to twenty, or more, square leagues each. They were granted to the following persons, who had come to California as soldiers, and who had been discharged or retired from active service on account of their age or other causes. The Nietos Tract, embracing all the land between the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers, and from the sea to and including some of the hill land on its northeastern frontier, was granted by Governor Pedro Fages to Manuel Nieto, in 1784. * * * The San Rafael Tract, lying on the left bank of the Los Angeles River, and extending to the Arroyo Seco, was granted by Governor Pedro Fages, October 20, 1784, and the grant was reaffirmed by Governor Borica January 12, 1798, to José María Verdugo. The San Pedro Tract, lying along the ocean, and the estuary of San Pedro, was granted to Juan José Dominguez by Pablo Vicente Sola, December 31, 1822.

"There is much circumstantial testimony tending to show that both the Yorba and Dominguez grants were made during the past century. Antonio María Lugo, a prominent citizen of Los Angeles, giving testimony in the District Court at Los Angeles, in 1857, said his age was seventy-six years; that he remembered the Pueblo of Los Angeles as early as 1785. That he had known the Verdugo, or San Rafael Ranch, since 1790. That Verdugo had had his ranch since 1784, and that it, 'San Rafael,' was the third oldest ranch in the county —the Nietos and the Dominguez being the oldest. * * * Governor Borica, in 1798, issued to José María Verdugo a new or confirmatory grant of the tract of San Rafael, which had been granted to Verdugo by Governor Fages, in 1784, so it is probable that the first title papers for San Pedro had disappeared, or were not presented to the United States Land Commissions for California. Don Manuel Dominguez, one of the present proprietors of the San Pedro Ranch, states positively that the grant of that tract was made in 1784."

In 1852 an act of Congress created a commission for the purpose of settling private land

claims in California. The board organized in Los Angeles of that year, and was composed of Hiland Hall, afterward Governor of Vermont, Harry I. Thornton and Thompson Campbell. This board was in existence several years, and heard and decided a great many contests. The State Surveyor General reports as follows the grants of Los Angeles County as determined by the commission and the courts:

NAME OF GRANT.	CONFIRMEE.	ACRES.	DATE OF PAT.
Aguaje de la Centinella	B. Abila	2,219.26	Aug 28, 1872
Los Alamitos	A. Stearns	28,027.17	Aug. 29, 1874
Azusa	A. Duarte	6,595.82	June 6, 1878
Azusa	Henry Dalton	4,04.47	May 29, 1876
La Ballona	A. Machado, et al.	13,919.90	Dec. 8, 1873
Boca de Santa Monica	Ysidro reys, et al.	6,656.93	July 21, 1882
Boca de Playa	E. Vejar	6,607.37	Mar. 1, 1879
La Brea	A. J. Rocha, et al	4,439.97	April 15, 1873
Cahuega	D. W. Alexander, et al	388.94	Aug. 2, 1872
La Cañada	J. R. Wolfskill, et al.	5,832.10	Aug. 1, 1866
Cañada de los Alisos	J. Serrano	10,668.81	June 27, 1871
Cañada de los Nogales	J. M. Aguilar	1,199.76	May 4, 1882
Los Cerritos	Juan Temple	27,054.56	Dec. 7, 1867
Cienega o Paso de la Tijera	T. Sanchez, et al.	4,219.34	May 22, 1873
Las Cienegas	J. Abila, et al.	4,439.05	June 15, 1871
El Conejo	J. de la G. y Norriega	48,571.56	Jan. 8, 1873
Los Coyotes	Andres Pico, et al.	48,806.17	Mar. 9, 1875
El Encino	V. de la Osa, et al.	4,460.73	Jan. 8, 1876
El Escorpion	Urbano, et al.	1,109.65	Dec. 11, 1873
Los Feliz	M. Y. Berdugo	6,647.46	April 18, 1871
La Habra	Andres Pico, et al	6,698.56	Dec. 4, 1872
Huerta de Cuati	V. Reid	128.26	June 30, 1859
Isl. of S. Catalina	J. M. Covarrubias	45,820.44	April 10, 1867
La Liebre	J. M. Flores	48,799.59	June 21, 1879
Los Angeles City Lands	City of Los Angeles	17,172.57	Aug. 4, 1875 Aug. 9, 1866
Mission San Gabriel, lot near	Bp. J. S. Alemany	55.23	Dec. 4, 1875
Mission San Fernando	Bp. J. S. Alemany	76.94	May 31, 1864
Mission San Gabriel	Bp. J. S. Alemany	190.69	Nov. 18, 1859
Ex-Mission San Fernando	E. de Celis	116,808.46	Jan. 8, 1873
Los Nogales	Maria de J. Garcia, et al.	1,003.67	June 29, 1882
Los Palos Verdes	J. L. Sepúlveda, et al.	31,629.43	June 23, 1880
Paseo de Bartolo, part of	B. Guirado	875.99	Sept. 27, 1867
Paseo de Bartolo, part of	Joaquin Sepúlveda	267.59	Mar. 15, 1881
Paseo de Bartolo, part of	Pio Pico, et al.	8,991.22	Aug. 5, 1881
Potrero de la Mission Viejo de San Gabriel	Valanzuela, et al.	90.00	.....
Potrero de Felipe Lugo	Morilla & Romero	2,042.81	June 15, 1871
Potrero Grande	J. M. Sanchez	4,431.95	July 19, 1859
Prospero Tract	R. Valanzuela, et al.	23.63	Dec. 4, 1875
Providentia	D. W. Alexander, et al.	4,064.33	Aug. 6, 1872
La Puente	Workman&Roland	48,790.55	April 19, 1867
Rincon de la Brea	G. Ybarra	4,452.59	Nov. 14, 1864
Rincon de los Bueyes	F. Higuera, et al.	3,127.89	Aug 27, 1872
San Antonio	A. M. Lugo	29,513.35	July 20, 1866
San Antonio, or Bodeo de los Aguas	M. R. Valdez	4,449.31	June 27, 1871
San Francisco	Jacoba Feliz, et al.	48,611.88	Feb. 12, 1875
	Juan Silva	50.00	.....
	H. P. Dorsey	50.41	.....
	Michael White	78.53	Aug. 28, 1874
	José Ledesma	22.24	June 20, 1871
Tracts near San Gabriel	J. P. de J. Courtney	19.29	June 20, 1871
	Francisco Sales	19.43	June 20, 1871
	Daniel Sexton	25.78	May 16, 1871
	José Domingo	22.34	Aug. 23, 1871
San Francisquito	Henry Dalton	8,995.62	May 20, 1867
San Joaquin	José Sepúlveda	48,803.16	Sept 19, 1867
San Jose	Dalton, Palomares & Vejar	22,340.41	Jan. 20, 1875
San José, addition to	Dalton, Palomares & Vejar	1,430.64	Dec. 4, 1875
San José de Buenos Ayres	B. D. Wilson	4,438.69	July 5, 1866
San Pascual	B. D. Wilson	708.57	Feb. 12, 1881
San Pascual	Manuel Garfias	13,693.83	Apr. 5, 1864
San Pascual	Juan Gallardo	700.00	.....
San Pedro	M. Dominguez, et al.	43,119.32	Dec. 18, 1876
San Rafael	Julio Berdugo, et al.	36,403.32	Jan. 28, 1882
San Vicente y Santa Monica	R. Sepulveda	33,239.66	July 23, 1881
Santa Anita	Henry Dalton	13,319.06	Aug. 9, 1866
San Gertrudes, part	T. S. Collins	3,000.37	July 17, 1877
San Gertrudes, part	McFarland & Downey	17,982.01	Aug. 19, 1870
Sausal Redondo	A. J. Abila	22,458.84	Mar. 22, 1875
Simi	J. de la G. y Norriega	113,009.21	June 29, 1865
Tajauta	E. Abila	3,559.86	Jan. 8, 1873
Temescal	R. de la Cuesta	13,339.07	Sept. 13, 1871
Topanga Malibu Sequit	M. Keller	13,315.70	Aug. 29, 1872
Tejunga	D. W. Alexander, et al.	16,900.71	Oct. 19, 1874

THE GREAT BOOM OF 1886–'87.

The great real estate boom* of Los Angeles in 1886–'87 is certainly the most wonderful thing of its kind in the history of the Pacific Slope. Of course, nothing has excelled the great gold boom of '49 and '50, but in real-estate booms Los Angeles heads the list. There had been a small one comparatively eleven years before. The years 1872–'74 witnessed a general improvement in material matters. Immigration was steady, crops and markets were good, and real estate advanced in price. Its advancement marked it as a good investment for local capital, and in the winter of 1874–'75 a genuine boom began. Immigration in 1875 was large. Many bought land at the high prices then ruling, while others caught the fever, and bought largely, paying part cash and taking agreements to convey, or giving mortgages for balance of purchase price. In the fall of 1875 the Temple & Workman Bank broke. This pricked the bubble, and real-estate values burst. Men who had bought on credit suddenly found the money market stringent, and the four years that followed witnessed the efforts of many luckless land-holders to extricate themselves, ending in a number of instances in complete failure.

The year 1876 witnessed a gradual diminution in the number and value of real-estate sales. In 1877 and 1878 it became something unusual to find a piece of property unmortgaged. Then came a period in which even the leaders could see no value in real estate; new loans could not be effected; high rates of interest prevailed, and the era of foreclosures began. In 1879 there

*The word "boom" in this sense is probably taken from its use in the lumbering regions, and means a rushing forward, or an unusual display of energy in any direction.

was no such thing as a market value for unimproved property, and even productive real estate could not be sold for an amount on which it was actually yielding a liberal interest.

During all this period of depression people had been economizing and working, pushing improvements and developing new industries, and the out-put of products in the year 1880 arrested the downward tendency. The receipts for the crops of grain, wool, wine, honey and fruit and dairy products distributed among the producing classes an amount of capital, which was circulated with good effect, paying off mortgages, and securing new loans, and making money easy.

H. Ellington Brook tells well the story of the boom of '87:

"Rail communication with the North was opened in 1877, but the boom did not really begin until 1881, when the Southern Pacific, which had gone on building east, met the Santa Fé at Deming. Then land began to rise, but not rapidly. People did not yet realize the value of land. They had no conception of what was coming. In 1882, when the Southern Pacific was opened to New Orleans, the population increased to about 15,000, and property began to stiffen in price. Values in Los Angeles and vicinity rose about twenty-five per cent. that year, the previous valuation having been very low. People continued to come, and in 1883 values doubled, while the population had increased to 25,000. The progress continued through 1884 and into 1885. The Santa Fé road was on the way to Los Angeles, making another direct through road to the East. The Santa Fé reached Los Angeles in November, 1885, and after that it is difficult to follow the course of the boom, so rapid and immense was the advance.

"People poured in by thousands, and prices of land climbed rapidly. Everybody that could find an office went into the real-estate business, either as agents, as speculators or as operators. Tracts of land by the scores were cut up into lots. Auctions, accompanied by brass bands and free lunches, drew their crowds. At private sales lines were formed, before daybreak, in front of the seller's office, for fear there would not be enough lots to go around. As soon as a man sold out at a profit, in nine cases out of ten he reinvested. There was no lack of faith in the country. Some of the new towns laid out during this period outside of Los Angeles contained in themselves and their surroundings elements of solid worth, which insured their permanent progress. Others were merely founded on the credulity of the public and the general scramble for real estate, whatever and wherever it was.

"The advances in values of real estate were astonishing. The best business property in Los Angeles, a corner on Main street, could have been bought in 1860 for $300 a front foot, in 1870 for $500, in 1880 for $1,000. Now it is valued at $2,500. For a lot on Main and Sixth, that was sold in 1883 for $20 a foot, $800 a foot was offered last year. Acreage property rose in like proportion, and meantime population continued to pour in.

"As Los Angeles city property began to reach prices which were then considered as being near the top notch, the boom in outside property was started. Great tracts of land were bought by speculators, and subdivided and sold in lots to suit purchasers. Some of the speculators were men of large capital, and some had next to none. They took their chances of coming out ahead, and nearly all of them did. New life was put in many small places previously settled, and many new enterprises were launched on land that had never been touched. Some of the land, which only a few years before could scarcely have been given away, but which has been shown, with proper cultivation, to be among the best, was bought at extremely low figures, but eligible land soon began to rise, in response to the large demand. Lands four miles outside the city limits of Los Angeles, that were sold for $1 an acre in 1868, rose to $1,000 an acre, in some cases.

"Some of these lands were divided and sold without improvement, that work to be done

later; some were sold while improvements were going on; others were improved, and then sold. Water was the first great necessity—the first question broached by purchasers. Such streams as exist were made use of at once, ditches were dug, and the water turned in with branch ditches to the various tracts. Dams were built in mountain gulches, and great bodies of water stored. In some places artesian belts were discovered and put under contribution. Some lands were bought by colonies from the Atlantic States, and were improved by them. When a tract was laid out as a town site, the first thing usually done was to build a hotel. Cement sidewalks, brick blocks, a public hall and a street railroad soon followed. A miniature city appeared, like a scene conjured up by Aladdin's lamp, where a few months ago the jack-rabbit sported and the coyote howled. Such a scene of transformation had never before been witnessed in the world. Old settlers, who had declared that land was dear at $5 an acre, looked aghast to see people tumbling over each other to secure lots at $500 each. New arrivals were charmed with the climate and surroundings and determined to get a share of it before the shares gave out. Most of the purchases were made on the basis of one-third cash down, the balance in installments on six and twelve months' time.

"Such was the state of affairs in the spring of 1887. Up to that time the course of the boom, then some three years old, while tremendously active, had been accompanied by reasonable restrictions as to future possibilities. The buyer had generally acquired some little idea of what he was purchasing, and had exercised some judgment in making his selections. In the summer of that year a crowd of outside speculators settled down upon Los Angeles like flies upon a bowl of sugar. Many of these came from Kansas City, where they had been through a school of real-estate speculation. These men worked the excitement up to fever heat. They rode a willing horse to death, and crowded what would have been a good, solid advance of prices for three years into as many months. Lands at a distance of thirty miles or more from Los Angeles—land which was worthless for cultivation and possessed no surroundings to make it valuable for any other purpose—was secured by the payment of a small installment, and under the excitement of glowing advertisements, brass bands and the promise of immense improvements, lots were sold off like hot cakes by scores and hundreds, to persons who, in many cases, had not even seen them, had but a vague idea of their location, and no idea at all of doing more with them than to sell them at a high profit before their second payments became due. This was during the summer, when things are unusually quiet in Los Angeles. The buyers were mostly our own people.

"The great cry of the speculators was that every one should buy all he or she possibly could, to sell to the enormous crowd of land-hungry Easterners who would pour in that winter—the winter of 1887–'88. As a consequence every clerk, and waiter, and car-driver, and servant girl scrimped and saved to make a first payment of one-third on a 50 by 150 lot in Southwest 'Boomville,' or 'East San Giacomo,' or 'Rosenblatt,' or 'Paradiso,' or one of the other hundred or more paper cities which sprang up like mushrooms during the summer of 1887. Most of these town sites were not very attractive to look at, it is true, but that made small difference, for very few buyers took the trouble to visit them, and they looked remarkably pretty on the lithographic views, with those grand old mountains in the rear and a still grander three-story hotel in the foreground. From October, 1886, to May, 1887, the monthly real-estate sales had been steadily rising from $2,215,600 to $8,163,327. In June of the latter year they amounted to *eleven and a half million dollars;* in July to *twelve millions;* in August to *eleven and a half millions* —a total of $35,067,830 in three months, and these what had always been the dullest months of the year, with very few visitors within our gates! This was the culmination of the boom.

It had been driven to death. Every one was loaded up with property and was a seller—at 33⅓ per cent. profit, or just double what he had paid. When there are nineteen sellers to one buyer the result cannot long remain in doubt, whether the commodity be wheat, or mining stocks, or real estate.

"Natural causes produce their natural effects in this instance, as in all others since the Creator established gravitation as the prime law of the material universe. Sales began to fall off. The brass bands ceased to exercise the same charm as of old; the free lunch was looked at askance, and the design of the (proposed) $100,000 hotel was subjected to more careful scrutiny. Some captious purchasers even went so far as to demand information about the geography of the 'town' and its water supply, while it is on record that one or two recent arrivals excited the scornful commiseration of the real-estate agents by inquiring what was going to support the town. In September, 1887, sales had dropped nearly a couple of millions, to $9,872,948; in October to $8,120,486, and in November, just when the real winter boom ought to have been commencing, they were down to $5,819,646. Moreover, the Eastern visitors did not begin to arrive in any such enormous numbers as sanguine prophets had predicted. It is probably well for them that they did not, for if one-third the number had come that some wild-eyed journalists have professed to expect, a vast army would have been forced to camp *al fresco*. It was also noted, with marked surprise and considerable indignation, that those who did come from the "ice-bound East" were disposed to be hypercritical in their investigation of the resources of 'Rosenblatt,' 'Paradiso,' and other coming trade centers, and were not by any means eager to exchange the proceeds of the sale of their Eastern farms for a twenty-five foot 'business lot' in the paper towns. Finally a great many became disgusted with the muddy streets [since paved], the reckless real-estate agents and greedy lodging-house keepers with which the city was at that time especially afflicted, and left for other places."

The great real-estate boom of 1887 collapsed like a balloon, but the country and its great resources and enterprising people remained. A majority of the purchasers made their second and third payments, or satisfactorily adjusted their accounts, except, perhaps, in a few cases where investments had been made in "wildcat" towns. Naturally the money market became tight, and while many individuals failed, not a bank burst. There were an unusual number of suicides and insanity cases following the collapse, but even the proportion of these was not as large as might have been expected.

The real-estate boom over and speculation past, people began to resume legitimate business. The city in 1887–'88 witnessed a remarkable building boom, about $20,000,000 being invested in business blocks and residences during that period. A number of steam-dummy roads were built into the country. Standard gauge railroads were built to Monrovia, Santa Monica, Ballona and Redondo. Direct railroad communication was opened with San Diego. The great cable-road system began operation in 1889. In the country the fields, which had been covered with town-site stakes, were re-sowed, while greater areas than ever were planted with vines and trees. Farms, vineyards and orchards continued to yield bountiful harvests, which brought profitable prices. The oil wells increased in number. Los Angeles County holds her own, and though losing a large slice in Orange County, is still an imperial county.

AGRICULTURAL.

Under this head we consider the soil and its products.

Of soils there are many varieties in the county, some of which are not duplicated in any other portion of the United States. In the low lands the soil is, as a rule, a rich alluvium, supposed to be deposits of streams during ages long past. The lightness or heaviness of this

alluvial soil depends on the preponderance of sand or clay. In some places the "moist land" contains a good deal of alkali. Such land is generally considered unfit for cultivation. Practical tests, however, have demonstrated the fact that much of what is called alkali land is really susceptible of cultivation, and will, if properly handled, produce prolific crops of vegetables, cereals and deciduous fruits. It can be reclaimed by drainage. Apples and pears that took the first premium at the New Orleans Exposition were raised on strong alkali soil near Long Beach, and the yield per acre of such fruits was very large. Many valleys farther above the sea level contain similar kinds of alluvium, and also, in some localities, a darker soil known as adobe, which is composed largely of decomposed vegetable matter. This is the heaviest soil of all, and in wet weather the mud it makes is so tenacious as to produce a powerful strain on the boots and morals of pedestrians who are naturally averse to indulging in profanity. In the summer time it becomes baked to an almost rocky hardness, and cracks open, so that the larger fissures are suggestive of recent earthquakes. Many a dwelling, and a very few mission buildings, made of this adobe soil still remain as relics of an earlier and cruder civilization. The soil was mixed with straw, molded into bricks and dried in the sun. Buildings thus constructed will stand for a century, if allowed to; but they are rapidly melting away before the march of improvement, and their places will all soon be occupied by spacious residences or elegant business blocks. It should not be supposed, however, that the adobe soil is fit only for building purposes. Though not adapted to general fruit raising, the adobe land is excellent for grain and cereals of various kinds. Some of the finest crops of wheat, barley and oats in the world are raised on just such land.

On the mesa or upland is still another kind of soil. It consists largely of detritus or sediment washed down from the mountains, mixed with vegetable accumulations. It is good soil for fruit growing, but not well adapted to cereals.

It may readily be supposed that with such varieties of soil and climate, Los Angeles County's products are of many varieties. Almost everything in the way of food products which man could wish for is raised here more or less abundantly, according to the attention given to their cultivation.

A few facts and figures showing the productiveness of Los Angeles County will not be amiss in this connection:

In moist land a man can raise seventy-five and even 100 bushels of corn to the acre. The table land has water twelve to thirty feet below the surface, and it is just the thing for citrus fruits. There are to-day in the county more than 800,000 orange trees in bearing order; 2,000,000 grape-vines, and 20,000 English walnut trees. To plant orange and lemon trees, and cultivate them for five years, costs about $200 an acre. Land costs say $150. After the fifth year land can produce $350 a year per acre. Of alfalfa no less than six to eight crops a year can be raised, averaging one and a half to two tons per acre at each cutting. The farmer can also raise two crops of potatoes a year, worth $200 an acre. Also peas and cabbages in the winter, and cucumbers on the same land in the summer.

These are only a very few of the many facts that could be given on this subject.

Glancing at the past, the following items are interesting:

All the oranges in 1850 were from the Mission orchard of San Gabriel, and the gardens of Louis Vignes and William Wolfskill. June 7, 1851, Mr. Vignes offered for sale his "desirable property, El Alizo"—so called from the superb sycamore tree, many centuries old, that shaded his cellars. He says: "There are two orange gardens that yield from five to six thousand oranges in the season." It is credibly stated that he was the first to plant the orange in this city, bringing young trees from San Gabriel, in the year 1834. He had 400 peach trees, to-

gether with apricots, pear, apple, fig and walnut, and adds: "The vineyard, with 40,000 vines, 32,000 now bearing grapes, will yield 1,000 barrels of wine per annum, the quality of which is well known to be superior." Don Louis, a native of France, came to Los Angeles by way of the Sandwich Islands, in 1831. One orange cultivator added after another, January 1, 1876, there were in this county 36,700 bearing orange trees, and 6,900 bearing lime and lemon trees. The shipment of this fruit rapidly grew into a regular business. In 1851 there were 104 vineyards, exclusive of that of San Gabriel—all but twenty within the limits of the city. The San Gabriel vineyard, neglected since 1834, was now in decay. In Spanish and Mexican times, it had been called "mother vineyard," from the fact that it supplied all the original cuttings; it is said to have once had 50,000 vines. In 1875, the grape vines of this county were 4,500,000.

In 1851 grapes, in crates or boxes, brought 20 cents per pound at San Francisco, 80 cents at Stockton. Through 1852 the price was the same. This shipment continued several years, in general with profit. Very little wine was then shipped; in 1851, not over a thousand gallons. Soon the northern counties began to forestall the market with grapes nearly as good as our own. Gradually the manufacture of wine was established. Wolfskill, indeed, had, at an early date, shipped a little wine, but his aim was to turn his grapes into brandy. Louis Wilhart, in 1849 and 1850, made white wine, considered, in flavor and quality, next to that of Vignes, who could produce from his cellars a brand perhaps unexcelled through the world. He had some in 1857 then over twenty years old—perhaps the same the army relished so well in 1847. Among the first manufacturers for the general market was Vincent Hoover, with his father, Dr. Juan Leonce Hoover, first at the Clayton Vineyard, which, owing to its situation on the bench, produced a superior grape; then from the vineyard known as that of Don José Serrano. Some of the vines in this last named are stated to be over 100 years old! This was from 1850 to about 1855. The cultivation of the grape, too, about this time, took a new impulse. At San Gabriel, William M. Stockton, in 1855, had an extensive nursery of grape vines and choice fruit trees. In 1855 Joseph Hoover entered successfully into wine-making at the Foster vineyard.

April 14, 1855, Jean Louis Sansevaine purchased the vineyard property, cellars, etc., of his uncle, Louis Vignes, for $42,000 (by the by the first large land sale within the city). Mr. Sansevaine had resided here since 1853. In 1855 he shipped his first wine to San Francisco. In 1856 he made the first shipment from this county to New York, thereby becoming the pioneer of this business. Matthew Keller says: "According to the books of the great forwarding house of P. Banning at San Pedro, the amount shipped to San Francisco in 1857 was 21,000 boxes of grapes, averaging forty-five pounds each, and 250,000 gallons of wine." In 1856 Los Angeles yielded only 7,200 cases of wine; in 1860 it had increased to 66,000 cases. In 1861 shipments of wine were made to New York and Boston by Benjamin D. Wilson and J. L. Sansevaine; they are the fathers of the wine interest. Sunny Slope, unexcelled for its vintage—and the orange, almond and walnut—was commenced by J. L. Rose in January, 1861.

December, 1859, the wine producers were: Matthew Keller, Sansevaine Bros., Frohling & Co., B. D. Wilson, Stevens & Bell, Dr. Parrott, Dr. Thomas J. White, Laborie, Messer, Barnhardt, Delong, Santa Ana Precinct, Henry Dalton, P. Serres, Joseph Huber, Sr., Ricardo Vejar, Barrows, Ballerino, Dr. Hoover, Louis Wilhart, Trabue, Clement, José Serrano. The total manufacture of wine in 1859 was about 250,000 gallons.

The largest vineyard in the State, next to Senator Stanford's in Tehama County (which is the largest in the world), is the Nadeau Vineyard, which covers an area of over 2,000 acres; it is three or four years old, and lies between this city and Anaheim. The first year's yield of this immense vineyard was sent to the still, and

turned out 45,000 gallons of brandy, which Mr. Nadeau warehoused, and then payed the Government $40,500. The three next largest vineyards are at and near San Gabriel, and are owned respectively by "Lucky" Baldwin, who has upward of 1,000 acres in Mission and other vines; Stern & Rose (Sunny Slope Vineyard), over 1,000 acres of many varieties; J. de Barth Shorb (San Gabriel Wine Company), about 1,500 acres of Missions, Zinfandels, Mataros, Burgers, and other varieties. These parties have as costly and extensive wineries as many of the leading producers in France, and make and age most all kinds of dry and sweet wines and brandies. These three wine-makers have European experts in all the different branches, including "cellar keepers," and their wineries are like parlors, while the process of picking, crushing, fermenting, blending and aging are as perfect as it seems possible to make them. They all have houses in New York, and so do Kohler and Froeling, and nothing is sent there by them but wines and brandies that are absolutely pure and can be depended upon.

According to the *Rural Californian*, the various fruits grown in Los Angeles County may be found in the markets during the following portions of the year:

Oranges	Christmas to July
Lemons	All the year
Limes	All the year
Figs	July to Christmas
Almonds	October
Apples	July to November
Pears	July to November
Grapes	July 15th to December
Raisins	October 20th (new)
Peaches	June 15th to Christmas
Apricots	June 15th to September
Plums and Prunes	June 1st to November
Cherries	June
Japanese Persimmons	November
Guavas	Nearly all the year
Loquats	May 15th to June 15th
Strawberries	Nearly all the year round
Raspberries	June 15th to January
Blackberries	June 15th to September
Currants	May 15th to June 15th
Gooseberries	June
Watermelons	July to October
Muskmelons	July to October
Mulberries	July to December
Nectarines	August
Olives	December to January
Pomegranates	September to December
Quinces	October to December

The constant ripening of fruits and the maturing of vegetables in this county, as shown by the city market, astonish persons unfamiliar with the peculiar nature of the soil and climate. Fruits and vegetables are maturing every month of the year.

Of garden products, green peas are in the market nearly all the year, and so are new potatoes, carrots, cabbages, salsify, asparagus, lettuce, cauliflower, turnips, onions, beets and radishes. Cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins and melons are in the market from June to December, so that every month of the year is productive of the "fatness of the land" for the benefit of all dwellers therein.

Of citrus fruits Southern California is the natural home, both soil and climate being admirably adapted to the culture of oranges, lemons, limes, etc. Some of the finest and largest of this class of fruits are produced in Los Angeles County. The localities most favorable for them are in the smaller valleys of the "foot-hill region," sheltered from the trade winds and exposed to intense heat, with a very dry atmosphere during a large portion of the year. The crop requires thorough irrigation and a great deal of care and labor, but with all this outlay it is very profitable. The orange industry of the country is immense, as is also that of grape-raising and raisin-making, and both are steadily increasing in magnitude. The grape crop is next in importance to the orange crop. There are over 16,000 acres in grape culture within the county, the fruit comprising every variety of grapes produced in Southern California.

Of the 103 proprietors of town-farms in 1848, eight were foreigners: Abel Stearns, Louis Bouchet, Louis Vignes, Juan Domingo, Miguel N. Pryor, William Wolfskill, Louis Lemoreau,

Joseph Snooks—an Englishman, a German, three French, three "Yankees"—so has the city ever been, cosmopolitan. Under the sound policy adopted at the beginning, for the disposition of pueblo lands, the natural course of business, and family changes, the proprietorship of real property is much altered. Those of Spanish origin retain good agricultural tracts. Within the patent of the city are 17,752 acres. The increase of culture of fruit trees—and ornamental too—is remarkable. In 1847 probably were set out 200 young walnut trees. The almond was unknown. San Fernando and San Gabriel had a few olives. Long before 1840, the Californians had the fig, apricot, peach, pear, and quince. Plums were introduced by O. W. Childs. Seeds of the sweet almond, in 1855, were first planted by William Wolfskill, which were brought from the Mediterranean by H. F. Teschemaker, of San Francisco.

O. W. Childs, in 1856, introduced bees. He paid $100, in San Francisco, for one hive and swarm. Afterward, Sherman & Taylor brought here hives for sale.

In 1850 there was one pepper tree, lofty and wide-branching, over the adobe house of an old lady living near the hills a short distance north of the plaza, the seeds of which came from a tree in the Court of the Mission of San Luis Rey. January 31, 1861, John Temple planted a row in front of his Main street store. This the utilitarian woodman has not spared. But all the city is adorned with this graceful tree; and flowers of every name and clime—to rival an undying fragrance of the solitary Rose of Castile thirty-five years ago.

STOCK-RAISING.

Until recent years, stock-raising was the chief industry in Los Angeles County as well as in nearly all other portions of Southern California. The lands of the county were believed to be unfit for anything but stock ranches, and consequently immense herds of cattle and sheep roamed in the valleys and browsed among the foot-hills. But later on the fact was developed that the country also possessed excellent natural qualities for agricultural purposes, and now this fact is emphasized by farm products which astonish the world.

Stock-raising, however, continues to be carried on in the county extensively and successfully, especially the raising of fine stock, including thoroughbred horses, which compete with the best of animals raised in Kentucky. Cultivated feed has taken the place of wild hay. Alfalfa especially is a most valuable adjunct to the stock or dairy farm. It permits of the keeping of a large number of animals on a small space of ground.

Following is a table from the County Assessor's report giving the value of live stock in the county at the beginning of the year 1888:

Calves	$ 51,000
Beef cattle	4,425
Stock cattle	306,763
Colts	136,799
Cows, thoroughbred	18,750
Cows, American	4,535
Cows, graded	348,145
Goats, common	1,516
Goats, Angora	2,250
Hogs	22,552
Horses, thoroughbred	27,835
Horses, American	374,617
Horses, Spanish	503,985
Jacks and genets	2,990
Mules	102,600
Poultry	335,075
Sheep, imported or fine	1,500
Sheep, graded	168,070
Sheep, common	163,333
Lambs	3,775
Ostriches	7,400

In 1870 a few cashmere goats were brought to Los Angeles County by F. Bonshard. He brought 500 or 600 heads, of various grades. He and J. E. Pleasants were about the only parties engaged in raising such animals for several years after the date above mentioned. Now, however, there are several persons in the county who have cashmere goats of all grades, from the lowest up to thoroughbreds. Mr. Pleasants has had 300 to 500 thoroughbreds, the wool from which is worth 25 to 40 cents a

pound. A good thoroughbred goat is generally worth about $50. Those first brought into the county cost $150 each.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

For this history of the public schools of Los Angeles, the publishers are indebted to Professor J. M. Guinn.

Before the secularization of the missions but little if any attention was given to the cause of popular education in Alta California. The sons of the wealthy were sent to Mexico to be educated, while the children of the poorer classes and those of the neophytes we allowed to grow up in ignorance.

The earlier school reports are very meagre in details. The first we find recorded in the city archives bears date of September 29, 1827, and is a receipt for the payment of $12 by the alcalde for a bench and table purchased at San Gabriel "for the use of a school in Los Angeles." In 1833–'34 the Mexican Government "took measures to extend education to California;" and when the missions were secularized, one authority states that "experienced teachers were sent for the public schools to be established at each mission." The Government's intentions were no doubt good, but, like most of its good designs, were badly executed. The "experienced teachers," if sent, seem not to have arrived, for in 1836 the ayuntamiento petitioned the Governor to detail an officer of the army for a schoolmaster, as no one qualified for the position could be found in the town. Ensign Don Gaudalupe Medina was granted leave of absence to act as preceptor. He seems to have been a very efficient educator as well as a very useful person in other capacities. The reports of the first complete census taken in 1836 were copied by Medina.

Shortly after this auspicious beginning the cause of popular education seems to have fallen into a state of "innocuous desuetude," for in 1844 Don Manuel Requena congratulated the outgoing ayuntamiento on having established a primary school in the city of Los Angeles, "the recollection of similar institutions having been lost in this unfortunate country." This must have been a second venture at school-keeping by Medina. One hundred and three children attended this school, but in less than six months it suspended, the Governor recalling Medina to his military duties. Four months later he laid down the sword again to resume the birch, but the school-house being required for a military barracks, the pupils were turned out and school once more suspended. The pioneer schoolmaster seems to have retired from the profession. He has left on record the following inventory (translated by Stephen C. Foster):

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL OF LOS ANGELES.

Inventory of the books and furniture in the above institution belonging to the ayuntamiento: Thirty-six spelling books, eleven second readers for children, fourteen catechisms by Father Ripaldi, one table without cover, writing desk, six benches, one blackboard.

GAUDALUPE MEDINA.

ANGELES, February 2, 1844.

A contract is on record made June 21, 1850, between Don Abel Stearns, President of the city council, and Francisco Bustamente, in which the latter agrees "to teach the scholars to read and count, and, so far as he is capable, to teach them orthography and good morals." When the pupils were ready to be examined he agrees to give notice to the council, that the members might attend the examination. His contract was for four months at $60 per month and $20 for house rent, to be paid from the municipal funds.

The pioneer English school was opened in 1850 by the Rev. Dr. Wicks and John G. Nichols.

The first well-matured ordinance for establishing and regulating common schools was framed June 19, 1855, and signed by the Mayor, Thomas Foster.

In the same year the first school buildings, two in number, were erected in the city,—public school No. 1, on the corner of Spring and Second streets, where the magnificent Bryson-Bonebrake Block now stands; the other, school-

house No. 2, on what was then known as Bath street, a short street running north from the Plaza. This building was demolished two years ago, when Bath street was widened and changed to Main street.

In January, 1855, the *Star* informs us that there "are now 1,191 children between the ages of four and eighteen, in Los Angeles, El Monte and San Gabriel school districts; yet not more than 150 in all attend school." In 1856–'57 there were seven schools in Los Angeles County, four of these being located in the city. The school funds were so limited that two of the schools closed in February, and the other two shortly after. William Wolfskill generously donated $600 for school purposes, which enabled the board to reopen one of the schools. In 1863 the number of census children in the county was 2,398, and the amount of State fund apportioned, $4,581.95.

The subdivision of a number of the large ranchos into small farms in 1868–'69, and the transition of industries from cattle-raising to grain and fruit growing, brought quite an influx of immigrants into the county. Among these were several educated and progressive teachers, whose influence was soon felt in improved methods of teaching and an increased interest in the public schools. Prominent among these educators may be named Dr. T. H. Rose, William M. McFadden, Anna McArthur, J. M. Guinn, Professor William Lawlor and P. C. Tonner.

October 31, 1870, the first teachers' institute was organized, William M. McFadden, County Superintendent, President; J. M. Guinn and T. H. Rose, Vice-Presidents, and P. C. Tonner, Secretary. Dr. O. P. Fitzgerald, State Superintendent, was in attendance part of the time. The sessions were held in the old Bath street school building, north of the Plaza, that being considered more central than the school-house, corner of Second and Spring streets. The exercises were more than usually interesting, and did much to stimulate the growing interest in the public schools. Thirty-five teachers (the entire teaching force of the county) were in attendance.

In 1872 the Central, or as it was then called, the High School building, was erected on the site now occupied by the new court-house and jail. The structure cost $20,000, and was the most commodious and handsomest school building in Southern California. In 1885 the site was sold to the county for $75,000, and the building removed to Sand street.

In 1873 Dr. W. T. Lucky, ex-Principal of the State Normal School, was appointed city superintendent, who then thoroughly organized and graded the schools. The High School was organized this year. The first High School class was graduated in 1875.

The following is a list of the city superintendents, with the length of time each served: Dr. W. T. Lucky, 1873–'76; C. H. Kimball, 1876–'80; Mrs. Chloe B. Jones, 1880–'81; J. M. Guinn, 1881–'83; L. D. Smith, 1883–'85; W. M. Friesner, 1885 to the present. A list of the county superintendents will be found under the head of "County Officers."

Among the earlier teachers and school officers who, previous to 1868, took an active part in educational work, may be named Don Ignacio Coronel and his son, Don Antonio F. Coronel, J. G. Nichols, H. D. Barrows, Thomas Foster, William McKee, Thomas J. Scully, Miss Mary E. Hoyt, Miss Belle Swift, Miss Jane Swift and Miss Eliza Madigan. Of the early pioneer teachers, T. J. Scully is the only one who still continues to wave the pedagogical birch. He began teaching in the public schools of the county in 1853. In those days Mr. Scully, like Aristotle, belonged to the peripatetic, or tramp, school of pedagogues; but, unlike Aristotle, had no Arcadian groves in which to impart instruction to his pupils. The school funds were very meagre; Mr. Scully would teach in one district until the funds were exhausted, then "tramp" on to the next. As there were but four or five districts in the county, Scully was able to supply each school with a teacher and a course of instruction that was uniform!

The year 1868 may be considered the beginning of the new era of growth and progress of Los Angeles County. From that date until the present the advancement in all that pertains to educational work, and the increase in the school population of the county, has been truly remarkable.

From County Superintendent H. D. Barrows's report for the year ending June 30, 1868, we find the total number of children between five and fifteen was 3,662; number under five years, 1,533. Total number of children enrolled in the schools, 960. Number of school districts, 19. Number of teachers—male, 17; female, 10; total, 27.

In 1869 the number of teachers was: Male, 13; female, 15;—the "schoolmarms" getting the lead of the masters, and have kept it ever since. Ten years later, in 1878, there were 10,446 children of school age, sixty districts, and 129 teachers.

In 1888 the total number of children between five and seventeen was 27,250; under five years, 10,148. Number enrolled in the schools, 19,575. Number of teachers—male, 72; female, 273; total, 345. Number of school districts, 119. Total receipts of school funds from all sources, $504,044.83. Total paid for teachers' salaries, $233,280.77.

From County Superintendent W. W. Seaman's report for the school year ending June 30, 1889, we obtain the following statistics:

Number of census children between five and seventeen years, 27,799; under five years of age, 11,853; total under seventeen years of age, 39,652. Number enrolled in the schools, 22,327. Number of teachers—male, 98; female, 332; total 430. Number of school districts, 133. Total expenditure for all purposes, $642,568. Average monthly wages paid male teachers, $88.55. Average monthly wages paid female teachers, $75.38.

MILITARY.

The rising of Antonio Garra, chief of Agua Caliente, in the fall of 1851, spread fear through Los Angeles of a general insurrection, from San Diego to Tulare. The danger soon passed away. The regulars and San Diego volunteers were under Captain George Fitzgerald. General J. H. Bean commanded the Los Angeles volunteers; Myron Norton, Colonel and Chief of Staff; S. Boliver Cox and B. S. Eaton, Corporals. Hon. H. C. Rolfe, William Nordholdt, and many who are dead, were in service on the occasion. Estimable for many virtues, General Bean met an untimely end at San Gabriel, September 9, 1852. The exposed position of this region for a long time thereafter, in the Kern River and Mojave wars, and other troubles, kept officers of the United States army here, and not seldom in active service. They possessed the regard of the people—Colonel B. Beall, Majors Edward H. Fitzgerald and George R. Blake, Captains Davidson and Lovell, and General Winfield Scott Hancock.

MILITIA.

In the spring of 1850, the resident population of the city scarcely exceeded 2,500; augmented by January, 1853, to about 3,000, including 300 from the United States, and among these a large proportion of families. In those days of disorder the peaceful slumbers of the citizens were guarded by the voluntary police of 100 men, under Dr. A. W. Hope, as chief. Among the lieutenants, or privates, were, July, 1851, Messrs. Alexander, Olvera, S. C. Foster, Ogier, Brent, Joseph Yancey, Wheeler, J. G. Downey, Nichols, F. L. Guirado, Juan Sepúlveda, Keller, Hayes. Often later were the streets enlivened by the martial tread of the military companies required from time to time. The 22d day of February, 1855, was celebrated by the City Guards, Captain W. W. Twist, and their first anniversary ball was given in May. Ringgold's Light Artillery organized June 7, of that year. The Los Angeles Rangers was older. The Legislature of 1854 appropriated $4,000 for their equipment; they celebrated their first anniversary August 6, of that year. They had proved always efficient. March 26,

1857, a rifle company was formed, under Captain Twist; and May 9, the French infantry corps, 105 strong, Captain C. A. Faralle. The Rifleros de Los Angeles, Pantaleon Zavaleta, Captain, were established March, 1873; the Los Angeles Guard, September 8, 1874, Captain, James Bartlett; First Lieutenant, Thomas Bowlin; Second Lieutenant, Charles Hagan.

The Eagle Corps was organized June 9, 1881, with sixty-three members. Its first officers were: W. H. H. Russell, Captain; Hamlet R. Brown, First Lieutenant; E. G. Barclay, Second Lieutenant. The first armory was in a building erected for a skating rink, a temporary wooden structure, where now stands the Moore-Maxwell Block, on Court-House street, opposite the old court-house. This armory was used for two years. Then an armory was fitted up in Arcadia Block, on Los Angeles street, but was occupied only a short time. The third armory was fitted up in the Bush Block, on the northwest corner of Requena and Los Angeles streets, which was used for two years. The fourth armory is the present one in Mott Block, on Main street.

In the spring of 1883 the discipline of the company became rather lax. Some of the members were inclined to regard the enlistment as boys' play, while others were guilty of nonattendance, ineligibility and drunkenness. For these causes thirty-three members were courtmartialled and dishonorably discharged from the service. In spite of this vigorous weeding-out, the company grew large enough to be divided, and accordingly, in 1884, a second company was organized. The first became Company A; the second, Company C. The San Diego City Guards were made Company B, and the whole was organized into the Seventh Battalion, N. G. C. The following were the officers: W. H. H. Russell, Major Commanding; A. M. Green, Captain and Adjutant; Cyrus Willard, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster; C. N. Wilson, First Lieutenant and Commissary; J. D. Gilchrist, First Lieutenant and Inspector of Rifle Practice; T. M. Plotts, First Lieutenant and Ordnance Officer; Dr. J. Hannon, Major and Surgeon; Rev. P. W. Dorsey, Captain and Chaplain.

The National Guard of California consists of 4,417 officers and men all told. There are fifty companies, of which Southern California has seven. The State appropriated $70,000 two years ago for the maintenance of the National Guard, and $46,000 more for uniforming the men. The United States Government appropriates $60,000 annually for the purpose of arming the National Guard of the several States, and of this sum California receives about $12,000, with which to purchase arms. Los Angeles is the headquarters of the First Brigade, N. G. C., and this command consists at present of seven companies. The annual allowance to each company is about $1,750, or $12,250 per annum, for the present force. This money goes direct to the several companies, and is disbursed for rent of armory and other expenses.

The First Brigade consists of one Brigadier-General, with fourteen staff officers; one Colonel, with thirteen staff officers; one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, twenty-one company officers and 430 men. Brigadier-General E. P. Johnson is in command.

THE COLORED PEOPLE.

The colored people have figured in the history of Los Angeles City from the beginning. Two of the founders of the city—Mesa and Quintero—were negroes. Thomas Fisher, a negro, was captured from Bouchard's privateers in 1818. There were undoubtedly others in ante-American days.

Under the Mexican constitution slavery was positively forbidden, and California came into the Union with free soil. Between the time of American occupation and the admission of the State slavery was practiced to a slight degree. Thus, early in 1850, a Dr. T. Earl and a Colonel Thorn brought to Los Angeles from the Southern States a large number of slaves, whom they proposed to work in the mines. Two of these asserted their freedom on arrival, upon

which one was beaten and the other shot at, but both ran away. One J. H. Purdy was at the time acting as a police officer and marshal, and in discharge of his duty made complaint against the parties who assaulted the negroes. The result was that Purdy was given forty-eight hours within which to leave the town, and the authorities being powerless to protect him, he was obliged to go.

The following extracts from the docket of Abel Stearns, Esq., then alcalde of Los Angeles, are furnished by Stephen C. Foster:

POLICE REPORT.

On the night of the 24th inst., an assault and battery was committed, by persons unknown, upon the bodies of Allen Sandford and one other person, whose name is unknown.

Witnesses Dr. T. Earl and Edwin Booth.

On the same night, a breach of the peace was committed by the firing of pistols at one Stephen Cribbs, by persons unknown to the police.

Witnesses, Dr. T. Earl, Dr. Clark, Esq., Blodgett, Ross and Alex. Bell.

On the night of the 25th inst., an assault and battery was committed on the body of Allen Landford, by some person unknown to the undersigned. J. H. PURDY.

February 27, 1850.

POLICE REPORTS.

Captain A. Bell, Dr. Clark, M. Martin Ross and Captain H. threatened personal violence to J. H. Purdy if he do not leave the city within forty-eight hours. Witnesses: Colonel S. Whiting and L. Granger.

Charles Matthews entered the counting-room of Hon. Abel Stearns, with pistol in hand, and threatened personal violence. Witnesses: J. B. Barkley, Moses Searl, and Clark.

Said Matthews then proceeded to the court-room and scattered the papers over the floor, threatening personal violence to all who should oppose him; and then assaulted J. H. Purdy in the door of the court room, drew a pistol, and fired on him. Witnesses: Jesus Guirado and Juan Rieva.

Two persons unknown to the undersigned rescued Charles Matthews from the custody of J. H. Purdy, while he, Purdy, was endeavoring to bring Matthews into the court-house.

March 5, 1850. J. H. PURDY.

The remainder of the slaves were taken up to the mines finally, but the white miners stampeded them; they all ran away, and their owners did not get even the cost of bringing them here.

In his official report of this matter to Governor Burnett, Mr. Foster said:

"Quite an excitement has been caused within a few days, by an attempt on the part of some slaves introduced from Texas to assert their rights to freedom. One person, who had taken the negro's part with more zeal than judgment, was ordered by a committee of five, appointed by a meeting of Americans, to leave town within twenty-four hours. He appealed to the authorities for protection, but they were unable to give it, and was forced to leave at the designated time. Mob law, to use the harsh but truthful term, is triumphant as regards the existence of negro slavery in this district."

Says the Historical Sketch (1876): "In the spring of 1850, probably three or four colored persons were in the city. In 1875 they number about 175 souls; many of whom hold good city property, acquired by their industry. They are farmers, mechanics, or some one or other useful occupation; and remarkable for good habits. They count some seventy-five voters. Robert Owen, familiarly by Americans called 'Uncle Bob,' came from Texas in December, 1853, with 'Aunt Winnie,' his wife, two daughters, and son, Charley Owen. They survive him. He was a shrewd man of business, energetic, and honorable in his dealings; made money by Government contracts and general trade. He died, well esteemed by white and colored, August 18, 1865, aged fifty-nine years. Of the society of Mexican veterans are five colored men: George Smith, George Diggs, Lewis G. Green, Paul Rushmore and Peter Byus. The last named was born in Henrico County, Virginia, in 1810, and served with Colonel Jack Hayes, General Z. Taylor, and Captain John Long. He was at the battle of Monterey. Rushmore was born 1829, in Georgia; served on Taylor's line. He drove through the

team of Colonel John Ward and James Douglass from Chihuahua to Los Angeles. Smith and Diggs, the first born in New York, the second in the District of Columbia, both served on the ship Columbus, Commodore Biddle and Captain Selfridge. Green was born in North Carolina, 1827; was a seaman on the Portsmouth, Captain John B. Montgomery; and in the navy nine years and eight months, on the store ship Erie, Cyane, Constitution, Pennsylvania and Vermont;" Green died about 1885, after having been court-house janitor several years.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

Stephen Foster has brought to light the record of an old agreement which he discovered in the archives of the District Court, dating back to the year 1850. The agreement was executed by one James R. Holman and recites that,

Whereas, in 1850, I removed from the county of Crawford, Arkansas, bringing with me a negro woman named Clanpa, aged about twenty-nine years, which said negro woman has two sons, one named Granberry, aged six years on the 15th day of the month of October, 1850, and one named Henry, aged five years on the 15th day of January, 1850, and whereas said woman and her two sons were, by the laws of Arkansas, my slaves for life, and whereas the said Clanpa has, by her removal by me to the State of California become free; and whereas I am anxious to retain the services of the said Clanpa for the period of two years from the date of these presents, I therefore now do covenant and agree that, if the said Clanpa shall serve me faithfully for the period of two years, I will agree, and by these presents I do, from and after the expiration of said two years, forever set free the said Clanpa, and hereby release all right, title and interest in her services.

And upon the conditions aforesaid, I agree that from the time the aforesaid boys shall respectively become twenty-one years of age, relinquish all my right, title, claim and interest in and to the services of the said boys and then forever set them free. The said Granberry shall be free on the 15th day of October, 1865, and said Henry shall be free on the 15th day of January, 1866.

And furthermore said Holman binds himself to pay the full amount of money due from him to Whitfield Bourn, to whom said boys are mortgaged, and to redeem the said boys in full from all obligations in consequence of said mortgage.

[Signed] O. S. WITHERBY,
District Judge.

Executed June 20, 1857.

Whether the woman Clanpa served faithfully her two years' term and received the stipulated freedom for herself is not forthcoming, but before the boys came to their majority it is certain that Uncle Sam stepped in and executed the terms of the contract most faithfully.

LEGISLATIVE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

State Senator.

1850–'51.	A. W. Hope.
1852–'53.	Stephen C. Foster.
1854–'55.	James P. McFarland.
1856–'57.	B. D. Wilson.
1858–'59.	C. E. Thom.
1860–'61.	Andres Pico.
1862–'63.	J. R. Vineyard.
1864–'65.	H. Hamilton.
1866–'69.	P. Banning.
1870–'73.	B. D. Wilson.
1874–'77.	C. W. Bush.
1878–'79.	George H. Smith.
1880–'82.	J. P. West.
1883–'86.	R. F. Del Valle.
1887–'91.	S. M. White.
1887–'88.	L. P. Rose.
1889.	J. E. McComas.

Assemblymen.

1850.	A. P. Crittenden, M. Martin.
1851.	Abel Stearns, Andres Pico.
1852.	I. del Valle, Andres Pico.
1853.	James P. McFarland, Jefferson Hunt.
1854.	Charles E. Carr, Edward Hunter.
1855.	Francis Mellus, Wilson W. Jones.
1856.	John G. Downey, J. L. Brent.
1857.	J. L. Brent, Edward Hunter.
1858–'59.	Andres Pico, Henry Hancock.
1860.	J. J. Warner, A. J. King.
1861.	Abel Stearns, Murray Morrison.
1862.	J. A. Watson, Murray Morrison.
1863.	J. A. Watson, E. J. C. Kewen.
1864–'65.	Y. Sepúlveda, E. J. C. Kewen.
1866–'67.	W. H. Peterson, E. C. Parish.
1868–'69.	A. Ellis, J. A. Watson.
1870–'71.	M. F. Coronel, R. C. Fryer.

1872–'73. T. D. Mott, A. Ellis.
1874–'75. J. W. Venable, A. Higbie.
1876–'77. J. R. McConnell, F. Lambourne.
1878–'79. A. Ellis, J. B. Holloway.
1880–'81. P. M. Green, R. F. del Valle.
1881–'82. J. F. Crank, R. F. del Valle.
1883–'84. A. B. Moffit, H. W. Head.
1885–'86. J. Banbury, H. T. Hazard, E. E. Edwards.
1887–'88. J. R. Brierly, G. W. Knox, W. H. Spurgeon.
1889. J. M. Dawson, J. R. Brierly, E. E. Edwards.

District Judge.

1850–'52. O. S. Wetherby.*
1853–'63. Benjamin Hays.
1864–'68. Pablo de la Guerra.
1868–'71. Murray Morrison.†
1872–'73. R. M. Widney.
1874–'79. Y. Sepúlveda.‡

County Judge.

1850–'53. Agustin Olvera.
1854. Myron Norton.
1855. K. H. Dimmick.
1856–'69. William G. Dryden.§
1870–'73. Y. Sepúlveda.
1874–'77. H. K. S. O'Melveny.
1878–'79. A. M. Stephens.‖
1880–'84. Y. Sepúlveda, V. E. Howard.
1884. H. M. Smith, appointed, vice Sepúlveda resigned.
1885–'89. William A. Cheney.
1885–'87. A. Brunson.
1887–'88. W. P. Gardiner, appointed, vice Brunson resigned.
1887–'88. A. W. Hutton,¶ H. K. S. O'Melveny.¶
1889. W. H. Clark, W. P. Wade, W. Van Dyke, J. W. McKinley,** Lucien Shaw.**

County Supervisors.

From 1850 to 1852 the county affairs were administered by the Court of Sessions, composed of the county judge and two associate justices.

1852. Jefferson Hunt, Julian Chavis, F. P. F. Temple, M. Requena, S. Arbuckle.
1853. D. W. Alexander, L. Cota, G. A. Sturgess, D. M. Thomas, B. D. Wilson (J. S. Waite, S. C. Foster).
1854. D. W. Alexander, S. C. Foster, J. Sepúlveda, C. Aguila, S. S. Thompson (A. Stearns, F. Lugo).
1855. J. G. Downey, D. W. Alexander, A. Olvera, C. Aguilar, D. Lewis.
1856. T. Burdick, J. Foster, A. Olvera, C. Aguilar, D. Lewis.
1857. J. R. Scott, W. M. Stockton, R. C. Fryer, T. A. Sanchez, S. C. Foster.
1858. G. C. Alexander, R. Emerson, T. A. Sanchez, B. Guirado, S. C. Foster.
1859. G. C. Alexander, R. Emerson, T. A. Sanchez, B. Guirado, —— Haywood.
1860. R. B. Moore, A. F. Coronel, C. Aguilar, G. Allen, A. Stearns.
1861. B. D. Wilson, M. L. Goodman, J. L. Morris, J. Chavis, F. W. Gibson (T. G. Barker).
1862–'63. B. D. Wilson, C. Aguilar, J. L. Morris, Vincente Lugo, F. W. Gibson.
1864–'65. B. D. Wilson, C. Aguilar, J. L. Morris, A. Ellis, P. Sichel (M. Keller).
1866–'67. J. G. Downey, M. Keller, E. H. Boyd, F. Signoret, E. Polloreno.
1868–'69. J. B. Winston, W. Woodworth, R. H. Mayes, H. Abila, A. Langenberger.
1870–'71. J. B. Winston, W. Woodworth, R. H. Mayes, H. Abila, H. Forsman.
1872–'73. H. Forsman, A. L. Bush, F. Machado, S. B. Caswell, F. Palomares.
1874–'75. G. Hinds, F. Machado, E. Evey, F. Palomares, J. M. Griffith (G. Allen).
1876–'77. E. Evey, G. Allen, J. C. Hannon, J. D. Young, J. J. Morton, W. H. Spurgeon.
1878. J. C. Hannon, J. D. Young, J. J. Morton, J. D. Ott, C. Prager.
1879. J. C. Hannon, J. D. Ott, C. Prager, J. J. Morton, A. H. Rogers.
1880. J. C. Hannon, C. Prager, R. Egan, W. F. Cooper, A. H. Rogers.
1883. L. G. Giroux, C. Prager, W. M. Osborne, D. V. Waldron, S. Levy, D. Reichard, J. H. Moesser.
1885–'86. James Foord, O. Macy, M. Lindley, Geo. Hinds, J. Ross.
1887–'88. W. T. Martin, T. E. Rowan, J. W. Venable, Oscar Macy, Jacob Ross.
1889. W. T. Martin, S. M. Perry, T. E. Rowan, A. E. Davis, S. Littlefield.

* Appointed by a joint vote of the Legislature, at its first session, in 1850. Court opened June 5, 1850.
† Died December 18, 1871.
‡ January 1, 1880, this court was succeeded by the Superior Court, Y. Sepúlveda and V. E. Howard elected judges.
§ Died September 10, 1869. A. J. King appointed to fill vacancy.
‖ January 1, 1880, this court was succeeded by the Superior Court, Y. Sepúlveda and V. E. Howard elected judges.
¶ Appointed 1887, the Legislature allowing two additional judges.
** Appointed; the Legislature increased the number to six.

Sheriff.

1850.	Geo. T. Burrill.
1851–'55.	James R. Barton.
1856.	D. W. Alexander.*
1856.	C. E. Hale, appointed, vice Alexander.
1857.	Jas. R. Barton.†
1857.	E. Bettis, appointed, vice Barton, murdered.
1858.	Wm. C. Getman.‡
1858.	James Thompson, appointed, vice Getman murdered.
1859.	Jas. Thompson.
1860–'67.	Thos. A. Sanchez.
1868–'71.	Jas. F. Burns.
1872–'75.	W. R. Rowland.
1876–'77.	D. W. Alexander.
1878–'79.	H. M. Mitchell.
1880–'82.	W. R. Rowland.
1883–'84.	A. T. Currier.
1885–'86.	G. E. Gard.
1887–'88.	J. C. Kays.
1889.	M. G. Aguirre.

Public Administrator.

1854–'57.	M. Keller.
1858–'65.	Geo. Carson.
1866–'67.	W. Wolfskill.
1868–'69.	John Zeyn.
1870–'73.	Geo. Carson.
1874–'75.	H. M. Mitchell.
1876–'77.	J. E. Griffin.
1878–'79.	C. C. Lamb.
1880.	J. W. Potts.
1883–'84.	M. P. Cutler.
1885–'86.	James Fisher.
1887–'88.	Z. Decker.
1889.	D. W. Field.

Superintendent of Schools.

1850–'55.	A. F. Coronel.
1856.	J. F. Burns.
1857–'63.	County Clerk (*ex-officio*).
1864–'65.	A. B. Chapman.
1866–'67.	E. Birdsall.
1868–'69.	H. D. Barrows.
1870–'73.	Wm. M. McFadden.
1874–'75.	G. H. Peck.
1876–'77.	T. A. Saxton.
1878–'79.	W. P. McDonald.
1880–'86.	J. W. Hinton.
1887–'89.	W. W. Seaman.

County Clerk.

1850–'51.	B. D. Wilson.
1852–'53.	Wilson W. Jones.
1854–'57.	John W. Shore.
1858–'59.	Chas. R. Johnson.
1860–'63.	John W. Shore.
1864–'71.	Thos. D. Mott.
1872–'84.	A. W. Potts.
1885–'89.	Charles H. Dunsmoor.

County Treasurer.

1850–'51.	Manuel Garfias.
1852–'53.	Francis Mellus.
1854–'55.	Timothy Foster.
1856–'59.	H. N. Alexander.
1860–'65.	M. Kremer.
1866–'69.	J. Huber, Jr.
1870–'75.	T. E. Rowan.
1876–'77.	F. P. F. Temple.
1878–'79.	E. Hewitt.
1880–'83.	Milton Lindley.
1883–'88.	J. W. Broaded.
1889.	J. Banbury.

County Recorder.

1850–'51.	Ignacio del Valle.
1852–'73.	County Clerk (*ex-officio*).
1874–'75.	J. W. Gillette.
1876–'79.	Charles E. Miles.
1880–'82.	C. C. Lamb.
1883–'86.	C. E. Miles.
1886.	F. A. Gibson, appointed, vice Miles removed.
1887–'88.	F. A. Gibson.
1889.	J. W. Francis.

County Tax Collector.

1850–'75.	Sheriff (*ex-officio*).
1876–'79.	M. Kremer.
1880–'82.	William B. Cullen.
1883–'84.	Asa Ellis.
1885–'87.	El Hammond.
1887.	J. A. Crawford, appointed, vice Hammond absconded.
1888.	Omri Bullis, appointed, vice Crawford resigned.
1889.	Robert S. Platt.

* Resigned, C. E. Hale appointed to fill vacancy, August, 1856.
† Murdered January 23, 1857, E. Bettis appointed to fill vacancy.
‡ Murdered January 7, 1858, James Thompson appointed to fill vacancy.

County Attorney.

1850–'51. Benjamin Hays.
1852–'53. Lewis Granger.
1854–'80. District Attorney (*ex-officio*).

District Attorney.

1850–'51. William C. Ferrell.
1852. Isaac S. K. Ogier.
1853. K. H. Dimmick.
1854. Benjamin S. Eaton.
1855–'57. C. E. Thom.
1858–'59. Ezra Drown.
1860–'61. E. J. C. Kewen.
1862–'63. Ezra Drown.
1864–'67. Volney E. Howard.
1868–'69. A. B. Chapman.
1870–'73. C. E. Thom.
1874–'75. Volney E. Howard.
1876–'77. Rodney Hudson.
1878–'79. C. E. Thom.
1880–'82. Thomas B. Brown.
1883–'84. S. M. White.
1885–'86. G. M. Holton.
1887. G. S. Patton.
1887–'88. J. R. Dupuy, appointed, vice Patton resigned.
1889. F. P. Kelly.

County Auditor.

1850–'75. County Clerk (*ex-officio*).
1876. C. W. Gould.*
1876–'79. A. E. Sepúlveda.
1880–'82. B. A. Yorba.
1883–'84. A. E. Sepúlveda.
1885–'88. A. A. Montaño.
1889. D. W. Hamlin.

County Assessor.

1850–'56. A. F. Coronel.
1857–'58. Juan Sepúlveda.
1859–'61. W. W. Maxy.
1861. G. W. Gift, vice Maxy resigned.
1862. J. McManus.
1863–'65. G. L. Mix.
1866–'67. J. Q. A. Stanley.
1868–'69. M. F. Coronel.
1870–'75. D. Botiller.
1876–'79. A. W. Ryan.

*Died in June, 1876, A. E. Sepúlveda appointed to fill vacancy.

1880–'82. J. W. Venable.
1883–'86. R. Bilderrain.
1887–'91. C. C. Mason.

County Surveyor.

1850–'51. J. R. Conway.
1852–'57. H. Hancock.
1858–'59. William Moore.
1860–'61. E. Hadley.
1862. William Moore.
1862. J. G. McDonald, vice Moore resigned.
1863. W. M. Leighton.
1864–'69. George Hanson.
1870–'73. F. Lecouvreur.
1874–'75. L. Seebold.
1876–'77. T. J. Ellis.
1878–'79. John E. Jackson.
1880–'82. E. T. Wright.
1883–'84. J. E. Jackson.
1885–'86. E. T. Wright.
1887–'88. John Goldsworthy.
1889. H. T. Stafford.

County Coroner.

1850–'51. Alpheus P. Hodges.*
1852. Rafael Guirado.
1853. J. S. Mallard.
1854–'55. T. Mayes.
1856. Q. A. Snead.
1857. J. B. Winston.†
1858. A. Cook.
1859. Henry R. Myles.
1860–'61. H. P. Swain.
1862–'65. J. S. Griffin.
1866–'67. J. L. Smith.
1868–'69. V. Gelcich.
1870–'73. J. Kurtz.
1874–'75. N. P. Richardson.
1876–'77. J. Kurtz.
1878–'79. J. Hannon.
1880–'84. H. Nadeau.
1885–'86. A. McFarland.
1887–'89. J. M. Meredith.

*At the first county election held April 1, 1850, Charles B. Cullen was elected; but failing to qualify, Alpheus P. Hodges was appointed by the Court of Sessions to fill the vacancy. A question arising as to the legality of said appointment, the Legislature was petitioned by the Court (1851) to pass a law legalizing the same, and all acts performed thereunder, which was done.

†Succeeded by A. Cook, February 14, 1857.



BIOGRAPHICAL.

JUDGE O. H. ALLEN, a pioneer of 1849, now residing with his daughter in the southern part of Downey, is a native of Nelson County, Kentucky, born May 25, 1805, and is the son of Colonel James and Mary (Reed) Allen. His paternal grandfather was born in Ireland, and on the mother's side the genealogy goes back to the English. Colonel James Allen was a farmer in Nelson County, Kentucky, till his death in 1851. In his family were seven children, the subject of this notice being the second. In addition to a common-school education he also attended St. Joseph College in Bardstown, Kentucky. He was a law student under Benjamin Harding, and was admitted to the bar in Washington County, Kentucky, in 1824. From here he moved to Monticello, Mississippi, where he practiced law; he later went to Texas, and in 1832 established and edited the first newspaper in the State, the *Advocate of the People's Rights*. In this paper he published he celebrated letters which led to the arrest of Stephen F. Austin, the grantee of the Mexican Government. The next paper he edited was the *Western Spy*, published at Bedford, Indiana. In 1836 he moved to Missouri, where he practiced law until 1849. Judge Allen was married in 1835 to Jane Kenton, of Kentucky, a niece of Simon Kenton, an associate of Daniel Boone in the early settlement of Kentucky. By her Mr. Allen had one son, Thompson K. She died in 1848, and the following year Mr. Allen came to California, by the popular route overland with the ox team. After a journey of six months he landed in the Sacramento Valley, at a place called Lawson. For several years he engaged in mining and in practicing law, subsequently moving to San José, where he continued his law practice and was mayor of the city for the year 1852. There, in 1853, he married Angelina A. Neely, who was born near Springfield, Missouri. Leaving San José, he moved to Columbia, Tuolumne County, where a daughter, Rosina, was born. He next moved to Alpine County, and practiced his profession there two years, after which he located in Los Angeles County, where he ranked among the prominent lawyers until ten years ago, and was also for two years justice of the peace in the "City of the Angels." Judge Allen has had a varied experience. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, enlisted under Colonel Price at Fort Leavenworth, Missouri, in 1846, and was mustered out at Santa Fé. At one time he was ordered by Governor Boggs, of Missouri, to raise a regiment to go to the "far West" to quell the Mormons, being elected Colonel of his regiment. He commanded as Brigadier-General the militia of Northeastern Missouri, to enforce the collection of State revenue due from the people on disputed land between Iowa and Missouri. Since 1825 Mr. Allen has been a member of the

Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church. Judge Allen's second wife died in April, 1874. By this marriage one child was born—Rosina, now the wife of James Quill, one of the most successful fruit growers in this part of the county. With his faithful daughter, the subject of this sketch is now spending the evening of his life. James Quill owns thirty-seven acres of land where he resides, one mile south of Downey, and is devoting it to the cultivation of fruit, oranges and grapes principally. He also owns sixty acres of land one mile and a half south of Downey. On this place the principal products are fruit and alfalfa. A vineyard of thirty acres yielded him a gross profit of $3,000 in one year. February 22, 1882, Mr. Quill was united in marriage with Miss Rosina Allen. They have been blessed with an interesting family of four children: Oliver James, Charles Allen, Joseph Armstrong and Angelina. Judge Allen died about ten days after the data was obtained for this sketch.

REV. JOHN C. ARDIS, deceased, was born in Greene County, Georgia, August 31, 1823. His parents were John and Martha (Stalins) Ardis, the father a native of Beach Island and of German origin, and the mother of Scotch-Irish descent. He moved with his parents to Russell County, Alabama, when about sixteen years of age; graduated at Emory College at Oxford, Georgia, in 1846, and was licensed to preach by John W. Starr, in 1847. In 1848 he married Miss Fannie A. Harris, a daughter of Briton D. Harris, a native of Georgia and a member of the State Legislature for several years. Her mother's name was Sarah A. (*nee* Walton), a native of Alabama. The subject of this sketch was principal of the Female Academy at Salem, Alabama, for ten consecutive years, and was also Grand Lecturer of the Masonic fraternity of Alabama. In 1859 he moved to Union County, Arkansas, and had charge of the El Dorado Female Academy for eight years, until his health failed and he was compelled to give up teaching. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Andrew, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1856, and was ordained elder by Bishop Paine, in 1860. In the winter of 1867–'68, he set out for the far West, and arrived in Los Angeles County in July, 1868, where he bought him a home of fifty-five acres of land, and devoted the most of the remaining part of his life to farming and beautifying his home. On December 24, 1877, he quietly fell asleep; his death was a triumphant one. He was a man given to much labor in the ministry until the latter part of his life, when his health failed. He was buried by the Masonic fraternity. The following are the names of the children of John C. and Fannie A. (Harris) Ardis: John D., Isaac L., Sallie A., wife of A. S. Gray, a merchant of Downey, California; Lida T., wife of W. B. Crawford, deceased; she is now engaged in teaching in the public school of Downey; Julius H., who graduated at Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, and is now a law student under Haygood & Douglas, of Atlanta, Georgia; Fannie A., wife of James N. Pemberton, Principal of the public school of Alameda District, and a member of the board of education of Los Angeles County; Willie M. and Julia. The latter two being minors, are still at home. John D. Ardis, the eldest, is the administrator of the estate, and is now carrying on the interests of the farm.

VIDA HILLIS ADDIS was born in Leavenworth City, Kansas. Her people, who had been slave-owners, had fled from Lawrence, Kansas, about the time of her parents' marriage, to escape from the persecutions of the faction headed by "Jim" Lane. Her father, Alfred Shea Addis, was of blood-kin to the Addis and Emmet families of well-known record, and her maternal grandfather, twice removed, was that illiterate but loyal and sterling backwoodsman,

James Harrod, who entered Kentucky with Daniel Boone, and who, according to the school histories, "built the first log-cabin within the present limits of Kentucky." Miss Addis says the favorite admonition of her mother's mother, when she or her brother did any thing wrong, was: "Your Grandfather Harrod would not have done that!" Mr. Addis moved with his family, after some time spent in Mexico, to Los Angeles, in 1872. Miss Addis graduated from our High School and passed her examination, and commenced teaching in this city when quite young. Her knowledge of the Spanish language enabled her to do good work in the schools where that was the vernacular of many of the pupils. Miss Addis early showed her literary aptitude both in poetry and prose. Her delineations of Spanish types of character in her stories in the San Francisco *Argonaut*, and other journals, which have been widely copied; her terse and often dramatic presentation and analysis of the action of the persons and episodes she describes; her picturing of Mexican traits and customs in various American newspapers, since her residence during the last three or four years in the City of Mexico; and finally her discovery of the lost art of lustering "Iridescent Pottery," as described by her and by Mr. W. C. Prime, in Harper's Magazine for August, 1889, have combined to give her a national reputation. Her kindly appreciation of Mexican character, her talents and her personal worth have given her the *entre* to some of the best families in Mexico. Miss Addis's friends believe she has a brilliant future before her.

S. H. ADAMS AND G. F. ADAMS compose the dental firm of Adams Brothers, whose offices are at No. 23 South Spring street. They are natives of Michigan, but for a number of years before coming to California their home was in Peoria, Illinois, where G. F. Adams studied dentistry with one of the leading practitioners of that city. In 1882 he came to California and, locating in Los Angeles, began the practice of dentistry. His brother, who had preceded him several years to the Pacific Coast, became associated with him as a partner under the above firm title. Their business career has been one of uninterrupted prosperity as the reward of enterprise and studious application. Both being skilled operative dentists, they have a large clientage in that branch, while in mechanical dentistry they do the leading business in the city, employing several assistants. They make a specialty of treating diseased teeth, and of extracting when they cannot be saved. The Adams Brothers are extensively known and have earned a proud reputation in and outside of the profession for their excellent work in this branch of dentistry. The aggregate earnings of their office runs from $800 to $1,300 a month. The elder brother, S. H. Adams, came to California in 1875. He is thirty-eight, and G. F. Adams is twenty-five years old. Their parents still reside in Peoria, Illinois, where they have lived for the past fifteen years.

REV. SAMUEL M. ADAMS, of Downey, was born near the city of Montgomery, Alabama, August 8, 1827, and is the son of Abram and Nancy (Morgan) Adams. Her father, Dr. Lemuel Morgan, was born and educated in Wales, and died in Florida. Francis Adams, the paternal grandfather of Samuel Adams, was a son of Abram Adams, and came to America about the year 1768. He was of Scotch-Irish origin and a pioneer of South Carolina. The father of the subject of this sketch moved from Alabama to Mississippi in 1834, and there educated his children. There Samuel was licensed to preach, in 1856, and joined the Alabama Conference in the fall of that year, at once taking work and continuing in active ministerial work in that conference till he came to California. In 1861, in Greene County, Alabama, the marriage ceremony was

celebrated between him and Miss Meekie Williams, of Greene County, Alabama, the daughter of Benjamin and Edna (Hitt) Williams. Her parents were members of the old Scotch-Irish colony, with the parents of Samuel Adams, in Carolina. In 1850 Mr. Adams came to California as a gold-seeker, but after four years he returned to his home in the East. His citizenship in this county dates from the year 1868 when he landed with his family. He first purchased a small farm of forty-seven acres near Savannah, where he lived for ten years. This he afterward sold, and in 1881 he bought fifty acres where he now lives. Since coming to this county, and indeed all his life, his great aim has been to preach the gospel and save souls. Rev. Mr. Adams is an able instructor in intellectual as well as in spiritual things, having served as principal of Los Nietos Institute for two years. At present he sustains a superannuated relation to the conference, but preaches frequently, and in his leisure hours is engaged in taking care of his fruit orchard and garden. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have reared a family of eight children: Maud, now the wife of E. P. Dismukes; Sue Smith, wife of Frank Goodall; Mary, Bee, Samuel, Laura S., Madge and Grace.

DON JUAN BANDINI was prominent, both as a citizen of Los Angeles and of San Diego. His second wife, Doña Refugio Bandini, is still a resident of this city. Mrs. Colonel Baker, Mrs. Charles R. Johnson and Mrs. Dr. Winston are daughters of Don Juan. Juan, Jr., and Arturo Bandini are his sons.

DON MANUEL REQUENA was a native of Yucatan. He came to Los Angeles many years ago, and, being a well educated man, he became a very influential and useful citizen. He lived on the east side of Los Angeles street and north of the street opened through his garden and named after him. He held many official positions here in early times, including the office of alcalde. He caused a census to be taken in 1836. He died in June, 1876.

RAMON ALEXANDER was a native of France, and was born in 1825. He came to California in '48 or '49. He built the "Round House," on Main street between Third and Fourth. He was at one time in the forwarding business at San Pedro with Banning & Timms. He married a Valdez and died in 1870, leaving several sons and daughters.

GEORGE AIKEN, a prosperous farmer residing one and one-half miles northeast of Compton, is one of the representative citizens of Los Angeles County. He was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1842, and is the son of James and Mariah (Smith) Aiken. His parents were both born in Scotland and came to Canada at an early day. James Aiken was a millwright by trade, but followed farming principally. He died in 1879 and his wife in 1877. They had a family of eleven children, all living except one, and nine being older than the subject of this sketch. They are widely scattered now, some being in Scotland, some in Canada, and George the only one in California. After leaving his native country Mr. Aiken went to Colorado, where he engaged in teaming for two years. In 1865 he located in Utah, where he followed the same occupation until 1867, in which year he went to Nevada, where he continued teaming for fifteen years. He then came to Los Angeles County and purchased sixty-five acres of land where he now resides. This place is all well improved, his principal crops being grain and alfalfa. He also raises some good grades of stock. Mr. Aiken was married in his native country, in 1879, to Miss Mary A.

Reid. She is the daughter of Nicholas Reid, a native of the Emerald Isle. Mr. and Mrs. Aiken have an interesting family of four children: Ira Allen, George, Jennie, and Claudie. Politically, Mr. Aiken is a strong supporter of the principles as taught by the Republican party.

ABEL STEARNS was for many years a prominent man in Los Angeles County. He was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1799. He came to Los Angeles nearly sixty years ago. He became the owner of land in the southern part of Los Angeles County, equal in extent to a European Duchy; and his cattle roamed and roared "on a thousand hills" like the "bulls of Bashan." It used to be reported that he branded as many as 800 calves annually. His home was for many years on the site of the present "Baker Block." He died in 1871. His widow, a daughter of Don Juan Bandini, after his death married Colonel R. S. Baker.

CHARLES L. DUCOMMUN is a native of Switzerland. He has resided in Los Angeles City about forty years, engaged most of the time in merchandising. He is a thorough business man and is highly esteemed in the community. He has been twice married and has several children.

ROBERT S. ARNETT was born in Henry County, Tennessee, in 1816. His father, Samuel Arnett, a native of Virginia, was a veteran of the war of 1812, serving under General Jackson. Mr. Arnett's mother, *nee* Ann Reed, a native of Ireland, came to the United States when quite young and was reared and educated in Tennessee. The subject of this sketch was reared as a farmer in his native place until twenty years old, and then went to Carroll County, Mississippi, where he engaged in farm labor, and as soon as he procured the means entered an academy for the purpose of fitting himself as a teacher. He was engaged in farming and school-teaching in Mississippi until 1853, when he came across the plains to California, performing the journey and transporting his family by ox teams. Upon his arrival in the State, he located in Colusa County, where he engaged in farming until 1857. Mr. Arnett was the first postmaster at Princeton, retaining that position as long as he remained there. The town of Princeton is situated on the farm he formerly occupied. In 1857 he moved to Mendocino County and settled at Little Lake, above Ukiah. There he entered wild land, and for the next ten years was tilling the soil and engaging in extensive stock-raising. He also established and taught the first school ever opened in Little Lake Valley. In 1867 he sold out his business in that county and came to Los Angeles County and located in the San José Valley, upon the old Palomaris Tract, just north of what is now the flourishing city of Pomona. For two years he occupied the Palomaris homestead on the old San Bernardino road, where he kept a hotel, well remembered by the old settlers and travelers of that period. In 1874 he came to Spadra and for two years rented land of A. T. Currier, upon which he engaged in general farming, after which he purchased fifty acres of land just west of and adjoining Spadra, upon which he fixed his residence and devoted himself to its improvement and cultivation. With the exception of a family orchard, his land is devoted to hay, grain and stock purposes. He has a fine field of alfalfa of eight acres in extent, which without the aid of irrigation is producing abundant crops. On this place are good substantial improvements—mostly built by himself—including two cottages, barn, etc. Mr. Arnett has been a resident of Los Angeles County for over twenty years. He is well known throughout the San José Valley, and is a respected and

esteemed citizen in the community in which he resides. He has for many years been a deacon in the Baptist Church, in the success of which he has taken a life-long interest. In political matters he is a consistent Democrat. In 1846 Mr. Arnett married Miss Malinda E. Norman, who died December 23, 1868. Of the seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Arnett, there are four living, viz.: Samuel E., Isabelle S., Ella M. and Susan. The second child, Robert F., died in 1850, aged two years. The fourth child, George Carroll, married Elizabeth Mitchell, and died in 1886, at the age of thirty-two years. The sixth child, William, died in 1885, aged twenty-six. Samuel E. married Miss Hannah Hayes, and is living with his family on the old homestead, the care and cultivation of which is under his immediate supervision. Isabelle S., now Mrs. James M. Fryer, is living at Spadra. Ella M. married Henry Fryer and they are residents of Pomona. Susan is living with her father.

CHARLES D. AMBROSE.—Among the prominent men in the business circles of Pomona during the past three years, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a native of Jackson County, Michigan, born May 3, 1840. He is a descendant of old families of New England. His parents, Samuel and Mary A. (Maine) Ambrose, settled in Washtenaw County, Michigan, in 1836, and later in the county of his birth. In 1849 his father came to California as one of the pioneers of this State, and the subject of this sketch then entered the family of his uncle, who resided in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, where he was reared and schooled until the age of fifteen years. He then engaged as a clerk in a general merchandise store and followed that occupation until reaching his majority, at which time he entered into business upon his own account, establishing a store at Omro, Winnebago County, which he conducted until 1865. In that year he engaged in trading and freighting upon the Michigan shore, and to Lakes Huron and Superior, owning a fine schooner used in his trade, and which in the second year he took charge of as its master. During the winter seasons he engaged in driving cattle from the Fox River Valley to the copper mines of Lake Superior, a distance of over 250 miles, through the almost trackless forests of Wisconsin. Mr. Ambrose followed these laborious and active pursuits until 1868, and then came to California. After a visit to the mining sections, he located at San José and entered the employ of T. W. Spring, a prominent merchant of that city, as a clerk, salesman and auctioneer. He was thus employed until 1872, when he entered into the clothing business at Vallejo, with A. P. Voorhees, under the firm name of Voorhees & Co. In 1875 he moved to Ukiah, Mendocino County, and for many years was engaged in one of the largest mercantile and trading establishments in that section. He first established the business under his own name, which after several changes was conducted under the well-known firm name of Taylor, Taft & Ambrose. The failure of the hop crops in that section preceding 1886 resulted in a suspension and a dissolution of the partnership, and Mr. Ambrose, after meeting his obligations, found himself nearly round financially; but, nothing daunted, he sought new fields of labor, and, coming south, established his residence in Pomona. His only capital was an active, energetic disposition, trained business habits and square, straightforward dealing. These soon secured his success in business as a real-estate dealer and agent, and gained him a large circle of friends. Mr. Ambrose has considerable landed interests in the county, among which is a fine 240-acre tract at San Dimas, at the mouth of the San Dimas Cañon. The present improvement upon this land is six acres of citrus fruits. Fully eighty acres of this land are specially adapted to citrus-fruit cultivation, having plenty of water and rarely affected by frost. The subject of this sketch is deeply interested in the future growth of the city of Pomona, and always lends his aid

to any enterprise tending to advance its interests. In December, 1888, he was appointed a notary public and still holds that office. He is a member and the Master of Pomona Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M. He is a member of the Baptist Church, in which he takes a great interest. Politically, he is a straight-out Republican and a worker in the ranks of his party. In 1869 Mr. Ambrose married Miss Ada H. Treadway, the daughter of Dr. Richard M. Treadway, a former resident and well-known physician of Sonoma County. Her mother, Nancy J. (Chapman) Treadway, was a native of South Bend, Indiana. Mrs. Ambrose died November 7, 1879, leaving one child, Mary Louise. In 1885 he married Miss Laura Brown, a native of Lexington, Virginia, the daughter of John L. and Susan J. (Agner) Brown, also a native of that State. By this marriage there is one child, Nellie Edwards. The father of Mr. Ambrose is now a resident of Tuolumne County, this State, engaged in mining, an occupation which he has followed in California for nearly forty years.

JAMES M. ARMOUR was born in Belfast, Maine, November 15, 1839. His father, Andrew Armour, was a native of New Hampshire, who settled in Maine, and engaged in ship-building and farming, and later, when the subject of this sketch was but seven years old, settled in Orland, and afterward moved to Ellsworth, where Mr. Armour was reared as a farmer until he reached his majority. He then engaged in stock-dealing and trading in agricultural implements. His father died in 1864, and in 1871 Mr. Armour came to California, and after a short stay in San Francisco went to Washington Territory, where he was occupied in the lumber and commission business until the fall of 1873. He then came to Los Angeles County, and fixed his residence in the San José Valley, where he located 160 acres of Government land, about four miles east of Pomona, and engaged in general farming and bee-raising. He was one of the first to enter into orange cultivation, making his venture with the Tahiti seedlings. In 1882 he sold his land to the Pomona Land and Water Company, established his residence in Pomona and commenced an active business career as a builder and real-estate dealer, purchasing lots and erecting residence buildings, which he sold or rented. In 1885 he bought the carriage shops and agricultural implement works of W. E. Martin, and conducted the same until 1885. After selling out that business, he entered more extensively into real-estate business, under the firm name of Armour, Evans & Co., and was until 1888 also actively engaged in conducting the business of the Central Hotel. Mr. Armour has for years been identified with the growth and prosperity of the city of Pomona, and has been connected with some of the most substantial enterprises and improvements projected in that rapidly growing city. He is now a large owner of city residence and business property, and also of farm property in the county. A man of liberal views and progressive business principles, he is a firm believer in the future prosperity of his beautiful city and valley, and is willing to devote time and means to such enterprises as aid in developing the resources and encouraging immigration into Los Angeles County. He was one of the incorporators and projectors of the Pomona Street Railroad Company, and is now a director in the company. He is a member of Pomona Lodge, No. 225, A. O. U. W. In political matters Mr. Armour is a life-long Republican, and may always be found battling in the ranks of the best elements of that party. Mr. Armour is unmarried. His mother, Mrs. Eliza (Parker) Armour, is now residing with him in Pomona. He has also a sister living with him.

W. O. BAXTER, of Santa Monica, is one of the true pioneers of California. His connection with her interests dates back to March, 1847. He was born in Buckingham

shire, England, January 18, 1827, and is a son of John M. Baxter, a native of Oxford, England, who came to this country in 1831, and was formerly in the East India service. The subject of this sketch was reared principally in Vermont, at St. Albans, in Franklin County. On the first day of August, 1846, he was sworn into the service against Mexico, by Colonel Bankhead, in New York City. He enlisted in Company E, Captain Taylor, First New York Volunteers, Colonel J. D. Stevenson He served two years, one month and eighteen days, and was discharged at Los Angeles, September 18, 1848, having come by way of Cape Horn to San Francisco. Almost as soon as he was out of the service he went to the mines, first in California, then to Australia and New Zealand in 1853, where he remained nine years. Then he came to British Columbia in 1862, and in 1865 went to South America, where he mined till 1867. In 1869 he went to White Pine, Nevada, and in 1875 to Santa Monica. While in Nevada, however, he found the partner of his life, who was Miss Ellen Rumm, a native of Canada, and daughter of John Rumm, of Ireland. They were married October 2, 1873. They have five children, whose names are as follows: Alice Mabel, Grace Edith, Frances Ellen, William Owen and Florence Monica.

PRUDENT BEAUDRY.—The name of Prudent Beaudry occupies a prominent position in the municipal history of Los Angeles. Ever since the year 1852 his untiring energy and business sagacity have made themselves felt in the affairs of the community. By nature quick of perception, and unflagging in industry, he could foresee far into the future, and having made his selection of a mode of action, labored incessantly, and waited patiently, for the outcome he was certain would follow. And he usually succeeded in his enterprises. He was a native of St. Anne des Plaines, Province of Quebec, Canada. His father was a merchant. Both his parents were natives of Canada, but of French ancestry. The family was a large one, and all of the sons developed a marked ability in their various lines of life. The Hon. J. L. Beaudry attained the distinguished position of mayor of Montreal, which position he filled for ten years, while the other brothers became eminent merchants and importers, the name becoming of great importance in the business, social and political world of Montreal. Prudent Beaudry was educated in the French schools of Canada, and in an English school in the city of New York. After some time spent in traveling in the United States, he became connected with a mercantile house in New Orleans, where he remained two years. In 1842 he began business on his own account, in partnership with a brother in the city of Montreal. Though still quite young, he visited England and Scotland for the purpose of purchasing goods, in which he was quite successful; and after carrying on a large business till 1850, he sold out his interest to one of his brothers, and turned his face westward, determined to identify his future with that of this Western land of gold. In San Francisco he met his brother Victor, who had come to California in 1849, and who was engaged in a very profitable commission and shipping business. Business conditions were at that time very changeable in San Francisco, and the two brothers decided to go into a general mercantile business, Prudent embarking his whole capital, amounting to $26,000, in the venture. The Nicaragua Canal, still unbuilt, was even then much discussed, and Victor, attracted by this new field of enterprise, sold his interest in the business to Prudent, and left for Central America, Prudent continuing the business, and clearing in two and a half months $33,000, by taking advantage of the great fluctuation in prices. This was, however, all lost in a short time by two great fires, and by the arrival of several cargoes of sugar and other commodities in which he dealt, which greatly overstocked the market. Some curious experiences were passed through by those early pioneers in business, and prices went to a limit that seems mar-



P. Beaudry

velous in the light of our more stable conditions. During the fire which destroyed his stores, Mr. Beaudry paid as high as $20 per load for removing his goods, some requiring several removals and finally being destroyed. Cotton cloth was then a common house covering, and common tacks were in great demand to fasten it, and at one time, there being but 400 packages in stock in the city, they sold at $4.00 a paper at auction, and finally retailed at $16 a package. When the market became overstocked with goods, almost any use was made of them, and Mr. Beaudry walked on sidewalks on Montgomery street made of boxes of plug tobacco and other goods. The Argonauts had peculiar ways. In 1852 Mr. Beaudry came to Los Angeles, bringing as his start in the new field his whole capital, now reduced to $1,100 in goods, and less than $200 in coin. He opened a small store in the Bauchet property on Main street, opposite the site now occupied by the Baker Block. His selections of goods to meet the market were made with good judgment, and in thirty days he had $2,000 and part of his stock left. After changing his location to Commercial street and successively doing business with a partner named Brown and one named Le Maitre, each of whom he bought out, he carried on the business alone. In 1854 Mr. Beaudry purchased the property on the corner of Aliso and Los Angeles streets, subsequently known as Beaudry Block, at a cost of $11,000 and after expending $25,000 in improvements, he brought the rents from $300 to $1,000 per month. Intense application to business had begun to tell even upon his most excellent physical constitution, and in 1855 he visited Paris for the purpose of consulting the eminent oculist, Sichel, for his eyes, but with little or no benefit. After remaining some time in Europe, during which time he visited the Great Exposition, he returned to Montreal, where he remained until 1861, with occasional visits to the States. Returning to California, he continued business in the Beaudry Block till 1865, when, on account of serious ill-health, he retired, having in the last three years cleared over $40,000. After recovering his health, Mr. Beaudry became interested in the Slate Range Gold and Silver Mining Company, which was his debtor for a large amount for goods furnished. This company had a mill of thirteen stamps, twelve buildings and six mines, on which it had expended $140,000. It was sold at sheriff's sale, and Mr. Beaudry bid it in. The Indians were then hostile, and some roving bands set the works on fire and destroyed them, leaving Mr. Beaudry only the insurance for his compensation. This realized him but $6,000; after which he let mining ventures severely alone. In 1867 he turned his attention to real estate, foreseeing a marvelous growth for his favorite city of Los Angeles. He began by buying the steep hillside of New High street, opposite the Pico House, at sheriff's sale, for $55. On this he built houses and otherwise improved it. He then purchased twenty acres bounded by Hill, Second, Fourth and Charity streets, for $517, which he divided into eighty lots and sold, realizing about $30,000. His next venture was the thirty-nine acres between Fourth, Sixth, Grand avenue and Pearl, on which he realized over $50,000, and the present value of which is hard to estimate, as it includes some of the finest property in the city. Mr. Beaudry was the first to popularize real estate and bring it within the reach of men of small means, by selling on small monthly payments. Many a happy home became the property of the poor man by means of this. Having great faith in the future of the hill section of the city, his constant thought was to devise some means of supplying the high hills with water. He became interested in the Los Angeles City Water Company, at its organization in 1868, in company with Messrs. Griffin, Downey, Meyer, Lepan, Lazard and Mott. They first bought the franchise and works of Sansevain, who, with Marchessault, had laid down some wooden pipes. Mr. Beaudry became the leading spirit of the new organization, and was its first president, and for several years a director. The company at once proceeded to purchase and lay down twelve miles of iron water mains. Mr. Beaudry had

great faith in the hill portion of the city, and as the main efforts of the City Water Company were directed to supplying the lower portions, Mr. Beaudry withdrew, and devoted himself to the perfection of a high service system, which would supply water to the high hills west of the city, then utterly barren, and now, as a result of this man's sagacity, nerve, and expenditure, covered with elegant residences and business blocks, and forming the most charming quarter of the city. Money was then plentiful with Mr. Beaudry, and he expended it like water, in grading streets and laying down pipes and building reservoirs and planting out parks and trees. The water was pumped from springs near Alameda street, a distance of nearly one mile, and raised it to an elevation of about 200 feet into reservoirs, and from there ran through distributing pipes by gravitation. This system finally passed into other hands, and is now known as the Citizens' Water Company. In 1875 Mr. Beaudry joined with Hon. B. D. Wilson in an enterprise at San Gabriel, which promised great results, but, owing to the death of Mr. Wilson and the failure of the Temple & Workman Bank, legal complications ensued, and after going twice to the Supreme Court, the last decision of which radically differed from and modified the first, Mr. Beaudry found that he had lost all his venture, amounting to over $40,000, and a half interest in land that is now worth not less than $10,000,000. This decision Mr. Beaudry always regarded as unjust. The "Canal and Reservoir" system was inaugurated by Mr. Beaudry and George Hansen, with others. They brought water from the Los Angeles River and constructed the dam for Reservoir No. 4. In the course of his real-estate operations Mr. Beaudry has donated to the public at least fifty miles of streets and has expended for opening and grading streets in the hill portion of the city about $200,000. In 1887 Mr. Beaudry purchased the land on the west side of New High street, which was then a hill fifty or sixty feet high, and was historic ground. He demolished the buildings, including the old adobe that formerly served for a jail, and then graded the whole down to the level of New High street, and constructed a retaining wall 565 feet long and fifty feet high, at a cost of about $100,000. From 1873 to 1875 Mr. Beaudry served the city as councilman, and in December, 1875, entered the contest for the mayoralty. After a sharp campaign, he was elected. There were four candidates, and Mr. Beaudry received ninety votes more than all the other three put together. It was a transition period for Los Angeles, and the services of just such a clear-headed, energetic and incorruptible man as Mr. Beaudry were needed to guide the struggling young city through the difficulties of changing from a Spanish American town to the proud position of being the commercial and political rival of San Francisco. Many were the schemes projected whereby the rich resources of the town would be used for the advancement of the material interests of some of the many incipient boodlers that abounded, and who found in Mr. Beaudry a barrier to their free access to the municipal treasure box that was not at all to their liking. During his administration many important steps in the progress of the city were made, and it was this term also that witnessed the culmination of the hopes of the young city for direct rail connection with the outside world, and Mr. Beaudry officiated on behalf of the city with Messrs. Crocker, Stanford, Colton and Towne, of the Southern Pacific Company, in perfecting this bond of union, by driving near Tehachepi the golden spike that completed the railroad from San Francisco to Los Angeles. The occasion was commemorated by a grand banquet, at which Mayor Beaudry presided, and at which the visiting railroad magnates were suitably entertained. In 1886 Mr. Beaudry and his brother Victor, who had returned to Los Angeles, started the Temple Street Cable Road, and built one and a half miles. The road proved quite successful, and in 1888 and 1889 the road was extended to the city limits and double tracked from Spring street to Union avenue. A temperate life, backed by an excellent constitution, has enabled the

subject of this sketch to undergo the great strain of an active business life since boyhood, with little deterioration of energy and activity, and he still gives a personal attention to his large business interests, and still remains a large factor in the material advancement of this city. The brother, Victor Beaudry, heretofore mentioned, was for a long time a resident of Los Angeles. Coming to California in 1849, and to Los Angeles in 1855, he, with others, turned the waters of the San Gabriel River for mining purposes. After spending some time in Los Angeles, with varying fortunes, he was, in 1861, made Sutler of the First Regiment of Infantry, United States regular army, and went East to the seat of war, and was with the army till the close of the war, suffering many hardships which greatly impaired his health. Officers of the army who had become warm friends of his were afterward stationed at Camp Independence, Inyo County, California, and they invited him to open a store at that point. This he did, and later acquired interests in the Cerro Gordo Mines, which he worked, in company with Mr. M. W. Belshaw, with great success. The product in base bullion was for years hauled 200 miles to San Pedro for shipment to San Francisco, the output being for many years about 5,000,000 pounds per annum. It required a force of 400 mules to transport the bullion and supplies to and from the camp. The late Remie Nadeau, the builder of the Nadeau Hotel, was the manager of this portion of the business. The extensive business thus developed stimulated the project of constructing the Los Angeles & Independence Railroad. After the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad to Mojave, the bullion was hauled to that point for shipment. In 1872 Mr. Victor Beaudry returned to Montreal, where he was married during the following year to a daughter of M. Leblanc, Sheriff of Montreal. The result of this union was five children, now residing with their mother in Montreal, where Victor died in 1888, having resided in Los Angeles from 1881 to 1886, where he had, in company with his brother Pendent, become interested in real estate. The other brothers meantime were passing lives full of interest and far removed from the commonplace. The Honorable Jean Louis Beaudry was a self-made man in the broadest sense of the word. Having left his village at the age of fourteen, he commenced his career as a clerk in a dry-goods store, a position which he held both in Montreal and Merricksville, Upper Canada, for eleven years. He was full of life and activity; his fiery patriotism could not remain indifferent to the dramatic events which characterized the politics of that period. As early as 1827 he signed the famous petition against the contemplated union of Lower and Upper Canada, now Ontario and Quebec Provinces. Five years later he was thrown out of employment for the active part he had taken in the election of the celebrated French leader, Papineau, during which three of Mr. Beaudry's countrymen lost their lives in bloody encounters with the enemy. This act of injustice and interference with his freedom as a citizen eventually led to his success in life. He went immediately into partnership with his brother, Jean Baptiste, who had followed him to Montreal. During fifteen years they carried on an extensive dry-goods business. Together with three other rich firms of Montreal, they were the first French-Canadian merchants who ever imported their goods from Europe. During the interval Mr. Beaudry crossed the Atlantic twelve times, and formed a solid and lasting basis for the large fortune he leftto his children. All this, however, did not divert the young patriot from the interest he took in the destiny of his country. The stormy events of 1837 were at hand, and Jean Louis Beaudry went body and soul into the revolutionary movement. He had been chosen vice-president of the "Sons of Liberty," and it was in his own house that the manifesto which made this association conspicuous in Canadian history was signed. On the 6th of November an open fight took place in the streets of Montreal, the Sons of Liberty being attacked by a Tory organization, called the Doric Club. The latter were promptly dispersed, but Mr. Beaudry was arrested. His arrest, however, had no effect upon

him, for, having recovered his liberty on his own bail, he more than ever gave vent to his anti-British sentiments; so that, after the defeat of the Patriots at St. Charles and St. Eustache, he had to cross the borders with the principal leaders of the insurrection, and took refuge in the United States. The next year the attempt at independence broke out anew. During seven months Mr. Beaudry had been actively engaged in preparing for the new struggle, and when the American Government thought proper to put a stop to a movement organized against a foreign country, within the limits of its jurisdiction, the future mayor of Montreal was actually marching against that city with a supply of 43,000 cartridges he had himself manufactured at Montpelier. After the general amnesty which followed the union of the two provinces of Canada, Mr. Beaudry returned to his native land and resumed his business. Twice he was a candidate for parliamentary honors in the city of Montreal, in 1854 and 1858. He, however, was defeated in both instances, his opponents being the famous Darcy McGee, and Sir A. A. Dorion, who became later on Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, after having held the portfolio of Prime Minister. In 1862 Mr. Beaudry was elected mayor of Montreal against the Honorable Mr. Rodier, who became afterward his colleague in the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec. The next year he was returned by acclamation for another term. In 1864 he was returned again in spite of a strong opposition on the part of Mr. Doherty, now a judge of the Superior Court of Canada. The following year he was once more elected by acclamation, and after having served a fourth term, he voluntarily retired and was appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council of the Province. In the meanwhile Mr. Beaudry had been busily engaged in forwarding the commercial development and general progress of the Canadian metropolis. He took the lead in several financial enterprises of great importance, and in particular was a founder of the well-known Jacques Cartier Bank. In 1877 his reputation as an able business man was such that the citizens of Montreal thought they could not adopt a better means of restoring the low condition of the city budget than to call him back to the civic chair. Such also was the success of his administration that the next year he was re-elected unanimously. His defeat by a small majority in 1879 was purely accidental, and in 1881 Montreal assumed again her allegiance to her old favorite mayor, who once more remained in office for three consecutive years. No one had ever before held for so long a period this high and responsible position. As a man, Mr. Beaudry was remarkable, conscientious, energetic and plucky. This last quality he exhibited particularly in the conflict which arose in Montreal on the 12th of July, 1877, between the Irish Catholics and the Orangemen, when the old gentleman faced the mob like a young hero and won the day through his wonderful coolness and intrepidity. Since 1864 he wore the cross of St. Olaf, a Swede and Norwegian order. The Honorable Joseph Ubald Beaudry, a cousin of Prudent and Victor, attained very high rank in the legal and political world of Canada, and has left the imprint of his genius on the laws of that country. He early applied himself to the study of the law, and in the year 1838 was admitted to the practice of the profession. Almost immediately afterward he was appointed clerk of a court which has been abolished since, and which was then called the Cour des Requetes. After quitting this office, held at St. Hyacinthe, he returned to Montreal and practiced his profession with brilliant success until 1850. On the 12th of April of that year, Mr. Beaudry was appointed clerk to the Court of Queen's Bench, in Appeal and Error. In 1855 he also acted as a clerk of the Seignorial Court. In 1859, when the commission for the codification of the Lower Canada laws was appointed, Mr. Beaudry was named to the office of joint secretary with Honorable Mr. Ramsay, who also died a judge of the Superior Court. How well he discharged the duties of that important position may be inferred from the fact that on the death of Honorable Justice Morin, in 1865, Mr. Beaudry was at once appointed to

replace him on the commission. The Lower Canada code of civil procedure is generally understood to have been largely, if not solely, his work. The performance of these high and responsible duties naturally marked Mr. Beaudry out for judicial preferment, and in December, 1868, having resigned his office as clerk of appeals, he was appointed judge of the Superior Court, which position he continued to hold up to the time of his death, in a manner that could not be more highly creditable to his ability and integrity. He was reputed as an exceedingly conscientious man, who prepared every judgment and order with as much deliberation and care as if he were writing a legal treatise. In spite of the numerous occupations of his professional career, Judge Beaudry gave evidence on many occasions of his inclination for literary work. As early as 1845 he was a contributor to the *Revue de Legislation et de Jurisprudence*. In 1851, when the Lower Canada Law Reports were commenced, he soon became the principal editor of this important publication, and continued to contribute to it until it came to a close. Mr. Beaudry was at one time vice-president of the Montreal Historical Society, while the celebrated Institut Canadien counted him as one of its founders. As legal adviser of the Seminary of Montreal, he prepared an elaborate factum in reference to the difficulties which arose between the ecclesiastical authorities in connection with the erection of new parishes, and he went to Rome as counsel for the seminary in the same matter. His principal work, however, next to his codification labors, was his *Code des Cures et Marguilliers*, a volume of great merit, which has received much commendation in various quarters. Outside of the professional and judicial achievements of Mr. Beaudry, it is unnecessary to go in this notice. It may be mentioned, however, that he was a member of the city council of Montreal during 1847, 1848 and 1849, and in the following year was one of the six aldermen of that city. Justice Beaudry married a cousin, the daughter of Mr. P. J. Beaudry, of Montreal, by whom he had five children, three sons and two daughters. The eldest, the late Ubald Beaudry, held the office of Prothonotary of the Superior Court of Beauharnois, and was well known for his contributions to literary reviews and journals. The second son is a civil engineer. No citizen in Montreal has ever left among his countrymen a more respected name and a more unblotted record than that left by the gentleman who is the object of this condensed biography. The very imperfect outline above given stamps these men as having sprung from an excellent stock, morally and mentally. When in the course of their eventful careers occasion has called for patriots and heroes, they have not been found wanting. In the face of disaster and loss they have uniformly displayed characteristic courage and resource, winning from defeat, many times, success that would have seemed phenomenal even under favorable conditions. Prudent Beaudry, in particular, has the record of having made in different lines five large fortunes, four of which, through the act of God, or by the duplicity of man, in whom he had trusted, have been lost; but even then he was not discouraged, but faced the world, even at an advanced age, like a lion at bay, and his reward he now enjoys in the shape of a large and assured fortune. Of such stuff are the men who fill great places, and who develop and make a country. To such men we of this later day owe much of the beauty and comfort that surround us, and to such we should look with admiration as models upon which to form rules of action in trying times.

MILTON BROWN.—Among the representative men of Los Angeles County, few are more justly entitled to honorable mention in a work of this character than is the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article. Although a resident of this county only since 1883, he is one of the pioneers of California, having come to the State as

early as 1854. Mr. Brown is pleasantly located on a farm near Long Beach. He was born in 1821, is a native of Kentucky, and the son of Larkin and Permelia (Bales) Brown, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively, the father being of Scotch and the mother of English origin. Mr. Brown may be said to have come from a pioneer family, his paternal grandfather having been a pioneer of the State of Virginia, and his father having moved from that State to Kentucky, and from there to Morgan County, Illinois, where he died in 1830. His mother died in Kansas in 1857. Mr. Brown has been a farmer and stock-raiser since he was thirteen years of age. He first engaged in farming in Morgan County, Illinois. In 1849 he went to St. Joe, Missouri, where he remained two years. He went to Oregon in 1852, and two years later, in 1854, as already stated, he came to California. In 1842 Mr. Brown was married to Clarissa Jane Wing, by whom he had five children: Leanen, John M., Milton L., Clarissa Jane, and Adaline. The mother of these children died December 23, 1873, and Mr. Brown subsequently chose for a second companion Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, the widow of Henry Porter, who was killed in the battle of Big Shantys, Georgia. This lady was married first to James Smith, by whom she had two children: Agnes and Fred. Mrs. Brown was born in Scotland, March 13, 1833, and is the daughter of Robert and Ellen Wood, who came to America when she was only six weeks old.

COLONEL MICHAEL BROPHY, living near Newhall, Los Angeles County, California, is, in the truest sense, a pioneer. He was born in Queen's County, Ireland, in 1822, and is a son of Patrick and Mary Brophy. He came to America in 1840, and in 1846 enlisted as a soldier in the Mexican war. As a non-commissioned officer he led the attack on Cherubusco, there received eleven wounds, was left on the field for dead, and was so reported for weeks. After a long and painful confinement he recovered, and in 1848 went to St. Louis. From there he went to Minnesota, and was one of the pioneers of that State. The following quotation from a work published there several years ago, shows in what esteem he was held by the historian. He says: "Michael Brophy lived in this beautiful region of woodland, prairie and charming lakes, and, like Blennerhasset, dwelt alone with his lovely wife, away from the noise and bustle of the rising towns, and through his obliging manners, and his readiness in conducting strangers through the country, has been a prime factor in its building up and development." In 1852 he turned his face toward the setting sun, and after a tedious journey across the plains he arrived in Tuolumne County, and for several years gave his attention to mining, and while there was made president of the Miners' Committee. He was also Lieutenant in the State militia. In 1857 he received a position in the United States Custom House in San Francisco, which he filled till 1861, when he again "shouldered his musket" in defense of his country. He enlisted in Company B, Second California Volunteers, as Sergeant, and served till the declaration of peace in 1865, when he settled in Santa Bárbara County. Here he remained until 1868, at which time he became one of the pioneers of this beautiful county. His first purchase was 160 acres of land, situated three miles southwest of Newhall, to which he has since added forty acres, as well as several mining claims. Here in his cozy home, near the summit of the Sierra Madres, amid the rippling of mountain streams, and the shade of the evergreen oaks, the stranger is met with a welcome and cordiality which none but the truest patriot and the noblest heart can give. Mr. Brophy has a vast store of information, and his recollection of interesting events would itself make a volume. He has been twice married, first in St. Louis, in 1848, to Miss Mary McCartney. This lady was born in New Haven, Connecticut, and by her he had two sons: W. A., whose sketch appears

elsewhere in this work; and F. M. Brophy, of Los Angeles. Mrs Brophy died in 1875. In 1879 Mr. Brophy married Mrs. Katie Schiller, a native of Ireland. By her first husband she had two daughters: Katie and Mamie.

JOHN BANGLE. There is not in Los Angeles County, perhaps, a man more respected by his neighbors than he whose name stands at the head of this biographical notice; and no one has done more, in a humble way, for the improvement of the industrial resources of the neighborhood than he. To him the people of this valley are indebted for the vast improvement made in the cultivation of the English walnut. He has sought for and obtained the early kind of English walnut that bears in half the time of the old kind of walnuts. Where the old hard-shells are from ten to twelve years beginning to bear, the early soft-shells will bear in from five to six years. On his well-improved farm he now has at least six different varieties of this choice fruit, and on his farm may be seen all kinds of small fruits, such as blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, etc., and an orchard of the very best varieties of oranges. Mr. Bangle came to the county a poor man, and by his industry, honesty, and economy, he, with his excellent wife, has made a pleasant home, on which rests the smile and blessing of Providence, and where all are met with a hearty welcome. He is a native of Cabarrus County, North Carolina, was born November 14, 1816, and is a son of Henry and Catharine (Freizland) Bangle, both natives of North Carolina, and of German origin. Mr. Bangle was married, in his native State, in February, 1838, to Christina Barringer, by whom he had one son, Alfred, who is now residing in Texas. After the death of his wife, which occurred in 1841, he married Mary A. Miller, by whom he had nine children, four of whom are still living. This lady died in 1859, and April 26, 1862, he again entered the ranks of the Benedicts, choosing this time for his bride Miss Mary L. Buchanan. This lady is a native of La Fayette County, Mississippi, and the daughter of Obadiah and Eliza (Hunt) Buchanan, of Kentucky and Alabama respectively. Eliza Hunt was the daughter of John Hunt, and her mother's maiden name was Clement, a daughter of Zephaniah Clement, whose father was cast on an island on his way from Europe to America, and his tongue was split by the natives because they could not understand him. He was a pioneer of Virginia, and a rich man. The Hunts were from Scotland, and were also wealthy planters in Virginia, and neighbors to the Clements. John Buchanan was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His wife's maiden name was Jane Edwards, and her mother's name was Sarah Smith, from Ireland. Mr. Bangle was engaged in farming and also kept a store in Mississippi, near Oxford, until he came to California. He is the father of twenty-six children, fifteen of whom are living. By his present wife he has the following: Eugenia A., wife of T. T. Hooper; D. V. Bangle; Mary E., wife of Richard Throop; Alonzo L., Beulah A., Adelbert T., Esther E., Rufus P., Eric T. and Galahorn E. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bangle are consistent members of the Holiness Church at Downey. Politically, he is a strong supporter of the Prohibition party, heartily endorsing by precept and example the principles which it teaches, and he favors every enterprise which has for its object the public good.

W. A. BROPHY is a native of the Golden State, and was born in Tuolumne County, in December, 1854. He is the elder son of Michael and Mary (McCartney) Brophy. Mr. Brophy is yet a very young man, but has been prominently connected with the affairs of the county, having served for two years as deputy-sheriff under Major Mitchell, has been constable of Newhall Township, and

for a number of years has been correspondent of the Los Angeles and San Francisco papers. He is a man well informed on all general subjects and especially in subjects historical. The following quotation from a "Historical Lecture" prepared by himself and delivered in several different places shows that he has given close and creditable attention to the subject. He says: "The fact that the first gold delivered in California was discovered near the present town of Newhall is not generally known, but the old archives of Los Angeles prove this to be a fact. The record shows that gold was discovered on the San Francisco Ranch in 1841, seven years before Marshall made his discovery at Coloma, and considerable gold was received at the United States Mint at Philadelphia from here in 1842. Envy of the wealth of California missions tempted certain individuals to demand that they be turned into villages, and all authority taken from the missionaries and be vested in the civil power; and from that date the missions began to decline in prosperity and the Indians to disperse. To-day there is only a miserable remnant of them left in the land." Mr. Brophy is developing a coal mine on his 200-acre tract near the town of Newhall, which will, no doubt, prove to be a profitable industry. Socially, Mr. Brophy is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the N. S. G. W.



AL. BALL.—This county has not, perhaps, a more successful young man than is he whose name stands at the head of this sketch. He came to California with no capital save an abundance of energy and a determination to succeed, and soon obtained employment on Alamitus Ranch at $25 a month. Later he was employed by the Anaheim Lighter Company, delivering grain to steamers at Anaheim Landing, after which he was engaged by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for five years, first as fireman and afterward as engineer. He then engaged in business for himself, in partnership with his brother, W. F. Ball, now the owner of a cigar stand and billiard hall, corner of Spring and First streets, Los Angeles. Three years ago Mr. Ball and brother purchased seventy-one acres of land one-half mile northeast of Downey. On this farm they have planted out thirty-five acres of English walnuts, which yield from $250 to $300 per acre. He has also four acres of oranges and lemons, four acres of Winter Nellis pears, and twenty acres of alfalfa. In partnership with his brother and T. Woods he owns 100 acres of land a mile and a half north of Downey, forty-five acres of which are in walnuts, and the rest is devoted to corn and alfalfa. All that Mr. Ball owns he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has made himself in the thirteen years that he has been in California, and he is justly proud of the success he has achieved in that time. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Williamsport, in 1853, and is a son of Joseph and Matilda Ball, natives of Pennsylvania and Germany respectively. He was married in 1884 to Miss Birdella Leffler, of Illinois, but later of Los Angeles. They have been blessed with a son, Albert, and two daughters, Myda and Lucy.



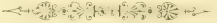
JOHN KEIR, farmer near Artesia, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1837, of Scotch parents, Walter and Catharine (McIntire) Keir. His father, a seafaring man, died in January, 1842; his mother died in 1884. They had six children, of whom John was the fourth. Learning the carpenter's trade, he followed this vocation in Scotland, England and the United States. He came to America in 1867, worked a few months in Cincinnati, then for a short time in Leavenworth, Kansas, and then in Wichita, that State, near which place he preempted a quarter-section of land. He came to the coast in 1874, spent a year in San Francisco and Santa Clara, next a short time in Ventura County, and finally came to this county. He sold his place in Kansas in 1881. He owns

eighty acres of very good land two miles southwest of Artesia, where he is recognized by his neighbors as an exceptionally honest man. He is an earnest and conscientious worker in the "Holiness" Church, and as a Christian his life is exemplary. Mr. Keir has been twice married. December 31, 1863, he wedded Miss Mary Stevenson, a native also of Scotland and daughter of William and Mary (Wood) Stevenson. Their eldest son, Walter, died at Leavenworth in 1869. She died at Wichita in 1873, leaving four children: William S., Mary W., John D. and Catharine McI. In 1876 he married Miss Harriet, daughter of John and Frances (Annsley) Neill, and a native of County Armagh, Ireland, as were also her parents. Her father, however, was of Scotch ancestry and her mother of English. Her mother reared a family of six children, five by a former marriage. Both her parents are buried in the country of their nativity. Mrs. Keir came to America in 1875. The three children by this marriage are: Walter, Fannie A. and Maggie.

CHARLES M. BELL was born in El Monte, Los Angeles County, California, February 22, 1862. His parents were William C. and Rebecca A. (Fears) Bell (whose history will be found in this volume). Mr. Bell's life thus far has been spent in his native place, and his education was obtained in the public schools. Early in life he entered the general merchandise store of L. Melzer at El Monte, as clerk. He was with him for about four years and then entered the employ of Thomas McLain, in the same capacity, and was with him for five years. During these years young Bell worked hard, attending school as opportunity afforded, and became a thorough master of his business as a general merchandise dealer. In 1882 he formed a partnership with John T. Haddox, under the firm name of Bell & Haddox, and established a store in El Monte. This enterprise was successfully conducted until 1885, when Mr. Haddox sold his interest in the business to Mr. Langstadter. Since that date the business has been conducted under the firm name of Bell & Langstadter. They have one of the best appointed stores to be found in their section, carrying a stock that their long experience has taught will best meet the demands of their patrons. They are also dealing in real estate and have the agencies for some of the well-known and most reliable insurance companies doing business in the county. Mr. Bell has been successful in his enterprises and this result has been secured by a thorough knowledge of his business, combined with a straightforward dealing that has gained the respect of the community in which he has spent his life. He is a progressive citizen, taking an interest in the development of his section, and is a strong believer in the future prosperity of the San Gabriel Valley. In political matters he is a Democrat, and a worker in the ranks of his party. He has served several times as a delegate in the county conventions, and is now a member of the Los Angeles County Democratic Committee. He is a member and Master of Lexington Lodge, No. 104, F. & A. M., of El Monte. In 1885 Mr. Bell married Miss Sallie R. Kimbell, a native of California. Mrs. Bell's parents were Albert G. and Sarah C. (Gleaves) Kimbell, natives of Tennessee, who came to California in 1851. They are now residing in Los Angeles County. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have one child, Mary G.

WILLIAM C. BADEAU.—Among the men who have been identified with the building up of Monrovia is the subject of this sketch. He came to California in April, 1882, and located in Los Angeles, where he remained until the next year. He then moved to Duarte and purchased twenty acres of wild and uncultivated land, about one mile west of the postoffice, and engaged in horticultural pursuits, planting citrus and deciduous fruits and build-

ing up one of the representative places of that section. In April, 1887, Mr. Badeau sold that place and took up his residence in Monrovia. There he purchased five acres of land on the north side of Banana avenue, and also several business and residence lots in the city. The well-known Badeau Block, on the corner of Myrtle and Orange avenues, was erected by him in that year, and was among the first business blocks built in the city. He was also interested in the street railroads, and one of the original stockholders of the Rapid Transit Railroad, and the two city horse railroads. The subject of this sketch was born in Troy, New York, in 1827, and is a descendant of an old French family. His great-grandfather was a Huguenot emigrant from France in the Colonial days. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and his father, Daniel Badeau, a native of Troy, was a veteran of the war of 1812. His mother, Gloranah H. Young, was also a native of New York and from one of the old families of that State. Mr. Badeau was reared and educated in his native city until about fifteen years old. He then entered life as a clerk, and at the age of nineteen years established a drug store in Troy. He was engaged in the drug business in that city for many years, ranking high in business circles, and also taking a somewhat active part in the city government, holding the office of alderman for several years. In 1863, desirous of enlarging his business, he located at Chicago, Illinois, where he conducted a wholesale drug store until 1882. In that year he came to California. Since locating at Monrovia, Mr. Badeau has taken a prominent part in advancing the development and interests of that place. He is a Republican in politics, but a supporter of the principles of the Prohibition party. He is interested in churches and educational matters; is a trustee of the Monrovia School District, and a deacon in the Baptist Church. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of King Solomon's Primative Lodge, No. 91, F. & A. M., of Troy, New York, and also a member of Monrovia Lodge, No. 330, I. O. O. F. In 1853 Mr. Badeau married Miss Catherine M. Goodman. She died at Los Angeles, September 23, 1882, leaving one child, Stella S. In 1887 he married Miss Rachael O. Matthewson.



WILBUR F. BOARDMAN, the subject of this sketch, is the enterprising proprietor and manager of the Sierra Vista Hotel at Sierra Madre. Mr. Boardman took charge of this hotel and opened it to the public in August, 1888, and by conducting it in a thoroughly first-class manner has gained for his hotel a reputation excelled by none in the San Gabriel Valley. This house is located on Markham avenue, north of Central avenue, upon high lands at the base of the foot-hills of the Sierra Madre Mountains, affording a magnificent view of the San Gabriel Valley, and to the sea. The appointments and furnishing of the Sierra Vista Hotel are unexcelled for comfort and even luxury. It has accommodations for thirty-five guests, and the popularity of the hotel and its genial host is attested by the fact that even in the dullest of seasons its rooms are filled. Mr. Boardman also furnishes his guests with hack and livery accommodations. Mr. Boardman is a native of Ontario County, New York, born in 1858. His father, Henry N. Boardman, is a native of New York and a prominent man of that county, and one of the leading and best known agriculturists of Western New York. His mother, *nee* Christina H. Raplee, is also a native of New York. The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm, attending the public schools until eighteen years of age, when he entered upon a course of study at the Syracuse University. After graduating at that institution he entered into mercantile pursuits and took the agency for some of the large manufacturers in Western New York. In following this business he came to California in 1886 and located in San Francisco, where he remained for about fourteen months. He then came to Los

Angeles County and was employed by E. J. Baldwin upon the Santa Anita Ranch, as manager of his store. He remained in that employ until he entered upon his present occupation. He is a man of trained business habits, which he has successfully applied to the management of his hotel. Being of an active and energetic disposition, he exercises a personal supervision over all the details of the establishment, so that it is bound to secure him the same success that he has gained in other enterprises. Mr. Boardman takes an interest in the politics of his county, and in 1888 was a delegate to the Democratic County Convention. In 1888 Mr. Boardman was united in marriage, at San Francisco, with Miss Lillie F. Townsend, the daughter of Mr. George Townsend, a well-known resident of Greenwood, El Dorado County.

CHARLES W. BROWN, M. D.—Among the representative professional men of the prosperous and progressive city of Pomona stands the subject of this sketch; a brief review of his earlier life and advent into Los Angeles County is of interest in this history. Dr. Brown is a native of New England, who dates his birth in Franklin County, Maine, in 1849. He is a representative of one of the oldest families of the Pine Tree State. His parents were Elias H. and Hannah D. (Barnard) Brown. His father was a farmer, and to this calling the subject of this sketch was reared. At the same time he was given the advantages of a good schooling in the public schools, and later taking a course of studies in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Readfield, and the Maine Normal School at Farmington, where he prepared himself for the profession of teaching. At this time he also commenced the study of medicine and attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine. When about twenty-three years of age, in 1872, Dr. Brown left his native State and came to California. He first located in San Bernardino County, where he was engaged as a teacher in the public schools at Riverside, San Bernardino and San Jacinto until 1874. In that year he came to Los Angeles County, and for the next two years was employed as a teacher in Santa Ana. Desirous of completing his medical studies and entering upon a profession suited to his tastes, he returned East in 1876, and entered upon a thorough course of medical study at the Bowdoin College. After graduating at that institution he went to New York, and entered the University of the City of New York, one of the leading medical colleges in the United States. He graduated and received his diploma from that institution in 1878. Returning to his native State the Doctor commenced the practice of his profession in Dexter. Having formed a strong attachment for California, the Doctor, in 1880, came the second time to that State. After spending a few months at San Bernardino he determined to make the then small but promising town of Pomona the field of his future labors. Accordingly, in January, 1881, he took up his residence there, and commenced the practice of his profession, a practice, which steadily growing with the rapid increase of population in the city and country, has become extensive and lucrative. In 1884 he associated with himself in his rapidly increasing practice Dr. Thomas Crates, and still later, in 1888, his brother-in-law, Dr. F. Garcelon. These gentlemen are located on the corner of Maine and Second streets, at which point they have one of the best appointed offices in the city. Dr. Brown is a strong supporter of any enterprise that tends to advance the interests and welfare of the city of his choice. An earnest supporter of schools and churches, he is a member and trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Pomona. On political matters he does not feel bound to either of the old parties, but is a strong supporter of the Prohibition movement. He has for many years been a member of the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with the Ruel Washburne Lodge, of Livermore Falls, Maine. He is a charter member and the medical examiner

of Pomona Lodge, No. 225, A. O. U. W. In 1879, Dr. Brown was united in marriage with Miss Alice Garcelon, a native of St. Albans, Maine, the daughter of Harris and Eliza (Davis) Garcelon. Mrs. Brown is descended from the old families of Maine, her grandfather being one of the pioneers of Lewiston, in that State. From this marriage there are two children: Alice Louise and Florence Gertrude.

HARRY BLACKMAN, F. R. S. and F. R. A., architect, 11 West First street, Los Angeles, was born in Poland during the revolutionary times, educated in a Berlin (Germany) High School and articled to an architect for some years; worked at the bench as a carpenter two or three years, according to the prevailing custom on the Continent; then was a ship carpenter on the sea four years, visiting England, Holland, Russia, East Indias, America and Australia, where he left the ship and followed the feverish, nervous multitude to the gold diggings. There he had the good fortune to save a few thousand dollars. Returning to Berlin, he attended the lectures of the Royal Architectural Academy for two years,—1864–'66,—obtaining the gold, silver and bronze medals for proficiency. Sailing again for Australia, he worked as a draftsman for several architects, and after some years was engaged by the chief architect for the Colonial Government of Victoria as District Supervising Architect. While in this department he designed and carried out the plans of scores of public buildings. Seven years afterward he was engaged by the New South Wales Government at Sydney to design and superintend the International Exposition building of 1879, called the "Garden Palace." Then he started in business for himself as an architect and met with pronounced success, designing and supervising some of the largest structures in Australia, among which we may mention those of the Mutual Benevolent Society of Australia, $210,000 and $230,000, at Adelaide and Brisbane; Mutual Life Association of Australia, $160,000 and $40,000, at Sydney and Brisbane; head office building of the Australian Joint-Stock Bank, $480,000, and fifteen branch offices for the same in the country, $300,000; store, warehouse, block of buildings and residence of Hon. John Frazer, M. L. C., at Sydney, total $283,000, besides the Exposition Building just mentioned, $1,300,000, and many others, ranging in value from $18,000 up to the figures above given. In 1886 he sold his office and business and left for Europe with the intention of retiring, on account of failing health caused by over-work; but, recovering, he started again for Australia. Stopping, however, here in Los Angeles, and finding this a more equable climate, he decided to make this his permanent home. But before settling here he visited Egypt, France, Poland, Austria, Germany, Holland, Belgium, England, Canada, and all the principal cities of the United States, taking architectural notes and sketches. He is now superintending the erection of a fine block on Main street, from his own designs. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1880, and Fellow of the Royal Academy in 1882.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER BELL was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1801. In 1823 he went to the city of Mexico, and engaged in trade in different parts of the Republic, about nineteen years. He came via Guaymas and Mazatlan to San Pedro, California, in 1842. He followed mercantile pursuits in Los Angeles from 1842 until 1856. He built the extensive block fronting on Los Angeles and Aliso streets, formerly known as "Bell's Row," and for many years lived in the upper story of the same. In 1856 Captain Bell was one of the Republican Presidential electors for California. In 1844 he married Doña Nieves Guirado, who still survives him. They had no children. During the epoch of the change of governments, Bell joined an

American military company, of which he became Captain. He was with Captain Mervine in the engagement with Carrillo and Flores near the Lugo Ranch. He and his company went to San Diego afterward; and a portion of his men re urning with Captain Hensley's force, took part in the affairs of "San Bartolo" and the "Mesa." The members of his company who came up from San Diego, attached to Captain Hensley's command, were, among others: V. Prudhom, H. C. Cardwell, José Mascarel, John Behn, Daniel Sexton and John Reed. Captain Bell died July 24, 1871. In his will he appointed Governor J. G. Downey, S. Lazard and H. D. Barrows administrators of his estate.

G. W. BUCHANAN, contractor and builder, Pasadena, was born in Indiana, February 15, 1852. His father, John A. Buchanan, a native of Pennsylvania, emigrated to Indiana during his boyhood and learned the trade of carpenter, joiner and millwright. He served in the Mexican war. For many years he was a prominent contractor in Indiana. Was president of the Builders Exchange. During the last war he held various Government positions, and is now associated with his son in business. The latter attended school in his native State and learned his trade with his father, and studied architecture, but gave it up on account of his health, and engaged in the mill-supply trade; carried on the business successfully for six years and had a large trade. On account of ill health he came to California, and in the spring of 1883 located in Pasadena, engaged in contracting and building, and since then has been prominently identified in erecting some of the finest structures in Pasadena, and has an enviable reputation as a contractor. He is the president of the City Railroad Company, a member of the school board, and is a director and treasurer of the board of water commissioners of North Pasadena, and is actively identified with all public improvements of the town. In 1873 Mr. Buchanan married Miss Delphine Robinson, a native of the city of Indianapolis. They have three children: May, Charles Frederick and Jerome.

JOHN BLOESER, furniture manufacturer and upholsterer, Los Angeles, was born October 20, 1852, in Erie, Pennsylvania. He grew up and attended school in his native town, and also learned his trade there. Upon reaching manhood in 1873, he came to California, and the following year to Los Angeles. Here he was employed by the Los Angeles Furniture Company as foreman of the upholstery department. At the expiration of three years in this position, he was engaged by Robert Sharp in the furniture, upholstery and carpet trade. Five years afterward Mr. Bloeser dissolved this relation and started the Los Angeles Upholstering and Mattress Factory, in which he has done and is doing a large and profitable business, employing forty hands day and night. He owns the property occupied by his factory, 60 x 330 feet on Pearl street, running through to Flower street, and also other city property. All this accumulation of wealth is the result of his own industry and good management. In 1882 Mr. Bloeser married Miss Dell Condit, of Texas, and they have one son, named John.

RANDOLPH S. BASSETT is one of the most active and energetic business men in the city of Pomona. His music store is on Second street, in the Johnson Block, where he has the largest stock of pianos, organs and other musical instruments to be found in Southern California outside of the city of Los Angeles. He is also the agent of the Domestic, White, New Home and Davis sewing machines. Is real-estate agent and dealer, personally devoting his time to this branch of his business. Besides his city trade, he is largely engaged in country

business, employing a corps of energetic agents and five teams, which are constantly traveling through the county. Mr. Bassett was born in Marshall County, Illinois, in 1856. His father, John P. Bassett, was a native of Kentucky, and a contractor and architect by profession. His mother, Elizabeth (Reece) Bassett, was born in Ohio. Mr. Bassett, after receiving a good business education, commenced his career as a clerk. Being of an ambitious temperament and desirous of improving his condition, at the age of eighteen years he came to California and located at Santa Bárbara. After clerking in a book and stationery store at that place for some months, he entered into business as a dealer in lime, cement and building material. He conducted that business until 1877, and then located in San Francisco, where he engaged in the furniture business, under the firm name of Bassett & McPhail, on Ellis street. In 1879 he sold out, and after some months, during which he was employed in the large furniture establishment of J. E. Davis at Sacramento, he took up his residence in Nevada City and there opened a book, stationery and music store under the firm name of Brand & Bassett. This business he conducted with success until failing health in 1882 compelled his seeking a more desirable climate, and after a trip to the Sandwich Islands he came to Los Angeles County and located at Pomona, where he entered into business, first as a dealer in books and stationery and then in musical instruments, and finally, in 1885, adding that of real-estate agent to his other enterprises. Mr. Bassett is a strong believer in the future of this beautiful valley, and is greatly interested in the development of its wonderful resources. Much credit is due him for the time and means he has devoted in showing to the world the products of this section of Los Angeles County. He accompanied the first displays sent by his county to St. Louis, Missouri, in September, 1887; Columbus, Ohio, September, 1888, and other points East; and in February, 1888, had charge of Pomona's fine display of citrus and other fruits at Riverside. He is the owner of several orchards near the city, which he is devoting to oranges, French prunes, peaches, apricots, apples, etc. In political action he has long been identified with the Republican party. Locally, he has been elected a member of the city council on the anti-saloon ticket. He is a member of Etna Lodge, No. 107, Knights of Pythias, of Pomona. He is one of the progressive men of his wide-awake city, and is sure to be found as an active worker in any enterprise that in his opinion will advance the interests of the community in which he resides. In 1884 Mr. Bassett was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Camfield, the daughter of Joshua Camfield, a native of England, but now a resident of Los Angeles. Mrs. Bassett was born in Indiana, but came to California in 1878.

BARNARD & BENEDICT, Fruit Crystallizing Company, Los Angeles. Among the many new industries of Southern California is that of the Fruit Crystallizing Company of Los Angeles. This company was organized by Messrs. Barnard & Benedict in 1886, and commenced business the following year. These gentlemen had been engaged for several years in making scientific experiments as to the best methods of crystallizing fruit, and continued until the formation and organization of the company. Their process is entirely their own, the result of their efforts after using the various French methods and receipts in experimenting with them, so as to successfully compete with cheap French labor, reducing the amount of labor and using only the ripe fruit; and their efforts in this direction have been attended with signal success. This is best demonstrated by the fact that they have a demand from the Eastern markets—New York and Chicago—for all of the products of their factory, their orders being from the leading confectioners of these cities. Their factory is located on California street, and is 150 x 180 feet in dimensions, and

during the busy season they employ from fifty to one hundred hands. W. H. Barnard, the senior member of the firm, is a native of New York State, and was born March 15, 1846, a son of George and Laurana (Torrence) Barnard. He received his education in his native State, and in 1864 went to Washington, D. C., and entered the bank of Jay Cook & Co., remaining there until their failure. Then he succeeded Edwin L. Stanton, son of the great War Secretary, as receiver of the bank in Washington, at the time of his death, and wound up the affairs of the bank. Messrs. Barnard and Maynard organized the Telephone Exchange in Washington, and theirs was the first contract made by the Bell Telephone Company. Mr. Barnard sold out his interest on account of ill health, and came to Southern California in 1882, and the following year brought his family and located in Los Angeles, and became interested in their present business, which promises an abundant success. In 1880 Mr. Barnard was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Parker, a native of the city of Boston, and daughter of the illustrious Dr. Parker, of that city.

W. O. BURR, contractor, corner of St Louis street and Wabash avenue, Boyle Heights, Los Angeles, is a native of Canada, and was born July 12, 1845. During boyhood he attended school and served an apprenticeship to his trade there. Upon reaching manhood he came to the United States and followed his trade in Illinois, and in Missouri at Independence and Kansas City. In 1866 he went to Oskaloosa, Kansas, where he remained until coming to Los Angeles in May, 1874. He was foreman on the Cathedral when it was being built. He afterward engaged in contracting and building. Among the buildings erected by him are the Congregational church, corner of Third and Hill streets; the Baptist church, corner of Sixth and Fort streets; Harper & Reynolds's Block, Captain Thom's Block, Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, East Los Angeles; Westminister Hotel, Turn-Verein Hall, county jail, and many others. For the past fifteen years he has been identified with the contracting and building interests of Los Angeles, and is one of the oldest in the business here. Mr. Burr is prominently identified with the Masonic order; is a member of Philadelphia Lodge, Cygnet Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Los Angeles Council, No. 11, and Cœur De Lion Commandery, No. 9; is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., Golden Rule Lodge, No. 160; Orange Grove Encampment, No. 31; Canton Orion, No. 12; Los Angeles Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and is also a member of the Contractors and Builders' Association. In 1868 Mr. Burr married Miss P. H. Strickland, of Ashtabula County, Ohio. They have one daughter, Lillie.

GEORGE BOEHME.—When the first steamer landed at Santa Monica wharf in 1875, the subject of this sketch stepped ashore, and so strong was his faith in the possibilities of the place that he at once bought $2,000 worth of lots at the first auction. His mature judgment in this, as well as in other matters connected with the city, has proved correct, and he has been an eye-witness to improvements that a casual observer would never have dreamed of. He has seen a few tents, scattered along the beach, give place to a city of over 3,000 souls; and where the wild mustard waved in the ocean breeze, there are now fine residences and happy homes, and paved streets and business blocks. For thirteen years Mr. Boehme has been one of the most active as well as the most successful men in the place, and by his enterprise and industry has added much to the material advancement of the city. He was born in Alsace-Loraine, France, in 1829. He speaks and writes not only the French language, but also the German and English as well. He has a fine library, and his general information proves

his familiarity with his books. He came to America in 1850, landing at New Orleans. In 1852 he came to California and was in the mines for a few months, till in 1854 he established himself in San Francisco as a tinner. In 1855 he went to Sacramento and was in the same business there for twenty years; he assisted at the laying of the corner-stone of the new State capitol building, and finally received the contract for the copper roofing of the same, over all competitors. Then in 1875 he came to Santa Monica, where he carried on his trade and a general hardware business till 1887, when he sold out. In the year 1887 he built the Boehme Block, corner of Second street and Utah avenue. This building would be a credit to any city, being a fine brick structure of light-colored brick, 77 x 43 feet, and two stories high. Mr. Boehme's residence is beautifully located on Ocean Front and Oregon avenue, commanding a magnificent view of the ocean and beach. He owns also a great many lots in different parts of the city. He has been a very successful man, and his name is in every way worthy to be connected with the place he has helped so materially to build up, and to be preserved with the history of the county of his choice and the land he loves so well. He was married in 1860 to a lady who has been a helpmate to him in every sense of that word, and to whom he ascribes whatever success he has had in the battle of life. They have four children living, three sons and one daughter: George Charles, aged twenty-seven; Henry M., aged twenty-two; Eugene W., aged nineteen, and Adelaine, aged sixteen, the latter being at Notre Dame College, San José, and the three sons being engaged in business at Santa Monica.

JOSEPH BAYER, importer and wholesale dealer in wines and liquors, No. 29 Main street, Los Angeles, is a native of Germany, and was born November 1, 1846. He emigrated to America during his early boyhood, and after the war broke out he entered the army; enlisted and served in the Second United States Infantry, being in the service three years. After the war he went to St. Louis and remained there until 1870, at which time he came to California and settled in Los Angeles. Two years later he engaged in business on the corner of Requina and Main streets; and, with the exception of two years spent in Tucson, Arizona, has been successfully engaged in business there for the past eighteen years, dealing in imported and domestic wines and liquors, and California wines and brandies. He has a large established trade and is one of the oldest and best-known dealers in that line in Southern California. In 1875 Mr. Bayer married Miss K. B. Happ, a native of Buffalo, New York. They have one son, Alfred J.

FREDERICK WILLIAM BRAUN, resident partner and manager of the wholesale drug business of F. W. Braun & Co., opened the first wholesale drug house in Los Angeles, and in Southern California, at Nos. 127 and 129 New High street, on the 1st of May, 1888, with a large stock of drugs, druggists' sundries and outfitting goods for retail druggists. Before locating Mr. Braun visited many of the principal cities of the Southern States to determine the best point for establishing and conducting a wholesale business in that line of merchandise, and decided upon the metropolis of Southern California as offering the most promising inducements, notwithstanding the discouraging advice of some of Los Angeles' business men. That his choice was a wise one is demonstrated by the remarkable success of the business from the start. Being a thorough-going business man, and having had large experience in the drug trade, Mr. Braun assumed the aggressive, and at once became a formidable competitor for the trade of this portion of the Pacific Coast. His partners in New Orleans being one of the largest wholesale and

importing drug firms in the United States, gives the Los Angeles house special purchasing advantages, enabling it to compete successfully in prices with any house on the coast, and before the end of the first year was reached Mr. Braun's energetic tactics, low prices and honorable methods of dealing had driven the San Francisco and Eastern dealers almost entirely from the field. He now ships goods all over Southern California as far north as Tulare and Fresno, throughout Arizona, and into New Mexico and Western Texas, and controls most of the wholesale trade in Los Angeles. At the past rate of expansion the trade of this house will soon reach $500,000 a year. On the 1st of February, 1889, their place of business was moved from New High street to the old post-office building, Nos. 287 and 289 North Main street, to obtain more ample and convenient quarters. They carry every class of goods necessary to fit up, furnish and stock a retail drug store, including showcases and counters. The house employs twenty-two persons, four of whom are traveling salesmen. Mr. Braun is a native of Peru, Illinois, where he was born in October, 1859. He began to learn the drug business in Mendota, in his boyhood, subsequently taking a course in pharmacy in Chicago, and was a drug salesman several years in that city. Before coming to California he carried on a wholesale and retail drug store in Texas for eight years.

P. BALLADE, a resident of Los Angeles, was born in France, April 6, 1839. He was reared in his native country, and in 1862 emigrated to America, and came the same year to the Pacific Coast. He remained in San Francisco three years, and in 1865 went to Santa Clara County where he was employed for several years in the quicksilver mine near San José. He next went to Monterey and engaged in sheep raising, continuing there until 1872 when he came to Los Angeles and engaged in the same business in this county for several years. For the past twelve years he has been interested in the grocery trade, and has carried on the business at the corner of Aliso and Alameda streets. Mr. Ballade was married December 9, 1869, to Miss Mary Marilius, a native of France. They have three children: John, Mary and Antoinette.

S. P. BOWEN, manager of the El Dorado grocery at Nos. 501 and 503 South Spring street, is a native of Mississippi, and was born in 1849. Though only in his teens when the struggle of the civil war came on, his education and surroundings inspired him with sympathy for the cause of the South, and he entered the Confederate army in 1863, and served nearly a year and half in General N. B. Forest's command, participating in a number of hotly contested battles. Mr. Bowen says he laid down the rebel flag at the close of the war to take up the stars and stripes, and is as ready as any man to fight for the old flag. Soon after the war was over young Bowen went to Texas, and during most of his twenty years' residence in the Lone Star State was identified with the grocery trade. In December, 1873, he married Miss Childress, the only daughter of Dr. W. T. Childress, at that time a prominent citizen-merchant and banker of Sulphur Springs, Texas, but now a resident of Los Angeles, and the senior partner in the Childress Safe Deposit Bank of this city. In 1885 Mr. Bowen moved to Los Angeles and opened a grocery store under the above name (the Eldorado), at No. 124 North Main street. The growth of the business rendered it necessary to occupy a larger store, and in the fall of 1887 the stock was moved to the location above named. To accommodate the large stock of staple and fancy groceries demanded by their extensive and growing trade, the house uses, besides their ample store, the basement of the building and a warehouse in the rear. Under Mr. Bowen's efficient management, the history of the business shows a

continuous career of prosperity. The volume of its trade is one of the largest enjoyed by any retail grocery in this part of the State, and among its regular patrons are many of the leading families of Los Angeles City and county. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen have but one child, Nita K., eleven years of age.

M. B. BOYCE, who is engaged in the law, real estate, loan and insurance business on Utah avenue, Santa Monica, California, is a native of New York, born in 1831. His father was a millwright by trade, and later in life a manufacturer. His mother died in New York State in 1864, after which his father moved to Illinois where he died in 1873. Their two sons both received a college education. From the academy of Charlotteville, New York, under Professor Alonzo Flack, the subject of this sketch entered the sophomore class in Union College, New York, and graduated at that institution in 1857, under Dr. Eliphalet Nott. After his graduation he went to Chicago, Illinois, with his brother, M. M. Boyce, and was admitted to practice law in the courts of that State, and formed a copartnership under the firm name of M. M. Boyce & Bro. The senior member of that firm died in 1874, at Independence, Iowa, stricken down with paralysis, while advocating the cause of his client. The shock upon the subject of this sketch, then in rather poor health, caused him to close up all business of the late firm, and seek the invigorating climate of California, where a complete restoration to health and enjoyment of life seem to surround him in the "city by the sea." He has recently become associated with H. S. Legrand, a successful botanist and nurseryman, under the name of Boyce & Legrand, for the purpose of propagating the finest flowers and plants that are known. His green-house and garden, called Exotic Nursery, is a part of his unassuming but cozy home, on the corner of Third street and California avenue; and here are now some of the most beautiful roses in Southern California, the climate of this place being especially adapted to their growth and culture. Mr. Boyce was married in 1878 to Miss Julia E. Calkins, who is also a native of the Empire State. Mr. Boyce has served the people of Santa Monica as postmaster for a term of nine years, and for a number of years as justice of the peace and notary public. He was made a Mason in 1857 in St. George's Lodge, No. 60, Schenectady, New York. Mr. Boyce possesses the elements of a successful business man, is courteous, intelligent and scholarly in his bearing, and is highly respected by all who know him.

OMRI BULLIS, whose residence is located two and one-half miles north of Compton and nine miles south of the city of Los Angeles, is a pioneer of 1871. He is a native of Columbia County, New York, was born in 1837, and is the son of Joseph J. Bullis, who also was a native of the Empire State, and came to California in 1849, where for several years he engaged in mining. When first coming to the county the subject of this sketch purchased 515 acres of land. Some of it he has since sold and the rest is well improved. He is farming about 200 acres of land in Compton Township, and he also owns lands and lots in different parts of this county, and in San Bernardino County. Near his residence he has one of the finest artesian wells in Southern California. It is 333 feet deep and 7 inches in diameter, flowing at the rate of 2,700 gallons per minute. At one time it threw out a stone which weighed two pounds. This well was put down at a cost of over $1,000, and the water is perfectly pure. Before coming to this State Mr. Bullis served five years on the metropolitian police force in the city of New York. He left that city November 1, 1867, and landed in San Francisco, November 27, by steamer. Since he has made a home in this county he has traveled extensively in nearly all

the counties of the State, and in Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, and other States and Territories, and his verdict is that Los Angeles County is surpassed by none in beauty of scenery, healthfulness of climate and productiveness of soil. Mr. Bullis was married in 1859 to Miss Mary Conrey, by whom he has had three children: William, now in the employ of the Wells, Fargo Express Company; Lily, who is still at home; and Frankie, who died in infancy. Socially, Mr. Bullis is connected with the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. His wife and daughter are members of the Episcopal Church at San Pedro. Mr. Bullis is one of the true pioneers, and is always ready to contribute to the advancement of all worthy enterprises.

HENRY KIRK WHITE BENT was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, October 29, 1831. His parents were natives of Massachusetts, but were descended from English ancestors. He was educated at the Williston Seminary of East Hampton, and at Monson Academy; he prepared to enter Amherst College, but was prevented from entering by the serious results of the measles on his eyesight. Afterward he went West and engaged in civil engineering in the building of the Kenosha & Rockford Railroad, in Wisconsin, as first assistant engineer. In 1858 he came to California, and worked at mining a year at French Corral, Nevada County. He taught school at Downieville a year and a half, after which he was elected county surveyor of Sierra County in the fall of 1861. He pursued the profession of mining engineer till 1866. He was also elected public administrator during his residence in Sierra County. Mr. Bent was a prominent and influential citizen. He was a member of the board of examiners of the public schools, and during the war he was chairman of the County Republican Committee, etc. His health giving way, he went East, and was under medical treatment in Boston for two years, but without much benefit. He came back to California, and in October of 1868 he came to Los Angeles, where he recovered his health without medicine—the climate here, in his opinion, doing more for him than all the best doctors could do for him in Boston. As soon as he could attend to business he took the agency of the Santa Gertrudes Land Association, and later he engaged in the sheep business. Mr. Bent took an active part in the establishment of our public library, in the interest of which a mass meeting was held; General Stoneman presided; the matter was discussed and referred to a committee, consisting of Governor Downey, Bent, Newmark, Caswell and Brodrick, who formulated the plan of our present public library. All of this committee, with other citizens, were made the directors, and J. C. Littlefield (now deceased) was appointed the first librarian. Mr. Bent was a member of the committee that drew up the city charter, that for many years preceded the charter now in force. He also was active in political affairs; and in 1873 he was appointed postmaster of Los Angeles, and served till 1877. His predecessor in this office was Captain George J. Clarke, and he was succeeded by Colonel I. R. Dunkelberger. Mr. Bent has been a member and president of the city board of education. He was for many years chairman of the board of trustees of the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, and superintendent of the Sunday-school. He was vice-president, and often acting-president, of the Southern California Horticultural Society for a number of years, in its early history—which in its time was a very useful institution: it has since been merged into a State society. He is a trustee of Pomona College. In 1855 Mr. Bent married Miss Crawford, of Oakham, Massachusetts. The children of this union are: Florence, now Mrs. Halstead; Arthur S. and Henry S. Mrs. Bent died in 1876. Mr. Bent married a second wife, Miss Mattie Fairman, in 1878. They have two sons: Charles Edwin and Ernest Fairman. Mr. Bent removed to Pasadena in 1886, where he now resides. Mr. Bent

is a model man in all the relations of life; he believes that every citizen should be a full-fledged citizen, & c., that he should assume and perform, no only the duties which he owes to self, but also every one of those he owes to the community around him. In a word, he is a man of brains and a man of conscience.

FRANCIS BAKER was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, October 28, 1828. His paternal ancestors for several generations were natives of Massachusetts. His mother, a Greene, traced her ancestry back to Dr. John Greene, of Salisbury, England, who came to America in 1736, and who, in company with Roger Williams, bought Rhode Island from Miantonomi, the Indian chief; and who founded the town of Warwick in that State. General Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolution, was a descendant of this same Dr. John Greene. Frank, the subject of this sketch, when at the age of sixteen, went on a whaling voyage to the Indian Ocean. On his return, in 1849, he shipped round Cape Horn for California, arriving in San Francisco in September of that year. He went to the mines on the Stanislau and worked awhile. He came to Los Angeles in September of the following year. His life during his residence here of nearly thirty-eight years has been a stirring one, and would prove very interesting if recounted in detail. As undersheriff, etc., in early times, he came in contact with some pretty rough characters. Being a man of unflinching nerve, he was always a most valuable officer. In 1857 he was a deputy of Sheriff Getman, and shot down the desperado, Reed, who killed Getman January 8, 1858, at the foot of Negro alley. In the encounter, Baker had five holes made in his clothes by Reed's shots before the latter was killed. From 1868 to 1870 he was a deputy under City Marshal William C. Warren, who was killed by Joe Dye, in November of the latter year; and in the succeeding December election he was elected city marshal and tax collector for the two following years. In 1855 Mr. Baker clerked awhile with N. A. Potter, who had the first regular hardware store here. Mr. Potter, who was for many years one of Los Angeles' best and most influential citizens, was a native of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. He came to Los Angeles in 1855, bringing with him a stock of goods, and commenced business, first in a frame building on Los Angeles street, where Mesnager & Co.'s liquor store now is. In 1857 he bought and moved into a two-story brick store on Main street, adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, and on the site of S. Meyer's crockery store. Mr. Potter died in the '60s, leaving one son, Oscar M., his wife having died before him. At first Louis Jazynsky was a partner of Mr. Potter's. Later they dissolved, and each carried on business separately. In 1861 Baker clerked with V. Beaudry, sutler of the two companies of dragoons stationed in Los Angeles, of which Captain, afterward General, Davidson ("Black Jack") was commander, and Captain, afterward General, Hancock was Quartermaster. In 1871 Mr. Baker married Hannah K. Ryals, who died in May, 1887. Mr. Baker is still a resident of this city.

G. BUTLER, owner and proprietor of the Signal Hill Nursery, and dealer in real estate, came to this county in 1881, and purchased forty acres of the Cerritus Ranch, the first acreage sold in the American colony tract north of Long Beach. This nursery contains thirty acres of all kinds of deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubbery, ornamental trees, etc. Mr. Butler is a native of the "Buckeye State," born in Wayne County in 1854, and is the son of Almon Butler, who for a number of years had been engaged in the mercantile business, and who was a native of Vermont. The subject of this sketch received the benefits of a liberal common-school education. To the knowledge acquired in his youth he has added largely

by reading and observation. He was married in 1878 to Miss Rosa McClure, daughter of W. D. McClure, an extensive fruit-grower of Vernon, California. Mr. Butler is greatly interested in the development of Southern California. He is an enterprising young man, and may be depended upon to support and aid all enterprises which have for their object the building up of the community and the county in which he resides.

WILLIAM MORTON and Mary A. (Moore) Morton were both natives of Oswego County, New York, the former born in 1810 and the latter in 1819. They were married in 1834, and a year later a son was born to them. Two months after its birth they removed to Lenawee County, Michigan, where they resided for several years. Here two children were born and the oldest child died. In 1843 they moved to Marshall, Michigan, where they lived sixteen years. In this place, also, two children were born to them and one of the oldest died. In 1859, with their three children, Mr. and Mrs. Morton started across the plains for California, for the benefit of Mr. Morton's health. In company with a number of families from Marshall, they first went to St. Louis, where they purchased their outfit and then proceeded to St. Joseph, where they joined a train of thirteen wagons. At Salt Lake City they made a stop of two weeks to recruit. There Mr. Morton was compelled to sell some of their goods, three of their horses having died on the road from the effects of alkali, thus preventing them from taking all their goods to their destination. They arrived in Stockton, California, in September, 1859, and a few months later Mr. Morton rented a farm nine miles from Stockton, and remained there till the next fall. He then purchased a farm of 143 acres joining the rented farm. This he stocked and built on, and here their youngest child, a daughter, was born, and the youngest son died. In 1867 Mrs. Morton's health failed, and they prospected for a home in Southern California, and, being favorably impressed with Los Angeles County, they located near Compton. Mr. Morton's first selection of a farm was on too low ground, and they suffered from the overflow of water. He, however, purchased a farm of 160 acres on what is known as "The Hill," and there established his home. Soon after many houses were built near by, including those of his two sons. Mr. Morton died in 1874. For many years he had been an honorable member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and also of the P. H., or Granger Society. He belonged to a historical family, being a second cousin to our Vice-President, Levi P. Morton. He was one of the true pioneers of this county, and a man widely known and highly esteemed. Mrs. Morton is still living on the old homestead, one and one-half miles west of Compton. She joined the Rebeccas in 1857, in Michigan, and is still an enthusiastic member. She has been a woman of very great energy, and now at the advanced age of seventy years has all her mental powers unimpaired, and is as active and spry as a girl of fifteen.

R. D. BEDWELL was one of the first settlers of Downey, coming to this place April 16, 1866. He is a native of Tennessee, born April 20, 1820, his parents being James Bedwell and Susanna (Rawson) Bedwell, the latter of North Carolina. His father moved to Poinsett County, Arkansas, in the year 1840, and there farmed till his death, which occurred in 1860. The mother's death took place in 1866. The subject of this notice was married August 29, 1837, in Marshall County, Tennessee, to Miss Elizabeth Culver, of North Carolina. This union was blessed with five children: Hester A., Samuel C., Mary J., James K. Polk, and Susan Elizabeth. The mother of these children died April 1, 1847, and September 3, of the same year, Mr. Bedwell, in Jackson

County, Arkansas, married Miss Louisa Ann Pierce, a native of Tennessee. The fruit of this union was one child, Emily C., now the wife of J. W. Potts, the well-known capitalist of Los Angeles. Mrs. Bedwell died March 1, 1884. October 16, 1885, Mr. Bedwell was again married, choosing for his third companion Miss Susan C. McComic, also of Tennessee. Of this union one child has been born, Bob W. When first coming to the county Mr. Bedwell purchased twenty-five acres of land where he now lives, and great, indeed, have been the improvements that he has made, and that have been made around him. Where once the mustard grew rank and wild, may now be seen an orchard of the most beautiful oranges, and fruitful fields of corn and alfalfa. Mr. Bedwell is a Christian gentleman and a God-fearing man, was once a deacon in the Baptist Church, but at present is not a church member. Politically, he is a Republican, and was at one time deputy sheriff of Jackson County, Arkansas. He is one of the true pioneers of Los Angeles County, and of such men as he the county should ever be proud. He left his home in Western Texas, with his family, February 20, 1865, and by ox teams crossed the plains, landing in Los Angeles, April 16, 1866. Many, indeed, were the hardships they endured on that famous journey, and our forefathers who landed on Plymouth Rock, and other places on our Eastern sea board, and made homes, are deserving of no more praise than are the humble men who crossed the Rockies, seeking homes for their loved ones.

MILO S. BAKER.—The subject of this biography was born in Morganville, Genesee County, New York, March 20, 1828, and his parents were pioneers of that county. His father, Remember Baker, was the grandson of Captain Remember Baker, a patriot and soldier of early Revolutionary fame, a native of Connecticut, later a citizen of Vermont, one of the original surveyors of the New Hampshire Grant, and one of the illustrious trio of Ethan Allen, Seth Warner and Remember Baker. Colonel Ethan Allen and Captain Remember Baker were fast friends not only in war but also in peace. Ethan Allen's wife was an only sister of Remember Baker, and where one of these men was known in any enterprise the other was sure to be found his right-hand supporter, as in the case when Allen demanded the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," Baker was at his back with a clincher. Crown Point was afterward surrendered to him (Baker), this being one of the last grand efforts of his life, as he was soon taken prisoner by treacherous Indians, decapitated, and his head elevated on a pole in the center of a war dance. He was the first officer killed in the American Revolution. Captain Baker was succeeded in his land-surveying enterprise by an only son, Ozi, who in this capacity had much to do with the surveying and final establishment of the boundary lines between the States of New York and Vermont, and in this was assisted by a son, Remember Baker, the father of the subject of this sketch. This son, however, went to sea, became master of a vessel, subsequently navigated the North River, and piloted the steamboat Robert Fulton on its first trip up the Hudson in 1807. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and under General Brown held a Captain's roving commission, doing his country valliant service as a scout. While Mr. Baker was but a small boy his father moved from Western New York, with his family, to the wilds of Michigan, in 1836, settling near where the State capitol now stands. In 1845 Mr. Baker's father removed to Portland, Ionia County, Michigan, where he died in less than a year. Although at that time not eighteen years of age, the subject of this sketch assumed entire control of his father's business and continued it for three years, or until the discovery of gold on the Pacific Coast, when he resolved to seek his fortune in far-off California, and in March, 1850, he with four companions commenced their journey with a four-horse team

and covered wagon. They took their route through Illinois, Iowa, and to St. Joseph, Missouri, which town was at that time on the extreme western frontier, and was a supply station. Five long months were consumed in making the journey, during which time many distressing incidents occurred, which, in order to be appreciated must be experienced. Severe storms, drouths, scarcity of food and water, encounters with the Indians, and numerous other hindrances occurred to impede the journey. Upon reaching Green River they were compelled to abandon their wagon, make pack saddles for their horses, and accomplish the remainder of their journey on foot. The Rocky Mountains crossed, they found themselves within ten miles of Hangtown, now Placerville, which is located within six miles of where gold was first discovered in California.* Here they disposed of their remaining horses for $127 in cash, which they invested in a miner's outfit at prices as follows: Pick, shovel, and rocker, $35 dollars each. Five men worked two days, the fruits of which were $1.30, provisions consumed during the time costing them $2.00 per day each, which they themselves cooked. A change was then decided upon, each man working for himself, except Mr. Baker, who, with a chosen companion, prospected, with fair success, getting from $9 to $28 per day at first; and later their luck was like that of the majority of other miners,—good, bad and indifferent. They worked early and late, dropping the pick and shovel only when too dark to see to use them. They cooked their meals by camp-fire on the ground, and rolled up in their blankets at night to fall asleep and dream of untold and unfound riches. In 1851 the two built a log cabin on Dry Creek and went into winter quarters. Thrilling scenes were in those days enacted in the mining regions of California, and offenses against moral and business laws were frequently punished without formality and by methods peculiar to the miners' code. One notable illustration of this fact was the novel punishment meted out to a man at a place where now stands the town of Jackson, in Amador County. He thought to make some money by washing out a pile of dirt that had been thrown up by another miner, which he did. A council of miners decided at once that the offender be tied fast astride a donkey, turned loose on the commons for three days and nights, and if the culprit survived the ordeal he was to be taken off and given a square meal and two hours in which to leave the mines. Another, for stealing money from a miner at Rancho Rea, was, with a rope around his neck, taken to the creek, pulled back and forth in the water, then drawn up to the limb of a tree until life was nearly extinct, after which he was permitted to leave the camp. Mr. Baker now holds a note taken from a party for money lent him to repay a theft, which money Mr. Baker lent him as the only show of saving the fellow's neck. Mr. Baker spent three years in the mining regions of this State, and, in that time having secured sufficient means with which to embark in business, he returned home by the way of the Panama route, going from San Francisco to Panama on the Winfield Scott. She was subsequently beached on the coast between here and Santa Bárbara, where she still lies. Machinery had always been his chosen business, and he now entered into it again with a will at his old home. Success seemed to crown his every effort, even in the wooing and winning of a loving and most estimable wife, Miss Phebe Beers, whom he married in September, 1854, but was permitted to enjoy her smiles and affection only two brief years. She died in 1856. Enterprising and public-spirited, Mr. Baker was soon surrounded by a host of friends. In the year 1860 he was unexpectedly called from business and elected to the Michigan State Legislature from Ionia County. Those were exciting times. The war cloud had commenced to gather. During the first session of that body Fort Sumter was fired upon. The news reached the House while joint resolutions to compromise with the South were under con-

* Mr. Baker has a diary in which he noted among other things his estimate of the distance traveled to this point, and his figures varied only nineteen miles from the record made at the time by a "road-ometer."

sideration. At this juncture the famous letter of Zach Chandler reached the Legislature, which decided the matter at once to make no compromise with treason. It is needless to say that Mr. Baker's position on the war issue was solid for the protection and maintenance of the Union at whatever cost. About this time he sold his foundry and machine works at Portland, and commenced the erection of new and more extensive works at Lansing. Mr. Baker married Miss Cordelia Davis, a resident of Lansing, and in less than a year's time his life was again embittered by her untimely death, after which Mr. Baker also suffered a long and critical sickness. Thus afflicted, his business came to a halt, and upon his recovery some months later, he spent the following winter in Washington, D. C., where he saw much of the inside workings of the war. In the spring he was called home to attend an extra session of the Legislature to raise funds for carrying on the war. The summer which followed was spent in travel in the Lake Superior regions. A previous engagement recalled him to Washington the next winter. At this time, January 19, 1863, he was united in wedlock to Miss Harriette V., daughter of William Lawrence, one of the sterling citizens and active business men of Yonkers, New York, the marriage taking place at St. John's Church, in that city, and was solemnized by the Rev. Dr. Carter, its rector. Mr. and Mrs. Baker spent that winter in Washington and returned to Lansing in the spring. He entered upon the completion of his iron works with a renewed zeal. Baker's Eureka Iron Works was a three-story brick structure of large proportions, equipped with new machinery, and he at once built up a large business, turning out machinery and architectural iron work for Lansing and surrounding towns. About this time he built for General L. C. Baker, a brother, the Lansing House, one of the largest hotels in the State, and added to his foundry a large flouring-mill and a saw-mill. The two latter establishments were a few months later destroyed by fire, entailing a very heavy loss. Mr. Baker, however, rebuilt on the same spot, and this time put in machinery for the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds. This establishment he subsequently leased, and, being in poor health, made a second trip westward, traveling over the same route at thirty miles per hour, that he had taken twenty-five years previously at three miles per hour. On this tour he visited Chicago, St. Louis and Salt Lake City, and spent several months in the Geyser and Yellowstone country, which at this date was slow and hazardous business. The next country to claim his attention was Southern California, and he arrived in Los Angeles, January 1, 1874. His faith in a brilliant future for Southern California is evinced by the fact of his permanent settlement here, and the manner in which he has so thoroughly identified himself with her growth; and his letters concerning this point, published in Lansing, were the means of exciting the first emigration from that place to Los Angeles. This glorious climate and the gorgeous natural beauty of this country had for Mr. Baker a wondrous charm as a health restorer, and he located at Santa Monica, where he remained about three years. With a shattered constitution almost entirely restored, Mr. Baker removed to Los Angeles, and in 1877 built a foundry and machine-shop on Spring street, opposite the old court-house. The business was opened on a modest scale, but soon assumed lively proportions, and in a short time he removed to and purchased the corner of Main and Second streets. In 1886 the business having outgrown these accommodations, Mr. Baker purchased the present site of the "Baker Iron Works," adjoining the Southern Pacific Railroad depot, and commenced the erection of buildings thereon. A stock company was at this time incorporated under the name "Baker Iron Works," of which Mr. Baker is president and his son, Fred L. Baker, superintendent. The institution is, without exception, the largest and most complete of its kind in the State, outside of the city of San Francisco, and is of great credit and a source of much pride to Los Angeles. Mr. Baker's high appreciation

of the grandeur of Nature's handiwork is manifest by the judicious selection he has made of a location for a future home, and upon which he has just completed one of the finest family residences in the "City of the Angels." We perhaps can give no better idea of this beautiful home and its location than to copy the following from one of the leading daily papers of the city, printed about the time of its completion. "M. S Baker, President of the Baker Iron Works, has just completed one of the most elegant and attractive residences in the city, on the site of the old Frémont fort, at the corner of Rock and Fort streets. Mr. Baker was his own architect, and the result is a high compliment to his good taste and judgment. The house being on an elevation, a retaining wall is necessary, and for this work the Sespe brown-stone was the material chosen, which presents a very handsome effect. The entrance at the corner is by broad easy steps, artistically cut and laid, and the historical site is retained by a tablet of raised letters cut in the stone, "Fort Place." The front and side porches are fine broad arches of brown stone, which add much to the beauty of the house, and at the same time are a reminder of the old fort. The structure is two stories, with basement and high attics, from which a fine view of the surrounding country can be had, and is finely finished throughout in hard wood, the reception hall being especially worthy of notice. Altogether, it is a model residence and an ornament to the city." Mr. Baker has ever been fortunate in his domestic relations. Mrs. Baker is a lady of culture and most noble qualities. She is active in her society circle, and prominently identified with the charity institutions of the city, being one of the directors of the Orphans' Home, and an officer of the Los Angeles Humane Society. She is a lady of great fortitude, and is full of good works. They have two sons and one daughter. Fred L., before mentioned in this sketch, was recently married, and is settled in a beautiful cottage, also on the hill. Arnet, who, with his older brother, has grown up with the business of the iron works, is an expert mechanic, and foreman of the pattern shop. Their daughter, Miss Belle, a young lady of culture and modest demeanor, is just merging into womanhood. No man in the city stands higher in business circles as a safe, conservative business man of strict integrity and candor than does Mr. Baker, and of such men no city can possess too many.

F. M. BUSTER, a retired farmer living one mile north of Wilmington, on land once owned by the Government and known as "The Drum Barracks," has been a resident of this place and an honored citizen of Los Angeles County since 1870. Mr. Buster was born in East Tennessee in July, 1825, and is a son of M. W. and Elizabeth (Walker) Buster, natives of Tennessee, and of Irish and Scotch descent. His father moved to Greene County, Missouri, in 1849, where he farmed for a number of years, subsequently moving to Mendocino County, California, where he continued the occupation of farming until his death, which occurred in 1871, his wife having died a few months previous. They reared a family of ten children, six of whom are still living. The subject of this sketch was married on the 8th day of March, 1849, to Miss Malinda E. Garrett, in De Kalb County, Alabama. This lady is a native of Southern Alabama, and the daughter of Jesse and Judith Garrett, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Georgia. They died in Alabama. Mr. Buster came to California first in 1850, and was for three years engaged in mining. He then farmed in Santa Clara County, near San José, for some time, after which he returned to the East and brought his wife with him to the Golden State, locating in Mendocino County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising for a period of thirteen years. He next moved to Santa Bárbara County, and, after remaining there two years, came to Los Angeles County in 1870, and cast his interests with her favored and enterprising people.

Mr. Buster is a lover of peace and good-will, and never had a lawsuit in his life. He is a public-spirited man, and by his honorable and upright course in life he has won the respect and esteem of all who know him. He and the companion of his youth are both active members of the Holiness Church at Cerritus Station. They both received the blessing of holiness August 23, 1880, and their walk and conversation has been "such as becometh godliness." In the church he holds the office of elder. Politically, Mr. Buster is true to the principles of his native State, and affiliates with the Democratic party.

FRED L. BAKER, Vice-President of the Baker Iron Works, Los Angeles, was born in Lansing, Michigan, February 10, 1865. When only nine years of age, in 1874, his parents (see sketch of Milo S. Baker elsewhere), emigrated to this city. Entering his father's iron works when only twelve years old, he served a regular apprenticeship and worked his way up through every stage of the business until 1885, when he was appointed superintendent of the works. The position was one of great responsibility for a young man who had not reached his majority, and during the busy season of the year he has the supervision of 100 to 160 men. He was united in marriage with Miss Lillian May Todd, a native of the State of Missouri, November 28, 1887.

THOMAS FINLEY BARNES, of Los Angeles, is a native of the city of La Porte, Indiana, and is a son of Enos R. and Elizabeth A. (Craft) Barnes, the father a native of Painesville, Ohio, and a son of one of the pioneers of that town, and for many years postmaster of the first-named place. He came to the Pacific Slope with his family in 1860, and located at Gold Hill, Nevada Territory, and there served as postmaster and agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company until his death in 1865. The subject's widowed mother is now living with her eldest son, W. C. Barnes, of Holbrook, Arizona. Of her two sons Thomas F. is the youngest. He was born June 24, 1861, He received a good common-school education, and learned the printer's trade in his native town, with the publishing house of Douglas & Carlan. Mr. Barnes has previously made several trips to the Pacific Coast—once around Cape Horn, twice across the Isthmus of Panama, and once overland. He is a first-class stage artist and excels in comedy plays. He has traveled as a comedian throughout the entire Northwest and British Columbia with the Barton Hill Company, and as a delineator of comedy characters has won the highest approval of the press and the public. He, however, abandoned the stage and came to Los Angeles in 1880, and occupied the position of assistant foreman in the printing house of the *Mirror* Company until 1885, when he entered the now well-established and esteemed business firm of Kingsley & Barnes, printers, No. 57 North Spring street. Mr. Barnes married, in 1880, Miss Florence MacDonald, a daughter of William and Charlotte (Herriott) MacDonald, of San Francisco. Mrs. Barnes is of English-Scotch parentage, and was born July 23, 1860. She is a most estimable lady of culture, and has one daughter, Ethel, born August 27, 1882.

JOHN BENDER. — The subject of this sketch is one of the early residents of that section of the Azusa now known as Glendora. He located at that place in 1874, when the site now occupied by the town of Glendora was but a wild and desolate waste. Securing a claim of 160 acres of Government land, he devoted himself to its cultivation and improvement, and with others in that sparsely settled section fought through long years of litigation against the grant holders of the Azusa until success rewarded their efforts and placed

thousands of acres under Government title and made possible the remarkable growth and settlement that has since taken place in the East San Gabriel Valley. Mr. Bender is now the owner of eighty acres of rich and productive land just west of Glendora, twenty acres of which is in vineyard, comprising eight and a half acres of Mission wine grapes and eleven and a half acres of raisin grapes of the Muscat variety. Ten acres are devoted to citrus fruits, to which the climate, soil, etc., are well adapted. With the exception of a family orchard containing a large variety of deciduous fruits, the rest of his land is devoted to general farming. His improvements are first-class, among which may be noted his substantial and well-ordered two-story residence which is built of concrete, and in the construction of which Mr. Bender has spared no expense in securing the comforts of a well devised home. It is located upon elevated ground, which gives him a magnificent and pleasing view of the valley below. His well-ordered grounds and avenue leading to his home contain many choice ornamental trees and flowers, but the most prized of all are the two old oaks of remarkable growth, just west of the house, and under whose wide-spread branches Mr. Bender first pitched his tent in 1874. It is worthy of mention that Mr. Bender has, by a system of tunnels and reservoirs, developed some five inches of water in the hills on the northern portion of his land, which gives him an ample supply for his citrus fruits, etc. Mr. Bender is of German descent. His parents, John and Dolly (Weigel) Bender, emigrated from Germany and located at Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee. There the subject of this sketch was born in 1849. He was reared and educated in that city. At the age of thirteen, while attending school, he carried a route of daily papers to from 100 to 150 patrons; and at the age of sixteen years entered into life upon his own account as a clerk in mercantile houses, and afterward was engaged in various business enterprises, among which was the establishment of a bakery with Charles Fink. He was also in the market business with W. B. Cullen, now his neighbor in Glendora. Mr. Bender continued his residence and business in his native place until 1874, when he came to California and located in Los Angeles County. He first took up his residence at Alhambra, but after a short stay there he went to Duarte, and there rented land and, after harvesting one crop, came, in August of the same year, to the Azusa, where he took up his present residence. By years of industry and well directed efforts he has built up one of the representative farms of his section. Mr. Bender is well known throughout that portion of the county. His long residence and consistent course of life have gained him a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a progressive citizen and is identified with the growth and prosperity of his section. Politically, he is a liberal and conservative Democrat. He is a member of Azusa Lodge, No. 232, A. O. U. W. In 1881 Mr. Bender married Miss Harriet F. Wiggins, the daughter of Thomas J. and Ellen (Vice) Wiggins. They are pioneers of California and Los Angeles County, coming from Missouri at an early date and settling in El Monte, at which place they are now residing. Mrs. Bender is a native of Los Angeles County. She was born in El Monte and there reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Bender have three children: William Burr, Flora and Herbert Clifton.

BARTHOLOMEW BRADLEY. — Among the prominent and well-known citizens of Glendora is the above-named gentleman, who is the proprietor of the Glendora Livery Stable. Mr. Bradley is a native of Greene County, Illinois. He was born December 29, 1836. His father, Dr. Robert Bradley, was a well-known physician and agriculturist of that county. His mother was *nee* Laurana Osbun. Both of his parents were natives of Tennessee, and were among the early settlers of Illinois. Mr. Bradley was reared as a farmer and remained

upon his father's farm until he reached his majority. He then started in life for himself and commenced farming upon his own account in his native county. In 1857 he married Miss Catherine N. Allred. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion Mr. Bradley's family were prompt in enlisting in the service of their country, he and four brothers entering the army. He enlisted early in 1862 in Company I, One Hundred and First Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and leaving his family and farming interests, went into the field as a private soldier. His creditable service soon gained him recognition and he was promoted to Sergeant. His regiment was attached to the Army of the Cumberland and participated in its hard-fought battles, severe marches, etc. At the battle of Holly Springs Sergeant Bradley was taken prisoner, but was shortly afterward paroled and exchanged After his return to his regiment he was wounded at the battle of Resaca and sent to the rear, and upon his recovery was placed upon duty in a military hospital. In this year (1864) the death of his beloved wife occurred, leaving three young children to the care of comparative strangers. Their claims upon the father were of paramount importance and Mr. Bradley accepted his discharge from the army and returned home to care for his family. In 1865 Mr. Bradley married Mrs. Amelia (Ventreese) Scanland. He continued his farming operations in Greene County until 1869. In that year he moved to Vernon County, Missouri, where he purchased 320 acres of land and entered quite extensively into farming and stock operations. He was successful, and soon ranked as one of the leading agriculturists of that county, throughout which he was well known and respected. He took a prominent part in the building up of his section, establishing and supporting its schools, churches, etc. He was also elected justice of the peace of his township. In 1885 Mr. Bradley decided to seek a new home in California, and in the spring of that year he located in Los Angeles County, where he purchased a ten-acre tract and engaged in horticultural pursuits and also in improving land at San Jacinto. In 1886 he took up his residence at Duarte and devoted himself to cultivating a twenty-acre tract of land until August, 1887. He then took up his residence in Glendora, and was one of the enterprising and progressive men who contributed so largely toward building up that beautiful town. He established his livery stable in that year, on the corner of Whitcomb and Michigan avenues, and built his handsome residence on Vista Bonita avenue; also erected two cottage residences and engaged in other projected improvements. Mr. Bradley is a man of progressive views and is public-spirited and enterprising. He is a strong supporter of schools and churches and is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Glendora. His kind and genial temperament, obliging disposition and straightforward dealing have gained him a large circle of friends. In politics he is a Republican, and is a strong Prohibitionist in principle. Mr. Bradley has had seven children in his family, three by his first wife, viz.: Luzetta, now Mrs. D. C. Neal, of Los Angeles; McKendree, who died in 1878, at the age of seventeen years; and Isabelle, who died in 1875, at the age of fifteen years. By his present wife he has had four children, namely: Ada, wife of Carroll S. Whitcomb, of Glendora; May and Earnest. The third child, Ollie, died in 1875, at the age of three years. Of Mrs. Bradley's children by her first marriage, there is one child living, Susan Scanland, now the wife of George W. Campbell, of Glendora.

MICHAEL BALDRIDGE.—The subject of this sketch is one of the most successful horticulturists of Los Angeles County, and is conceded to be one of the best authorities on citrus-fruit cultivation in Southern California. He is a man of sound practical knowledge and trained business habits. These

characteristics, coupled with his years of study, research and thorough-going practical experience in citrus-fruit cultivation, have secured wonderful results in his operations. In 1882 Mr. Baldridge, broken in health, the result of long years of active business pursuits in San Francisco, sought the genial climate of Southern California, as a palliative, if not a cure, for his suffering body. In his search for health Mr. Baldridge visited his brother who lived at the Azusa in the East San Gabriel Valley. Much benefited by the mild climate in that locality, he decided upon a lengthened stay, and as his health and strength returned, his naturally active and energetic temperament demanded some occupation. He purchased land and commenced his horticultural pursuit in planting orange seeds, more as a recreation than anything else, or, as he states it, "to see if I could make an orange tree grow from the seed." The rich and productive soil of that locality produced a rapid and healthy growth, and Mr. Baldridge soon found that he could make trees grow, and he became enthusiastic in his new calling. Determined upon securing the best results, he entered upon a careful and intelligent cultivation, and a thorough study of climate, soil, etc. His trained intellect quickly comprehended the results of his many experiments, and he soon had a nursery containing thousands of trees of hardy seedling stock, upon which he placed his buds. These he budded with the most approved varieties, Washington Navels, Mediterranean Sweets, etc. His eighty acres of land had by this time been cleared and partially planted with vines. The latter he rooted out and commenced the planting of his orange trees. At this writing (1889) Mr. Baldridge has about seventy acres of his land devoted to citrus fruits. His 6,000 trees are classed as follows: 150 Paper-rind St. Michaels, 300 Malta Bloods, 300 Mediterranean Sweets, and the rest in Washington Navels. It is worthy of note that after planting his trees the rest of his nursery stock yielded him over $25,000. His magnificent orange grove is located just north of Covina, in the Covina School District, Azusa Township, three miles south of Glendora. The climate, soil, etc., of that locality seems especially adapted for citrus-fruit cultivation. This, supplemented to a most thorough cultivation and intelligent care and attention upon the part of the owner, has given Mr. Baldridge one of the finest orange groves in Los Angeles County, and placed him in the foremost ranks of the successful horticulturists of the State. Mr. Baldridge was born in Seneca County, New York, in 1826. His father, John Baldridge, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer by occupation. His mother, Agnes Barr, was born in New York. Mr. Baldridge was reared upon his father's farm some ten miles from Geneva, receiving his education in the common schools. When about twenty years of age he went to New York and entered upon a course of study in one of the commercial colleges in that city. After graduating he sought employment in mercantile pursuits; but, not suited with the results of his applications, he accepted the position of secretary to the Parker H. French Expedition, which proposed an overland journey through Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, to California. This expedition started in 1850, but was destined to disaster, and, after dragging along until reaching Paso Del Norte, Texas, was finally broken up and disbanded. There Mr. Baldridge was left almost devoid of means with which to return to New York or proceed to California. Nothing daunted, he determined to make his way through Mexico to the Pacific Coast, and thence to the Golden State. This he finally accomplished, arriving at Mazatlan, destitute, foot-sore and weary from a journey of eight months of 1,000 miles on foot. He secured a chance to work his passage to San Francisco, at which place he arrived January 2, 1851. Soon after his arrival in California, he found his way to the mines, and was for more than a year working in the placer mines at Sonora in Tuolumne County. In the spring of 1851, while working for the owners of the "Ned Wheaton" claim, Mr. Baldridge took out a nugget weigh-

ing twenty-eight pounds and four ounces. In 1852 his failing health compelled his abandoning work in the mines, and he went to San José and there engaged in farm labor, etc., until the next spring, when he again started for the mines, but the floods then prevailing compelled his abandoning the project. He then returned East, via the steamer route, and from 1855 to 1857 was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Waterloo, New York. While in Waterloo, in 1854, he married Miss Elizabeth Garrison. She died in 1857. The financial crisis of 1857 compelled Mr. Baldridge to suspend his mercantile pursuits, and after closing up his affairs he found himself with little or no means. He then came the second time to California, and, after engaging in mining in Trinity County for about a year, entered the employ of Pierce, Church & Co., as salesman. He continued in their employ until 1862, when he located at San José, where for about a year he was employed in the mercantile establishment of Michael Hayes. In 1864 he took up his residence in San Francisco, and for the next eight years was a salesman in the well-known clothing house of William Sherman, on the corner of Clay and Montgomery streets. In 1872 Mr. Baldridge visited the East, and while there married Mrs. Elizabeth (Graham) Lee, of Warsaw, Indiana. Returning to San Francisco in the fall of that year, he established himself as a stock broker. Mr. Baldridge became prominent in that business, and was one of the charter members of the Pacific Stock Exchange. He was successful in his business, but his failing health, in 1882, demanded his retirement from active business pursuits, and he took up his present residence. Mr. Baldridge is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, a firm believer in the future prosperity and wealth of his section. He was one of the original incorporators of the Azusa Water Development and Irrigation Company, and has been the president of that company since its organization, in 1883. In political matters he is a consistent Republican. No children have been born from the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Baldridge; but Mrs. Baldridge has one child from her former marriage—Mary S. Lee, now (1889) the wife of Major D. W. Hamlin, auditor of Los Angeles County.

CYRUS BURDICK.—Among the well-known pioneers of San José Valley and of Los Angeles County is the subject of this sketch. He dates his birth in Lake County, Ohio, October 22, 1834. He is the son of Thomas and Anna (Higley) Burdick. His father was a native of New York, and his mother was born in Vermont. Mr. Burdick, senior, was an educated gentleman and engaged in teaching school in Lake County. In 1846 he moved his family to Iowa, in which State he resided until 1853. He was a prominent and well-known citizen at Council Bluffs; was elected county clerk, and was the first county judge under the law creating that office in Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and was also the postmaster at Kanesville, Pottawattamie County. In May, 1853, the family, comprising the subject of this sketch, his father, mother, two brothers and a sister, started across the plains for California, intending to locate in Sacramento Valley; but the sickness of Mr. Burdick, senior, necessitated a delay at Salt Lake until his recovery. It was then so late in the season that they decided to enter California by the southern route, and it was not until December that their long journey was ended by their arrival in Los Angeles County. The family located at San Gabriel, and the next spring the subject of this sketch visited Oregon, seeking a more desirable place upon which to commence their life upon the Pacific Coast. Not being suited with such localities as he visited, he returned to San Gabriel and engaged in farming. In 1855 he was elected constable, an office that in those early days required an active and determined man to keep the lawless element in subjection. He served with credit in that capacity until 1856, and then entered into mercantile pursuits, establishing a store at

San Gabriel, which he conducted for the next eight years. He was also engaged in other enterprises during that period, among which was bee-farming. In 1860 he purchased three swarms of the first bees ever brought into Los Angeles County, the product of his hives selling readily at that time for $1 per pound. In 1864 the depression resulting from the war in the East and the suspension of immigration into the State by the southern route, occasioned Mr. Burdick to suspend his mercantile operations. He then devoted his attention to mining enterprises, and for the next two years was engaged in Arizona, and in the tin mines at Temescal in San Bernardino County. In 1866 he moved to the Chino Ranch and engaged in the dairy business and stock-raising. After a two-years' stay there he returned with his herds to Los Angeles County and located at San Dimas. In 1870 he drove his stock to the Alamitos Ranch, on the coast, about twelve miles southwest of Anaheim. There he met with a series of misfortunes; his cattle were swept away by disease, and he abandoned his stock-raising and located in San José Valley, taking up his residence upon a forty-acre tract of land about one mile north of what is now the city of Pomona. This tract, upon which Mr. Burdick commenced fruit cultivation, has since been subdivided and sold for orchard purposes. He has been largely engaged in real-estate operations in the valley. In 1875 Mr. Burdick, in connection with P. C. Tonner and Francisco Palomares, purchased 200 acres of land just north of the Central Pacific Railroad, and laid out the town of Palomares. This tract, which now comprises a part of Pomona, was sold by them to the Los Angeles Immigration and Land Co-operative Association, after which, in partnership with Mr. Palomares, he bought eighty-six acres north of Pomona. This land was subdivided into five-acre tracts and sold. In 1887 Mr. Burdick erected a substantial two-story residence upon the corner of Holt and Geary avenues, where he has since resided. Mr. Burdick's long residence, and the part he has taken in various business and agricultural interests, has made him well known throughout a large portion of the county, and gained him a large circle of friends. In political matters he is a consistent Republican, taking great interest in the success of his party. In 1887 he was the deputy assessor for the San José, Palomares and San Dimas districts. He is a member of Pomona Lodge, No. 246, I. O. O. F. January 18, 1859, Mr. Burdick married Miss Amanda Chapman, daughter of Charles Chapman, one of the pioneers of Los Angeles County. They have four children living, viz.: Cyrus G., Laura, Anna and Lucretia. Cyrus G. married Miss Mary Keller, and they have three children; Laura is now Mrs. C. A. Bates, having two children; and Anna is Mrs. J. N. Tegue, having two children. All of Mr. Burdick's children are residents of Pomona.

DWIGHT N. BURRITT has for more than fourteen years been actively identified with the growth and prosperity of Pomona and the San José Valley. He was born in Auburn, New York, April 10, 1848. His father, Charles Burritt, was a native of Stonington, Connecticut, who in his early life located in New York, and there married Miss Laura Remington, a descendant from an old New York family. In 1855 his parents moved to Illinois, and settled near Rockford, where the subject of this sketch was reared as a farmer until he reached his majority. He then rented land and engaged in farming upon his own account. At the age of twenty three years, being desirous of other occupation than that of farming, he entered as a student at the State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan. In 1873 he graduated there and returned to Illinois, and was engaged in teaching school in Lake County until 1875. In that year he came to Los Angeles County, and in September located in Pomona and was engaged in teaching school in the Pomona school district. The next year he returned to his old home on a visit, and while there (December 19, 1876,)

married Miss Clara A. Reeves, a native of Rockford, Illinois. Mrs. Burritt is the daughter of George and Mary A. (Reeves) Reeves, natives of England, but now residents of Pomona. Returning the same year with his bride, Mr. Burritt resumed his teaching and purchased six acres of land upon what is now the corner of Holt avenue and Gibbs street, upon which he took up his residence. Mr. Burritt was engaged as teacher in the public schools until 1882, but during this time he entered into fruit culture upon his place, which in 1878 he increased to twelve acres by the purchase of the six acres adjoining him on the west. With the exception of engaging in real-estate business in 1887–'88, Mr. Burritt has since 1882 devoted himself principally to horticulture, and besides his home place has a one-third interest in sixteen acres of deciduous fruits, also a half interest in 320 acres of land in San Diego County, upon which he is engaged in olive culture, having fifty acres devoted to that purpose. His brother is associated with him in this enterprise. He is a strong believer in the future prosperity of the San José Valley and the city of Pomona, and a supporter of such enterprises as in his opinion will develop the resources of his section. He is an earnest supporter of schools and churches, and is a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and was one of its trustees from its organization in Pomona in 1877 to 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Burritt have six children living, viz.: Dwight N., Frank C., Charles C., Otto J. H., Clara Una and Leon L.

ROBERT J. BAYLY.—The subject of this sketch was born in the township of King, Canada West, in 1837. His father, John Bayly, was a native of Ireland, who, when a lad, came to Canada, where he learned the ship-carpenter's trade. His mother he never knew, she having died at his birth. She was from a Scotch family named Wallace. In 1849 his father moved to the United States and located at Buffalo, and during that year and the one following was engaged in the construction of the old suspension bridge at Niagara Falls. In the latter year his father moved the family to Janesville, Wisconsin. In 1852 Mr. Bayly, accompanied by his father, came across the plains to California and located in Sierra County, where his father followed the occupation of mining while he engaged in work in a hotel in Downieville. The next year the subject of this sketch entered into mining occupations, which he followed for many years in Placer and other counties. In 1856 his father went East, and, while returning to California in 1858, engaged with a Government surveying party in the Rocky Mountains, was killed by Indians. In 1860, during the mining excitement over the Nevada mines, Mr. Bayly established a stage line between Placerville and Carson City. He was also engaged in trading in mining supplies. In 1864 he located at Alameda and engaged in farming for about a year and then moved to Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County, where he continued his farming operations until 1868. In that year he came to Los Angeles County and located near Sierra Madre, where he took up 250 acres of land and engaged in general farming, stock-growing and the bee business. He also devoted considerable attention to fruit culture. Mr. Bayly sold out his ranch in 1881 and purchased the San Gabriel Hotel property, at the mission of San Gabriel. He enlarged the hotel buildings, fitting up a billiard room, bar, etc., with a commodious hall on the second floor, and opened the same to the public. He is a genial host and his house is well patronized by the public. In connection with his hotel he keeps a livery stable. He has also landed interests in other sections of the county, owning town lots and acreage property at Santa Monica, Alosta, Monrovia and other places. Mr. Bayly is a self-educated, intelligent man, his consistent course of life and straightforward dealings having gained him a large circle of friends. In politics he is a Republican, and a worker in the ranks of his party. He has served as a delegate

in many of its county conventions. His widowed sister, Mrs. Kate C. McCormick, is living with him. Equally interested in his ventures and successes with her, and as members of the household, are her three children, in whom Mr. Bayly takes a father's care and interest. Their names are: Cyrene Joseph, William Thomas and Edgar Bayly McCormick.

JAMES B. BEARDSLEE is one of the well-known residents of the Azusa, and is the owner of twenty acres of rich and productive land, located a mile and a half southeast of the city of Azusa, which he has under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Beardslee took up his residence upon that place in 1876, and since that time has devoted himself to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. His land was then in its wild and uncultivated state, but with his characteristic energy he cleared it off and was one of the pioneers in planting citrus fruits and vines in that section. In 1877 he set out five acres in seedling oranges, which, at a later date, in 1882, he budded with Washington Navels and other varieties, and has succeeded in producing some of the finest fruit grown in that section. He also, for many years previous to 1888, cultivated twelve acres of wine grapes. This land he is now preparing for citrus fruit trees, a fine stock of which he has in his nursery. He has also on his place a fine family orchard of deciduous fruits, comprising a large variety of the most approved fruits grown in the Azusa. He is also the owner of a ten-acre tract, situated just southwest of his home farm, which is devoted to hay and grain. Such stock as Mr. Beardslee keeps is of the best. His cattle are of the Jersey and Durham breed, and his horses of Norman stock. Mr. Beardslee was born in Bates County, Missouri, in 1843. His parents were Dr. Nehemiah Beardslee and *nee* Elvira Anderson. Dr. Beardslee was a pioneer of Missouri. In 1845 he moved his family to Texas, and in 1848 located in Bell County. He was largely engaged in farming and stock-raising in addition to the practice of his profession. In 1852 the Doctor came to California and spent four years in the mining districts. In 1856 he returned to Texas and brought his family to California. Upon his arrival in the State he located at El Monte, Los Angeles County, and there engaged in farming until 1860. In that year he bought the well-known Beardslee tract at the Duarte and was there engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits until 1884, when he moved to Los Neitas. His death occurred at that place in January, 1887. The Doctor was widely known, and was one of the prominent and pioneer agriculturists of the county. He was a man universally respected and esteemed in whatever community he resided. The seven children of the Beardslee family are as follows: David, of Los Angeles; Obed H., of Kern County; Ephraim, of San Bernardino County; William, of San Diego County; James B., the subject of this sketch; California E., the wife of William Chappelow, a sketch of whom appears in this volume; and Laura, who married Richard Poor, a resident of the Duarte. James B. Beardslee was reared in his father's family and early in life was schooled in the practical knowledge of agricultural and horticultural pursuits. His education was obtained in the public schools of Los Angeles County, and later at the Sotoyome Institute at Healdsburg, Sonoma County. He remained with his parents until 1876 when he purchased his present residence. In 1868 Mr. Beardslee married Miss Isabella Smith, the daughter of Jasper and Tennessee (Burks) Smith, natives of Tennessee. She was born in Los Angeles County. Her father was a well-known resident of Southern California. He died January 25, 1889; her mother is now a resident of Kern County. Mr. Beardslee has been closely identified with the wonderful growth and development of the section in which he resides, and as a successful horticulturist has shown what intelligent care and cultivation will produce in his favored location. He is an in-

telligent and thorough farmer, progressive in his views, and ever ready to aid in any enterprise that will add to the resources of his section. In political matters he is Democratic, and a strong supporter of schools and churches. His family are members of the Methodist Church, South. He is a stockholder in the Covina Water Company. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Beardslee there are the following named children: Cora Daisy, Annie Laura, James Louis, David Arthur, Edna Belle and Alvis Rexford, all members of their parents' household.

THOMAS P. BRUCE.—Among the best appointed and most complete plumbing establishments in the city of Pomona is that owned by the above named gentleman, and located on the corner of Thomas and Third streets. Mr. Bruce has one of the largest establishments in the county, east of Los Angeles, and is fitted for the manufacture of artesian-well piping, etc., and also for the manufacture of sewer pipe and other concrete work. He is an enterprising merchant, a thorough mechanic and a master of his calling, and by these qualities has secured a success in his enterprise and gained a large and well-deserved patronage in Pomona and the San José Valley. Mr. Bruce is a young man of sound business principles and progressive views, and is a supporter of such enterprises as in his opinion will develop the resources of his chosen section, and advance the welfare of the city in which he resides. In political matters he is a liberal Democrat, and may always be found allied with the best elements of that party.

WILLIAM C. BELL was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1832, his parents being William and Jane (Colwell) Bell, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father was a millwright and carpenter by trade. When the subject of this sketch was about two years old his parents moved to Allegheny County, and in 1847 to Muskingum County. When sixteen years old he was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked until 1850. He then accompanied his parents to Richland County, Illinois, and there finished his trade. He worked as a journeyman at his trade in various places and finally established a boot and shoe store in Clinton, which he conducted until 1857. In the fall of that year he went to Texas and during the following winter remained in Sherman. In the spring of 1858 he started overland for California, and upon his arrival in Los Angeles County located at El Monte, where he engaged in teaming. In January, 1859, Mr. Bell was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Ann Fears, the daughter of Edward W. and Mary (Scott) Fears. Her father was a native of Tennessee and her mother of Alabama. Mrs. Bell was born in Illinois. She came to California with her brother, James M. Fears, now (1889) a well-known resident of Pomona. Mr. Bell engaged in teaming, and also, a portion of the time, in the butcher's business, in El Monte, until 1866. He then was employed in freighting to Owens River, and afterward from California into Arizona. This laborious and often dangerous employment he followed for many years. His family during this time resided in El Monte. In 1880 Mr. Bell discontinued his teaming, and rented land of E. J. Baldwin, near El Monte, engaging in agricultural pursuits, which he has since followed. He is the owner of a neat and comfortable cottage residence and two acres of land in El Monte, where he resides. Mr. Bell is well known in the county, where he has lived for more than thirty years, and particularly so in El Monte, where he has reared his family. He is a man of sound sense and practical ideas, which is well illustrated by the satisfaction he gives as the efficient roadmaster of the El Monte district, in which position he is serving his second term. In political matters he is a Democrat, but is liberal in his views. He is a member of El

Monte Lodge, No. 188, A. O. U. W. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bell there are five children living, viz.: Thomas, who is associated with his father in his farming operations; Charles M. (a sketch of whom is in this volume); Susie, John and Annie. All of the children except Charles and Susie Bell are residing under the parental roof. Susie Bell is married to G. B. Wandling, a conductor on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and resides in Los Angeles.

ALBERT BRIGDEN.—Among the successful horticulturists and representative business men of Lamanda Park, mention must be made of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Brigden is a native of Penn Yan, New York, born in 1844. His father, Timothy Brigden, was a well-known carriage manufacturer at Penn Yan. His mother was *nee* Cornelia Hickox, a native of Connecticut. Mr. Brigden was reared and educated in his native place. In 1864 he entered the United States military service as Sergeant in the Fifty-eighth Regiment of New York Volunteers. This regiment was not sent to the field, but was stationed at Elmira, New York, and engaged in guarding the rebel prisoners and conducting the paroled detachments to their point of exchange. He served his term of enlistment and returned to his home. Upon reaching his majority, Mr. Brigden entered into partnership with his father in his manufacturing establishment. This was successfully conducted until 1872, when a fire destroyed their works. He then went to Chicago, Illinois, and entered into the wholesale hardware business. He remained in business in Chicago until 1876, and then came to California. After a short stay in San Francisco he sought a desirable place in Los Angeles County, and purchased 135 acres of land lying about one mile north and west of Lamanda Park. This was a portion of the land originally owned by Mrs. Johnston, the widow of General Albert Sydney Johnston. Mrs. Johnston built upon that land the first frame house ever erected in that portion of the San Gabriel Valley. In 1869 she sold the property to Judge Eaton—now a resident of Pasadena—who established the well-known Fair Oaks Vineyard. In 1871 Charles Ellis purchased from Judge Eaton, and in 1876 sold 135 acres to Mr. Brigden. When Mr. Brigden made the purchase there were forty acres of the land in vineyard and the rest was grain land, except twenty acres which were wild. He entered heartily into viticultural and horticultural pursuits, which he has since successfully conducted. At this writing he owns 115 acres of his original purchase, ninety acres of which are in vineyard, producing wine grapes of the Zinfandel, Blauelba and Muscat varieties. His orange and lemon groves occupy twenty acres, and the rest of the land is devoted to deciduous fruits, mostly apricots and peaches. Water for irrigation is only needed for citrus fruits, and this is obtained from the Eaton or Precipice Cañon. Realizing that the products of his vineyard should be made to yield the most profitable return, in 1885 Mr. Brigden, with J. F. Crank and others, incorporated the Sierra Madre Vintage Company, with J. F. Crank as president and Mr. Brigden as vice-president and general manager, and in the same year a winery was built at Lamanda Park. This winery has since been under the supervision and management of Mr. Brigden. The establishment is complete in all its appointments, and its products find a ready sale in home and eastern markets. It has a capacity sufficient to manufacture or dispose of 1,000 tons of grapes during the season, which are furnished by Mr. Brigdon's Highland Vineyards, and the Fair Oaks Vineyards owned by Mr. Crank. Mr. Brigden has been identified with other enterprises that have advanced the interests and aided in the building and settling up of his section. He was one of the original incorporators and a director in the San Gabriel Valley Railroad, in 1885, that was so instrumental in opening up that portion of the valley. This is now a part of the Santa Fé Railroad

system. He is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Union League. In political matters he is a Republican, and though not an office-seeker, is a worker in the ranks of his party, and has many times been a delegate to the county conventions. He is a man of trained business habits and experience, which he has applied to his enterprises in Los Angeles County, and which have rendered him universally successful. In 1882 Mr. Brigden married Miss Helen Whitaker, the daughter of General A. F. Whitaker, a prominent resident of Penn Yan, New York. They have two children: Louise C. and T. Dwight.

J. H. BARTLE, Asisstant Cashier of the First National Bank of Monrovia, is one of the successful business men of that city. He is a native of Keweenaw County, Michigan, and dates his birth in 1855. His father, John Bartle, was a native of Ireland, who, in his youth, came to the United States and located in Michigan, and was engaged in mining enterprises on Lake Superior. He married Miss Theresa Reynolds, a native of that State. Mr. Bartle was reared in his native county, receiving the benefit of a common-school education. Early in life he commenced the battle on his own account, and when less than fourteen years of age he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and soon after entered into business on his own account as a trader in general merchandise throughout his section. He was successful and increased his business to such an extent that it necessitated a permanent location, and in 1875 he established himself at Port Arthur, Michigan, and there opened a general mercantile business, gradually increasing it until he was the proprietor of one of the largest establishments of that city. He successfully conducted his enterprise at that place until 1887. In that year he came to California and located at Monrovia, Los Angeles County. Mr. Bartle is a man of progressive views and thoroughly trained to business pursuits. He was one of the original incorporators of the First National Bank and a director of the same, and later accepted the position of assistant cashier, taking the immediate charge of its business details. He is also a director in the Security Savings Bank and Trust Company of Los Angeles. His straightforward dealings soon gained him the confidence and esteem of the community, and he was chosen as the city treasurer of the city. In political matters he is a Republican. He is a supporter and adherent of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and affiliated with Shuniah Lodge, No. 287, of Port Arthur, Michigan. In 1885 Mr. Bartle wedded Miss Amelia Bowerman, a native of Canada, and daughter of Stephen and Annie (Badgley) Bowerman, both natives of Canada. Her father is now a resident of Monrovia. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bartle there is one child: Kathleen.

ANDREW BODDY.—The subject of this sketch was born in the County of Leeds, Greenville Township, Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, in 1849. His father was Thomas Boddy, a veteran soldier of the English army, who, after his return from that service, entered into farming occupations. His mother, Elizabeth Ogletree, was of Scotch descent. When Mr. Boddy was five years of age the death of his father occurred, leaving the care of the family upon the mother. At the age of nine years young Boddy commenced to earn his own living by working for the neighboring farmers. He availed himself of such meagre facilities as were offered him in obtaining an education, and by his natural talent and persevering study led many of his favored competitors. In 1865 he came to the United States and located in Cayuga County, New York, where he was employed for several months at farm labor, after which he returned to Canada, and in 1871 came the second time to the United States

and took up his residence in Summit County, Ohio. He engaged in farm labor and other occupations in that county until 1875. In that year he came to California and located at Arcata, Humboldt County. He spent about five years in that county, working at lumbering and farm labor, and in 1880 came to Los Angeles County and took up his residence at Duarte. There he purchased a thirty-acre tract known as the Holland place, located on Beuna Vista avenue, north of San Gabriel avenue, and entered into horticultural pursuits and general farming. In 1882 he sold ten acres of that place to Mr. Mitchell, retaining the balance, which he thoroughly improved until 1887. In that year he sold out and invested a portion of his money in real estate in Monrovia, and also purchased a thirty-four-acre tract of land on the Temple road, south of El Monte, upon which he took up his residence. He spent two years in farming there and then returned to the north side of the valley, residing on Daffodill street, Monrovia. He also purchased a ten-acre tract on Falling Leaf avenue, about a mile and a quarter west of his residence. Upon this tract he has planted 687 Navel orange trees and 187 deciduous fruit trees, comprising a large variety of the most approved fruits grown in his section. This land is located on the north side of Falling Leaf avenue, and is capable of perfect irrigation by water from the Santa Anita Water Company's pipes and ditches. The Duarte section is in no small degree indebted to Mr. Boddy for its present system of water. He was one of the most active and energetic men of that place, and the prime mover and one of the original incorporators of the Duarte Mutual Irrigation and Canal Company. He was the first president of the company, a position he held for two years, and later was the treasurer of the company. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of Anniversary Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., of Arcata, and also of the Society of Orangemen. October 1, 1855, Mr. Boddy married Miss Laura H. Potts, a native of Illinois. Her father, David Potts, died in Illinois. Her mother, Jane A. (Ramsay) Potts, afterward married Mr. Lutz and is living in San Diego County, California. Mr. and Mrs. Boddy are the parents of three children: George T., Elizabeth J. and Charles A.

LEVI NEWTON BREED, President of the Southern California National Bank of Los Angeles, was born in the town of Clay, near Manlius, Onondaga County, New York, in 1832, his parents being James and Elizabeth (Kinne) Breed. He is descended from Allyn Breed, who is believed to have been the progenitor of all who bear the name of Breed in the United States. Allyn Breed was born in England in 1601, emigrated to Massachusetts Bay in 1630, and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, where more than a hundred families descended from him still reside. The oldest of his four sons, also named Allyn, born in 1626, had a son John, born in 1663, who moved to Stonington, Connecticut. His son Allen, born in 1714, was the father of Gershom, born in 1755, who moved from Stonington, Connecticut, to Little Hoosic, Rensselaer Patent, New York, in 1789, and thence to Manlius, Onondaga County, in 1793. James Breed, who was born in 1794 and died in 1884, was the eighth son and the youngest of the twelve children of Gershom Breed. Elizabeth Kinne Breed was the daughter of Ezra Kinne and the granddaughter of Cyrus Kinne, who settled in Manlius, about 1793. The Kinne family is also of early New England stock, and both families have been neighbors for nearly a century. Breed's Hill in Boston, the joint scene of the Revolutionary conflict known in history as the Battle of Bunker Hill, was so named because it was owned by Ebenezer Breed, also a descendant, but in another line, of Allyn Breed, the immigrant of 1630. The American redoubt was on Breed's Hill. When the subject of this sketch had reached his twelfth year his mother died, and the family being in a measure broken up, he was thrown on his own resources. Reared on a farm and educated in

the district school when held, the change involved, aside from the irreparable loss, was little more than lending a helping hand on the farm of some neighbor instead of his father's, with the privilege of still attending school. In 1849 he moved to Schuyler County, Illinois, where his eldest brother, Dr. S. P. Breed, had settled in the practice of his profession. There also he engaged in farm work and attended school at intervals. In 1853 he set out for California. At a reunion of the family, at the home of Dr. Breed, near Princeton, Illinois, in 1886, a generation later, he thus refers to that trip: "I find a vast difference in journeying across the continent in 1853 and in 1886. Then I was four months in driving cattle across the arid plains and rugged mountains, swimming rivers and fighting Indians, and subsisting on bacon and beans. Now the trip is made in four days, and those are spent in a palace car where you can enjoy all the comforts and luxuries of life." Mr. Breed spent some time in San Francisco but without securing a solid foothold. In 1856 he settled in Honey Lake Valley, in what is now known as Lassen County but was then claimed by Plumas. There he opened a trading post and took up 160 acres of land. In 1857 he was secretary of a public meeting of citizens which attracted some attention at the time by refusing to pay taxes to Plumas County on the ground that Honey Lake Valley was outside the legal limits of that county. The few settlers were much harassed by the depredations and attacks of hostile Indians. At one time they drove off every head of cattle Mr. Breed had on his ranch. In 1859 he quit merchandising to try his fortune on Fraser River, but the disorganized condition of society there occasioned his return to Honey Lake in 1860, settling on his place, now known as the Epley Ranch. A year later he removed to Indian Valley, where he kept a livery stable about one year. He again returned to Honey Lake Valley and in 1862 bought a general store in Janesville, where he continued to live about twenty years, owning a part of the time 1,000 acres near the town, to which together with the store he gave constant personal attention. He was a commissioner for the organization of Lassen County in 1864. In 1873 he built a larger store with a hall overhead for the various organizations to meet in. He removed to Los Angeles in 1882, handling realty for about three years. He was elected councilman in 1885, and president of the council in 1886. On the organization of the Southern California National Bank in June, 1886, he was elected vice-president, and at the election of officers in January, 1889, he was chosen president. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Republican party, and in religious affiliation inclines to Unitarianism, though the traditions of the family are Baptist, his grandfather and great-grandfather having been elders in that communion. September 21, 1861, Mr. Breed was married to Miss Samantha Blood, born in New York, August 10, 1843. She died August 19, 1867, leaving one child, Frederick Arthur, born July 7, 1862, who was killed in a railroad accident in Arizona, at the age of twenty-three. Mr. Breed was again married May 28, 1870, to Miss Annie J. Blunt, born in Somerset County, Maine, September 20, 1852. They have one child, Lillian, born June 24, 1871.

ISAAC BANTA.—Among the beautiful and elegant residences on Fair Oak avenue, Pasadena, surrounded by the many luxuries of life which suggest to the tourist not only the wealth but also the rare taste and culture of the owners, is the home of Mrs. Banta, widow of the late Isaac Banta. Mr. Banta was a native of New York State, having been born in Montgomery County. For a number of years he was engaged as superintendent of railroad work, and later he devoted his time to farming in Huron County, Ohio, where, in 1846, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary G. Hooper. In 1882 he came to California and settled in Pasadena. Here he engaged largely in the real-estate business, in which he was very successful. His



Faithfully,

A. D. Barrows.

career in the Golden State, however, was destined to be of only a few years' duration, for, in 1888, after a life of usefulness, he was called to that other world, leaving a wife and two grown daughters to mourn his loss.

HENRY DWIGHT BARROWS was born February 23, 1825, in Mansfield, Tolland County, Connecticut, near the Willimantic River, which separates the town of Coventry from Mansfield. His ancestry came from England to Plymouth Colony, and afterward two brothers by the name of Barrows moved from Plymouth to Mansfield, where they settled. From these two brothers, who seem to have been of a hardy stock, sprang a great number of descendants, many of whom still remain in Mansfield. The subject of this sketch says he counted over thirty heads of families of that name in his native town in 1845. Indeed, it was the most numerous family name in the town at that time and for years afterward; besides, many married and acquired other names, and many also scattered throughout the United States. His ancestors on his mother's side were Binghams. Mr. Barrows's early years were spent on a farm, and he received a good, thorough English education in the common schools and academies of Tolland County. He also taught school several winters, commencing when only seventeen years old. Early in life he acquired a strong love for music, which he cultivated as he had opportunity, learning to play on any instrument he could get hold of He took lessons on the organ of a Mr. Monds, an English organist in Hartford, Connecticut. He also became the leader of the local brass band of his native town when he was only eighteen years of age. He was fond of books and devoured all he could get hold of in the neighborhood, which, however, was not very rich in literature of any kind. He read through the Bible and Shakespear and Byron, including all the prose writings of the latter. A stray copy of Dr. Dick's "Christian Philosopher" he read with delight, and he thinks to this day that it is one of the best books that can be placed in a boy's hands to enlarge his ideas of the worlds around him. He went to New York in 1849 and engaged in clerking; and while there had a touch of the California gold fever which prevailed so generally that year. However, he did not decide to go to the new El Dorado till some years later. In 1850 he went to Boston, where he lived something over two years, being employed as book-keeper in the large jobbing house of J. W. Blodgett & Co., on Pearl street. This firm sold goods in every State in the Union and in Canada, doing an immense business; and the experience and discipline acquired here were invaluable to him in after life. During his residence in Boston he of course enjoyed the lectures, music, etc., of that center of intellectual activity. He says he retains to-day a vivid recollection of Theodore Parker's preaching, the Lowell Institute lectures, the concerts of the Germanians, Jenny Lind, etc. In the spring of 1852 he finally concluded to come to California, and April 1 he left Boston for his home in Connecticut to get ready for the trip, and on the 26th of that month he sailed from New York on the steamer Illinois, with a large number of passengers. The hardships of crossing the Isthmus at that time were great, the railroad having been finished only a few miles out from Aspinwall, the balance of the way being made by row-boat up the Chagres River to Gorgona, and from thence, twenty-six miles, on mule-back or on foot to Panama. To a Northern man the heat of all seasons seems formidable on the Isthmus. Especially is this true at Aspinwall, where the heat becomes more oppressive on account of the excessive humidity of the atmosphere. It used to be said that it rained there all the time in the "wet season" and twenty hours a day in the "dry season." The connecting steamer of the Illinois on the Pacific was the Golden Gate, Captain Patterson, of the navy, commander. About 1,700 passengers came up on this trip.

Soon after arriving in San Francisco, Mr. Barrows started for the Northern Mines above Shasta; but he worked only a short time at mining, as (it being the month of June) the dry season had set in, and he returned down the valley as far as Tehama, where, about five miles back, he went to work on Thom's Creek for Judge Hall, who had a contract to furnish Hall & Crandall, the stage contractors, some 200 tons of hay. There were great numbers of deer and antelopes roaming over the plains of the Upper Sacramento Valley at that time. One day as Mr. Barrows was walking along Thom's Creek alone, a California lion jumped out from a clump of bushes within a few feet of him and made off out of sight in a few muscular bounds. Coming down the Sacramento Valley to Marysville, where he made a brief stop, he arrived in San Francisco the last day of July; and having his system full of chills and fever, then so prevalent in the neighborhood of Tehama, and the contrast between the heat of the Sacramento Valley and the cold of San Francisco being so very great, he found himself very ill with congestive chills, from which he did not entirely recover for nearly a year afterward. When he first arrived in California he knew nothing about the great differences in climate of the different sections of the State. Having suffered much, including an attack of Panama fever, in coming through the tropics, he had an aspiration for a cool climate, which he thought could be found in going 500 miles north from San Francisco; but if, instead, he had come 500 miles south and kept near this coast he would have found the blessed temperature he sought. But he had then never heard of Los Angeles. Finding that he could not get rid of the chills in San Francisco, he went in August to San José. There he staid about a year; and there he met two men who were from this same town from which he came. One of them, Captain Julian Hanks, had come out to this coast many years before and had married at San José, Lower California, and afterward moved to San José, Upper California, where he was living with his family at this time (1852). He had a vineyard and orchard and also a flouring mill at his home place not far from the center of the pueblo; and he also had a ranch about four miles south of the town. Mr. Barrows went on to this ranch and raised a crop of wheat and barley. He says that the rains were very heavy that winter and that the house in which he lived was for some time surrounded by water. Flour was very dear, being worth 25 cents per pound. James Lick (since the founder of the magnificent Lick Observatory) was then building very deliberately, and finishing off somewhat elaborately, a fine flour-mill just north of San José, on Alviso Creek, where he lived. Citizens urged him to finish it whilst flour was so scarce and high, and grind up some of the wheat which was abundant, and thus benefit the public as well as himself, but he gruffly replied that he was building the mill for Lick and not for the public. Among other eccentricities he insisted on having mahogany railing for the stairway of his flour-mill. Mr. Barrows, in the fall of 1853, went to Jamestown in the Southern mines, where he worked at mining for awhile. Afterward he secured an engagement as teacher of music at the Collegiate Institute in Benicia, where he remained during the greater part of 1854. While there, the late William Wolfskill engaged him to teach a private school in his family in Los Angeles, whither he came in December, 1854. He has made his home in Los Angeles ever since. He taught four years, or until the latter part of 1858. During 1859 and 1860 he cultivated a vineyard that is now owned by Mr. Beaudry on the east side of the river. In 1861 he was appointed United States Marshal for the Southern District of California, by President Lincoln, which office he held four years. In 1864 he engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he continued about fifteen years. At present (1889) he is in no regular business. Mr. Barrows has been thrice married, and has three children living, all grown. The subject of this sketch has seen Los Angeles grow from a partly Americanized Mexican village to a modern progress-ive

city of 75,000 inhabitants. He has seen lots in the central parts of the pueblo rise in value from seventy-five dollars to be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. He has witnessed the introduction into Los Angeles of steam, street, electric and cable railroads, and gas and electrical light, and the telegraph and telephone, etc., which were all unknown here in those primitive times of his early residence. In 1854 Los Angeles had but one church edifice (that still fronting the Plaza), and but one Roman Catholic and one Protestant church organization, the latter having no building of its own. There were but two public school-houses, one on Spring and one on Bath Street, both of which have been demolished to make room for imposing business blocks. There was one Masonic lodge here, and of other benevolent and secret societies not one. And most of the people who lived and bore sway here then, many of whom he knew well, have (and he cannot but say it with a tinge of sadness) passed away, and their places are mostly filled by comparative strangers. Mr. Barrows has made frequent visits to the Atlantic States—once in 1857 by steamer, once in 1860 by the Butterfield stage route, and several times by rail. In 1875 he spent the summer in the East with his family. He has been a member of the city school board many terms, and was county superintendent for one term, and he has always taken a lively interest in educational matters. He has been a frequent writer for the local and other papers on economic and social questions. A close watcher of current events will often be impressed that this and that thing ought to be said to a larger audience than to his own immediate acquaintances, and that good can be done by thus saying it at the right time. Besides much that Mr. Barrows has written for the public press, over his own name, during his long residence in Los Angeles, he has said many things and made many arguments that have been admitted into the editorial columns of sundry journals at different periods. For nearly ten years, from 1856 to 1866, he was the regular paid Los Angeles correspondent of the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin*. Mr. Barrows has enjoyed the respect and confidence of his neighbors among whom he has lived so many years. He has administered first and last several large estates, including those of William Wolfskill, Captain Alex. Bell, and others. He was appointed by the United States District Court one of the commissioners to run the boundary line between the "Providencia Rancho" and that of the "ex-mission of San Fernando." He also, by appointment of the Superior Court, was one of the commissioners that partitioned the "San Pedro Rancho," which contained about 25,000 acres. Mr. Barrows was for the year 1888 the president of the Historical Society of Southern California, of which he has been an active member since its organization. In the publication of the society for 1887, Mr. Barrows explains the theory of rainfall, or of aqueous precipitation generally, whether in the form of rain, hail or snow, and also explains the cause of California's wet and dry seasons. He has written brief sketches of a considerable number of the early pioneers of Los Angeles, many of whom he knew personally.

BENJAMIN F. BALL, Pasadena, was born in Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, December 24, 1837. His early life was spent on a farm in his native State. In 1860 he removed to Cedar County, Iowa. He was united in marriage, in 1861, with Miss Mary Stewart. In 1878 Mr. Ball came to the Golden State and settled in Pasadena. In company with Mr. I. H. Painter he purchased 4,000 acres of land, known as the Monk Tract, lying directly north of Pasadena. He spent two years in developing a water system, and during that time laid about twenty-five miles of water-pipe. As showing the wonderful increase in the value of property, we state the fact that $15 an acre was paid for the 4,000-acre tract, and they sold it for $75 to $500 per acre. It was rapidly built upon and now has about 250 families living on it, and

being at present one of the most desirable parts of the city. The first brick house ever built in Pasadena was erected on Fair Oaks avenue by Mr. Ball, and at that time it was the best house in Pasadena. Mr. Ball has just finished and moved into his new residence, which is located on the hill between Orange Grove avenue and Terrace Drive, overlooking the city and whole country round. It is one of the finest residences in Los Angeles County, and nothing that taste and refinement would suggest or that money could purchase has been omitted to make it complete in all its appointments, it having cost Mr. Ball no less than $55,000. Colonel Stanford, and others who have traveled very extensively over the world, state that the view from Mr. Ball's home is the most magnificent they ever witnessed. The grounds surrounding the residence comprise two acres, and for beauty of design and variety of plants and flowers, are unsurpassed. Mr. Ball is very enthusiastic over California; he thinks it is the finest country on earth and Pasadena the loveliest spot. He makes this remarkable statement: "I would not go back East to live for all the wealth east of the Rocky Mountains," and gives as his reason that "with the comparatively small means that I have, I can live comfortably here, while with all the wealth of the East it would be impossible to do so there." As a worthy and enterprising citizen, aiding in every way the improvement and development of his chosen country, Mr. Ball occupies a prominent place. He is vice-president of the First National Bank, and is also a member of the board of trade of Pasadena.

ARTHUR F. CARTER, one of the proprietors of the Bellevue Nurseries, corner of Grand avenue and Jefferson streets, Los Angeles, was born in Connecticut, January 27, 1854. His parents, John R. and Delia (Stockwell) Carter, were both natives of New England. His father was connected with the mills in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and upon the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Eighteenth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and near the close of the war was killed in the battle of Piedmont, West Virginia, leaving one son and daughter. Mrs. Carter and her daughter are living in Connecticut. The son, Arthur F., the subject of this sketch, received his education in New England. In 1875 he went to Colorado and spent one season in the Hahn's Peak mines. The following spring he took land on Box Elder Creek, twenty-five miles from Denver, and engaged in sheep and cattle raising, and continued in this business five years. Owing to the very severe winters, he suffered heavy losses of stock. He closed his interests, and in December, 1881, came to California. After visiting many parts of the State he located in Los Angeles in the spring of 1882, and entered the employ of Milton Thomas, one of the most prominent nurserymen in the State. In 1887 he became interested in the business with Mr. Thomas, and since then has had entire charge of their extensive nurseries. He has made a study of horticulture, and makes a practical application of the most intelligent methods in the adaptation of soils in different locations for fruit-raising and the growth of ornamental shade trees, and his efforts have been attended with marked success. Mr. Carter was united in marriage May 12, 1886, with Miss Laura Thomas, a native of this State, and daughter of Milton Thomas.

JAMES W. COOK was born in Cass County, Missouri, in 1846. His father, John B. Cook, was a native of Kentucky, who, in the earlier days, settled in Missouri, engaged in farming and stock-growing, and there married Miss Mary Wilson. She died in 1855. In 1857 Mr. Cook, senior, came overland with his family to California and located in Sonoma County, taking up his residence in Bennett Valley, near Santa Rosa. There he purchased land and engaged in farming and stock-growing. The

children in the family were: Andrew W., John H., William Y., Elizabeth, now Mrs. J. E. Betterton, of Plumas County; Jesse G., a resident of Santa Ana; James W., the subject of this sketch; Mary, wife of Judge J. A. Barham, of Santa Rosa; Lucinda, now Mrs. Solomon Otis, of Plumas County; and F. Lee, all of whom, with the exception of John and William, are residents of California. The subject of this sketch was reared upon the farm of his father in Sonoma County, and was engaged with his father in farming operations until 1877, in which year his father sold the farm and took up his residence in Santa Rosa. The death of his father occurred in that city the same year. In 1878 Mr. Cook came to Los Angeles County, and spent the winter in Los Angeles. In the spring of 1879 he visited the Azusa section and purchased sixty acres of land about three-fourths of a mile southwest of the present town of Glendora, where he took up his residence and engaged in general farming and horticultural pursuits. This land he placed under a good state of cultivation, planting orchards, vineyards, etc. In 1887 he sold his farm and purchased a home place of seven and a half acres just south and east of the city of Azusa. Upon this he has made substantial improvements, erecting a fine two-story residence, well ordered barns and out buildings, and has also planted five acres with Washington Navel oranges, and a family orchard of a choice variety of deciduous fruits. His place is well watered from the ditches of the Azusa Land and Water Company, of which company he is a stockholder. Mr. Cook is well known in the community where he has resided for the past ten years; is an intelligent and progressive citizen, interested in building up his section of the San Gabriel Valley, and is a supporter of such enterprises as will tend to develop its resources. In political matters he is Democratic, and has represented his district as a delegate in county conventions, etc. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, being affiliated with the Santa Rosa Lodge. He is a supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1869 Mr. Cook married Miss Grace Millington, the daughter of Seth and Maria (Woodward) Millington. Her father was a prominent and well-known citizen of Sonoma County at the time of his death. Her mother is still a resident of that county. Mrs. Cook was born in Iowa. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cook there are five children living, viz.: James Bailey, Marian, Estella, Grace M. and Seth Williams, all of whom are members of their father's household.



A. T. CURRIER, proprietor of "Currier's Ranch," three miles south of Spadra, on the lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, has been actively identified with the work of improving and building up Los Angeles County for the past twenty years. A brief review of the life of Mr. Currier gives the following facts: He was born in Franklin County, Maine, April 30, 1840. The usual life of a strong, robust, New England boy of not wealthy parentage was his. Reared to a farm life, he was early inured to hard labor, with few play-days. The usual opportunities for schooling were afforded him. Of these he made good use. Pursuing his studies with that energy which has characterized his whole life, he became, before reaching his majority, a teacher of others. Not satisfied with the prospects of life in his native State, in the autumn of 1861, in the flush of young manhood, the subject of this sketch left the old home and came to California, via the Panama route. After a winter spent near Placerville, he engaged in mining in Shoshone County, Idaho, following that pursuit six years, with fair success. In the autumn of 1867 he visited the old home in Maine, returning to this State the following spring. The year following he was dealing in stock in Northern California and Southern Oregon. In 1869 he disposed of his stock, and at San Francisco prepared himself for a horseback ride through the better portions of the State, for the purpose of selecting a future

home, determined to find first a healthy, equable climate where a good soil, with good water, could be had. In the autumn, after a summer spent in the northern and middle portions of California, Mr. Currier bought 1,000 acres of the land now making his ranch. He has never regretted his choice. In the fall of 1871 he commenced the improvement of the property. The ranch now comprises 2,400 acres, partly in the beautiful San José Valley and partly in the adjoining hills, which are themselves interspersed with valleys. In quality of soil it all ranks number one. Crossing the "Currier Ranch" is a perennial stream of water, the San José Creek, which should be mentioned in this connection. It has its fountain head three-quarters of a mile east of Spadra, on the Phillips Ranch. In the first three miles of its flow it is entirely emptied of water by ditches six times, reappearing each time with an increased volume. By actual measurement in midsummer Mr. Currier has for his use sixty-eight miners' inches. This wonderfully beneficent little stream sinks after leaving the ranch only to again reappear and enrich the valley for miles below, before being lost in the San Gabriel River. The "Currier Ranch" is devoted mainly to the production of hay and grain. About eighty head of horses, 200 hogs and 125 head of cattle, are usually kept. An average of 1,000 tons of hay is sold annually, and 500 tons are fed on the ranch. The grain production annually is proportionally large. Mr. Currier, while making no specialty of citrus fruits, prides himself on having land suitable for their culture, excelled by none in the citrus belt. A small orange orchard of only two acres, which came into good bearing in 1884, has, for its first three crops sold to shipping dealers, yielded an average of over $1,000 per year. Mr. Currier owns sixty-six acres of land adjoining the Santa Fé Railroad station grounds on the east and north of Pomona. This he has commenced to improve, fifteen acres being planted to deciduous fruits and oranges, and twelve acres with raisin grapes. In the near future the rest of this land will be in orchard. Mr. Currier also owns valuable city property in Los Angeles and Pomona. He has embarked in many an enterprise, helping to build up the county and its cities. Of the Motor Line between Pomona and North Pomona he is a leading stockholder and director. He is also a stockholder and the president of the Palomares Hotel Company at Pomona. Mr. Currier, by his life, has illustrated the fact that fortune favors those who help themselves. He left his native State possessed of only a pittance earned by teaching district school, before twenty-one years of age. In California, while not always successful, by his ambition, energy and courage, backed by good business qualifications, he has been able to acquire a goodly fortune. In public affairs he has always been interested. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party. In Shoshone County, Idaho, he served three years as county treasurer. In 1882, by a vote, flattering to himself, leading the party vote by hundreds, he was elected sheriff of Los Angeles County. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity of Pomona. March 20, 1881, Mr. Currier wedded Mrs. Susan Rubottom, *nee* Glenn, widow of James Rubottom. Her family were pioneers of El Monte, from Texas.

JOHN W. COOK.—Among the successful business men and horticulturists of Glendora mention must be made of the above-named gentleman who has been so closely identified with the founding and building up of that prosperous village. Mr. Cook came to Glendora in the fall of 1885 and the next season commenced the clearing and planting of a tract of land lying just east of Glendora, on what is now Sierra Madre avenue, and also erected a neat and well-ordered home and suitable out-buildings, early recognizing the advantages of his section for business and residence. In 1887 he was one of the original incorporators of the Glendora Water Company and the Glendora Land Company. In the latter company he

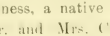
placed twenty acres of his land for town-site purposes. He was appointed secretary of both companies, and entered heartily into the enterprises for which Glendora is indebted for the wonderful growth and prosperity that followed the incorporation and successful management of those companies. Mr. Cook held the position of secretary in these companies until 1889 when his failing health compelled his retirement to quieter walks of life. In addition to his business enterprises he has devoted his attention to horticultural pursuits upon his home place, and has at this writing (1889) fifteen acres of citrus fruits, comprising ten acres of Washington Navel oranges and five acres of lemons, and also a family orchard of deciduous fruits containing a large variety of the most approved fruits grown in his section. He has also, in addition to his fifty acres comprising his homestead, forty acres of land above Sierra Madre avenue, which is devoted to grain cultivation, and thirty acres just east of Glendora, all of which is fine fruit land and well adapted to citrus fruit. In addition to his operations in developing water as a stockholder and officer of the Glendora Water Company, he is the owner of one half of six inches of water developed by private enterprise. The intelligent care and attention that he has devoted to his horticultural pursuits is well shown by the results he has secured in his orange culture, which has placed his grove in the ranks of the most successful and valuable in his section. The subject of this sketch was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, in 1857. His parents, William H. and Sarah (Whiting) Cook, were both natives of that State. In 1858 his father moved to Knox County, Missouri, and there engaged in farming and stock-growing. Mr. Cook was reared to that calling, at the same time receiving a good education. Upon reaching his majority he engaged in the warehouse business with his brother, at Edina, Missouri. He was successfully engaged in that business until 1885 when he came to California and took up his present residence. Mr. Cook is a man of sound business principles and broad views, and has made a success in his undertakings. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar. In political matters he is a Republican. In 1885 Mr. Cook was united in marriage with Miss Mary S. Baker, the daughter of Joshua W. and Sarah (Lawrence) Baker. She died in 1888, leaving two children: Dale B. and Inez W., both of whom were born in Glendora.

ROBERT CATHCART was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1837. His parents, Robert and Hannah (Lee) Cathcart, were natives of Scotland. His father came to the United States in his youth and located in St. Louis. He was a well-known engineer and business man of that city, and was the builder of the first steam flouring mills ever erected in St. Louis. He was also largely interested in steamboating on the Mississippi River, owning a packet line between St. Louis and New Orleans. The subject of this sketch was reared in St. Louis until about seventeen years of age, receiving a liberal education. In 1853 his father and family came to California and settled in Santa Cruz, where he engaged in farming. Mr. Cathcart was employed in agricultural pursuits with his father until 1861. He then entered into mercantile pursuits and established a general merchandise store at Santa Cruz, except in the years from 1863 to 1866, when he was engaged in the livery business. He conducted his mercantile enterprises in that city until 1876. In that year he sold out and came to Los Angeles County, locating in the San José Valley about two miles north of Pomona, upon a 100-acre tract, which he purchased from A. R. Meserve. There he has since resided, and has devoted himself to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. At a later date Mr. Cathcart sold a portion of his land, but his present fifty-acre tract is well worthy of mention. This land was en-

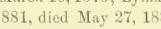
tirely wild and uncultivated when he purchased it, but his years of labor and intelligent cultivation have made it one of the most productive properties in his section. There are about twenty acres devoted to fruit culture, producing the most favorite varieties of oranges, lemons, olives, apples, peaches, pears, etc. He also devotes considerable attention to small fruits. Nearly three acres are used as a nursery, an industry in which Mr. Cathcart is gaining a well-deserved success. His improvements are substantial and well ordered. A neat cottage situated amid a grove of beautiful shade and ornamental trees makes his home of the most attractive and pleasing character. The most notable enterprise upon his lands is the valuable water that has been obtained from artesian wells. When he purchased his land, in 1876, he made his selection with a view of the possibilities of procuring water by an artesian system in the future, and located on a line of what seemed a natural water course from San Antonio Cañon to some well-known springs situated about one-quarter of a mile below his lands. In 1882, when the water supply became an important factor in the future prosperity of the San José Valley, he sank two wells, seeking a water supply for the Kingsley Tract, and at 111 feet struck a fine flow of water. At the present writing there are ten artesian wells upon his lands, varying in depth from 360 to 600 feet. These wells yield an aggregate water supply of 180 inches, one-half of which is piped to the Chino Ranch, the balance being available for the lands lying south of his tract. His land is irrigated by water from the San Antonio Cañon, he having a water right of one inch for every eight acres. In Mr. Cathcart's operations he has been successful. He is an enterprising and progressive man, and a strong believer in the future prosperity of the valley, taking an interest in and aiding any enterprise that in his opinion will develop its resources. Robert Cathcart, Fred I. Smith and I. B. Camp formed a company March 1, 1889, under the name of the Citizens Water Company, to pipe water into Pomona, for which the above-named gentlemen have been granted a franchise by the city council. The work of digging ditches, laying pipe, etc., will be commenced at once, and will be pushed forward with the utmost dispatch to completion. The pipe is all made and ready for laying, and inside of two months they expect to have all the connections made, and the people of Pomona supplied with an abundance of pure artesian water. Politically Mr. Cathcart is a liberal and conservative Democrat. In 1867 he was united in marriage with Miss Augusta Durr, a native of Ohio. They have four children living, viz.: Anna Josephine, John Lee, Charles H. and Robert, all of whom are members of their father's household. They are receiving a liberal education. His daughter Josephine graduated at the Mills Seminary, Alameda County, in the class of 1888.

WILLIAM CAMERON, Superintendent of the shops of the City Railway Company, Los Angeles, is a native of Nova Scotia, and was born November 26, 1847. He is a son of William Cameron, a native of Inverness, Scotland, and Jane Cameron, a native of Nova Scotia. During his youth he learned the trade of carriage-builder. Upon reaching manhood he went to Boston, where he was in the employ of J. Hall & Son, the leading carriage-builders of that city, and was afterward foreman under the master mechanic of the Metropolitan Street Railway. He lived there eighteen years. In 1883 he came to California, on account of the ill health of his wife, and entered the employ of the street railway company, building cars; and being an expert mechanic, he was appointed to his present position. He was married April 11, 1872, to Miss Annie Isabella McMillen, of Nova Scotia. Her father, Finley McMillen, was a native of Inverness shire, Scotland, and her grandfather was a soldier in the battle of Waterloo; came to America in 1776 and served in the Forty-second Highland Regi-

ment; was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and also served in the war of 1812. Mrs. Cameron's mother was Mary McInness, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron have two children—Donald K. and Willie.



I. D. CONNER was born in Chautauqua County, New York, August 8, 1828. His father, Ezra Conner, was a native of Dutchess County, that State, and his mother, Maria (Corell) Conner was born in Pennsylvania. His father was a mechanic and Mr. Conner was reared and educated as a carpenter. He received his early education at the public schools of his native town. When sixteen years of age his father emigrated to Wisconsin and settled in Kenosha County. In 1852 the subject of this sketch, with his brother and father, came overland to California. This journey was performed with ox teams, and six months was occupied in making the trip. Upon his arrival he located at Hangtown, now Placerville, in Placer County, and engaged in work at his trade and other pursuits in the mining districts until 1856. He then returned by way of Central America, Cuba and New York, to Minnesota, and located in Olmsted County, near Rochester, where he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Gifford, daughter of Choel and Rhoda Gifford, on August 24, 1857. The parents of Mrs. Conner are natives of New York State. His next move was to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he entered land and engaged in farming until 1863. There he returned to his trade and was employed as a contractor and builder until 1875, when he came the second time to California and located in Los Angeles County. Mr. Conner worked at his trade in Los Angeles until July, and then returned East and brought out his family, and in October of that year took up his residence in Pomona, where he has since resided. As a contractor and builder, Mr. Conner has for years been identified with the building up of Pomona. His residence was on Second street, at the corner of Garey avenue, until 1882, when he moved to a ten-acre tract on Holt avenue. In 1888 he erected a substantial two-story residence upon this lot. Mr. Conner's lot is well improved and planted with fruit trees, etc. His first fruit culture was in 1876, and he has since taken a deep interest in that industry. Mr. Conner has seen the little hamlet in which he took up his residence in 1875 grow to be a rich, prosperous city, during which time, by his industry and a steady application to his business, he has secured a well-earned competency, and by his straightforward, manly dealings, gained the respect and esteem of the community in which he resides. In political matters he is a Democrat, and for several years in the earlier history of Pomona held the office of justice of the peace. He is a charter member of Pomona Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M. Mr. Conner has had five children: Herman G., who was born September 4, 1858, was united in marriage to Miss Emma Clark in 1888, and is now engaged in the restaurant business in Pomona; Clarence A. was born July 17, 1861, and died June 10, 1862; Charles E., born May 12, 1864, is now a practicing physician in Pomona; Benjamin F., born March 20, 1870, and died March 10, 1876; Lyman Earnest, born May 27, 1881, died May 27, 1881.



WILLIAM CARUTHERS, a farmer, residing two miles north of Downey, has been a citizen of Los Angeles County as long, perhaps, as any other man, having come to the county in 1865. He first purchased 146 acres of land, and at once turned over half of it to a neighbor. The part which he retained he has now in a high state of cultivation, has engaged in general farming and has made a success of his calling. He has over 1,100 walnut trees and six acres of apples, peaches and oranges, some of the oranges being of the finest varieties in the county. Mr. Caruthers was born in Louisiana, in 1830, the son of John

and Frances (Murphy) Caruthers. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother of Missouri. His grandfather was a pioneer of Virginia and subsequently moved to Missouri, where he died at a good old age. John Caruthers moved from Missouri to Louisiana in 1830, and, after raising one crop there, removed to Texas, when the subject of this sketch was less than one year old. There he was engaged in stock-raising and farming until his death, which occurred in 1861. He had twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity and six are still living. William was educated in Texas and was married there February 18, 1856, to Miss Amanda Perry, of Tennessee. While in Texas their oldest child was born, Zora, now the wife of L. M. Grider, of Downey. The rest of their children were born in California, and their names are as follows: William, Angeline, now the wife of H. H. Grossmayer, of San Bernardino; Jefferson D.; Mary, wife of J. P. Stevens, also of San Bernardino; Martha, Hugh and John. Mrs. Caruthers and her daughters are consistent church members. Mr. Caruthers is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 220, at Downey. Politically, he is an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party.

GEORGE W. COLE was born in Putnam County, Illinois, in 1827, and is a son of Sampson and Viney (Thompkins) Cole, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee respectively. His father was one of the first miners in the lead mines of Galena, Illinois, and was for many years a frontier land speculator. In 1841 he moved to Missouri and remained in that State until 1846, when he moved to Texas. He had eight children, and died in 1881. His widow is still living, at the age of eighty-four years. In 1846 our subject went to Mexico and entered the army under Colonel Jack Hays and served as a cavalryman till he was mustered out at Fredericksburg in 1848. He then returned to Missouri and married the lady who has ever since helped him fight life's battles. This lady was Miss Olive M. Chilson, daughter of Emer Chilson, a native of Vermont. Immediately after his marriage he and his bride went to Texas and settled down to farming and general stock-raising. In 1853 he made a trip to California, by steamer, and remained about a year, when he returned to Texas and remained in the stock-business till 1864. He then sold out and moved to California, spending eight months in crossing the plains, with ox teams. He arrived in San Bernardino County, and worked at the lumber business on the mountains. In 1865 he bought 116 acres in the Downey Ranch, which he improved and farmed till 1875, when he sold it and bought the 200 acres where he now lives. This is one of the finest ranches in Southern California, and he has erected a very handsome residence. In 1876–'80 he was engaged in mining in Arizona. He has made a home where peace and plenty reign, and he has a welcome for all. The children are nearly all married: Aurelia is the wife of John Tweedy, of Rivera; Mary is the wife of William Kellar, of Tuston; California is the wife of Henderson Cheney, of Whittier; Dora is the wife of J. B. Ginther, of Los Angeles; George W. is married and is an extensive cattle-dealer in Arizona; Charles E. is married and lives near Whittier; Joseph A. and Byron S. are still at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cole are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Cole has been eminently successful in his calling as a farmer, and his pleasant home and comfortable surroundings are the result of the combined industry and taste of himself and his excellent wife.

J. I. CASE.—Prominent among the capitalists who have located their winter residences in Monrovia is the above-named gentleman, a resident and well-known manufacturer of Racine, Wisconsin. Mr. Case has erected an elegant two-story residence, sur-

rounded by well-ordered grounds, on the north side of Banana avenue, in Monrovia. At this place, in connection with J. M. Studabaker, he is the owner of eighty acres of fine fruit land, ten acres of which are now planted to Washington Navel and Mediterranean Sweet oranges. Adjoining this tract on the north they own 200 acres of mountain land, upon which there is a reservoir of 1,500,000 gallons capacity. Mr. Case is also interested in and the owner of other real estate in Los Angeles County, among which is a tract of land of seventy-eight acres lying just south and east of Duarte, this land being all under cultivation and producing oranges and walnuts and also a variety of deciduous fruits. Associated with him in the ownership of this tract are J. M. Studabaker and W. N. Monroe, of Monrovia. He has also a fine residence tract of twenty acres on Lake avenue in Pasadena, at the terminus of the Altadena Railroad. The brief facts in regard to Mr. Case's life and successful business career are of interest. He is a native of Oswego County, New York, and dates his birth in 1818, the son of Caleb and Deborah (Jackson) Case. His father was a farmer, and Mr. Case was reared to that calling, receiving such an education as was afforded by the common schools of that date. In 1841 he decided to seek his fortunes in the great West, and located at Racine, Wisconsin. Aside from his indomitable energy and industrious habits, his only capital at that time was a small one horse-power threshing machine. With this he entered the grain fields of Wisconsin. In those early days in Wisconsin agricultural machinery was but little used, and there were no manufacturing establishments for the construction or repair of such machinery in that State, and as Mr. Case's threshing machine needed repairs, he was entirely dependent upon himself in making them. This led him to study the construction and working of his machine and also to make some improvements; and finally he constructed a new thresher to take the place of the old one, and then the construction of other machines followed, to meet the calls of his neighbors. From this small beginning rose the establishment of the largest threshing-machine manufactory in the world, at Racine. He also established extensive plow works, and became one of the largest manufacturers in the West. Mr. Case spent nearly forty years in conducting his various enterprises, and upon wishing a partial retirement from a personal supervision of the works, his interests were merged into stock companies. Incorporating under the names of The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, and The J. I. Case Plow Works, Mr. Case retains a controlling interest and is president of both the companies. He is also largely interested in banking and other industries in Wisconsin, and is the president of the Manufacturers' National Bank, of Racine, and the First National Bank, of Burlington, Wisconsin. He was also one of the incorporators, and is vice-president of the Granite Bank, of Monrovia. He has been identified with the political history of Racine. In the years of 1853 and 1854 he was mayor of that city, and in 1857–'58 served in the Legislature of Wisconsin as the senator of his district. In political matters he is a Republican. Mr. Case is a great lover of horses, and has devoted both time and money in breeding some of the finest horses in the United States, among which is the famous horse "Jay Eye See," with a trotting record of 2:10, and "Phallas," whose record of 2:13¾ is the fastest of all living stallions; also a four-year-old stallion, "Brown," with a record of 2:18¾. He is the owner of a magnificent stock farm near Racine, and is also a one-third owner of the Glen View Stock Farm, near Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Case is emphatically a self-made man, and his life is an illustration of what may be achieved by an energetic and industrious man by a course of straightforward dealing and sound business principles applied to a particular branch of business. In May, 1849, Mr. Case married Miss Lydia A. Bull, the daughter of De Grove and Amanda (Crosby) Bull, of New York. From this marriage there are four children living, viz.: Jackson I., who

married Miss Henrietta Roy, and is residing at Racine, Wisconsin, conducting his father's business; Henrietta, now Mrs. Percy S. Fuller, whose husband is an attorney at law in Racine; Jessie F., wife of H. M. Wallis, Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager of J. I. Case Plow Works, also of Racine; and Amanda, wife of J. J. Crooks, of San Francisco.

A. E. CRONENWETT, jeweler, corner of Myrtle and Orange avenues, Monrovia, has one of the most complete stocks of goods in his line of business in the San Gabriel Valley east of Los Angeles and Pasadena. Mr. Cronenwett is a thorough mechanic, is the master of his calling, and is also a well-trained business man. He is receiving the patronage and support of the community that his enterprise and skill so fully merits. He is a native of Carrollton, Carroll County, Ohio, born in 1865. His father was Dr. Charles F. Cronenwett, a physician and druggist. When the subject of this sketch was three years old his father moved to Woodville. There he was reared and educated, completing his studies in the Woodville University. When he was sixteen, the death of his father occurred, and he then went to Carrollton and entered the jeweler's establishment of his uncle, where he became a practical workman and was well versed in the business details of his calling. He afterward took charge of the business and successfully conducted it until 1888, when he came to Los Angeles County, and in February of that year established his present business. Mr. Cronenwett, from the first establishing of his business, has been thoroughly identified with the growth and prosperity of Monrovia. He is the owner of the store he occupies, besides residence property and other real estate interests in the city. He is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and a desirable acquisition to the business community of Monrovia, and may be counted upon as a supporter of any enterprise that he believes will advance the interests of his chosen city. He is the musical director and manager of the Monrovia City Band, with a membership of thirty-one performers, the largest band in Southern California, an organization controlled and supported by the city council, he being appointed custodian for the city. He is a member of the First Lutheran Church of Los Angeles, and also a member of Carroll Lodge, No. 197, K. of P., of Carrollton, Ohio, and of the Jewelers' League of the United States. In political matters he is a consistent Democrat. February 14, 1888, Mr. Cronenwett wedded Miss Minnie E. McCall, the daughter of Senator T. C. McCall, of Iowa. Her mother was *nee* Mary Boynton, both of her parents being natives of Ohio. Mr. Cronenwett's father was a native of Michigan, and his mother, *nee* Margaret Helfrich, was born in Ohio. Both are of German descent.

WILLIAM B. CULLEN.—Among the early settlers and representative citizens of what is now the populous town of Glendora is the above-named gentleman. Mr. Cullen is a native of Loudoun County, Virginia, and dates his birth in 1841. His father, Dr. John Cullen, was a prominent dentist in that county. He was a native of Virginia, as was also Mr. Cullen's mother, *nee* Harriet Furr. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county until eighteen years of age. He then went to Oxford, Mississippi, and joined his father, who had preceded him to that place. There he entered upon a course of study in the Mississippi State University, in the preparatory department, which he continued until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. Upon the first commencement of hostilities he entered the Confederate army as a member of the Lamar Rifles. Early in 1861 his command was assigned to the army of Virginia, and he participated in the first battles of the war. He was with that army at the battle of Manassas and also at the siege of Yorktown and battles of

Williamsburg, West Point and Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks. In the latter engagement Mr. Cullen was severely wounded, necessitating the amputation of his right arm. After the loss of his arm he was retired from active service in the ranks, but remained with the armies of the Confederacy throughout the war as a dispatch bearer and in other positions of confidence and trust. At the close of the war he located at Memphis, Tennessee, where for many years he was engaged in mercantile business and other enterprises. He was for a long time connected with the Cotton Compress Association, and was also for several years the license collector of the city of Memphis. In 1874 he came to California and located in Los Angeles County. Shortly afterward he purchased a squatter's right to 160 acres of Government land at the Azusa, where now stands the town of Glendora. This land was wild and uncultivated and was among that claimed by the Azusa grant holders. Mr. Cullen took up his residence upon this land and commenced its improvement and cultivation, and for years stubbornly resisted the claims of the grant holders, and finally, in 1883, secured a Government patent. A portion of his original 160 acres is now part of the town site of Glendora, but he still owns seventy acres, upon fifty acres of which he is conducting horticultural and viticultural pursuits. His fine vineyards comprise thirty-five acres, twenty-seven of which are producing wine grapes of the Zinfandel, Matero and Trousseau varieties. Eight acres are devoted to table grapes, principally of the Muscat and Black Malvoise varieties. He has ten acres of citrus and deciduous fruits. Among his improvements is a winery of sufficient capacity to manufacture and care for the products of his vineyard. Such water as is needed for irrigation has been developed by him near the Dalton Cañon, and is piped to his reservoir of some 150,000 gallons capacity, and from thence piped all over his lands. His well-ordered cottage residence is beautifully located, affording a pleasant view of the valley. With the exception of three years, from 1879 to 1882,—when Mr. Cullen's official position as tax collector of Los Angeles County required his presence in Los Angeles, he has been a resident of this part of the county since 1874. He is well known as an energetic and progressive citizen, taking an interest in the success of the community in which he resides. In political matters he is Democratic, and may always be found allied with the best elements of his party. He has served as a delegate in many of the county conventions. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace in his township, and in 1879 was elected tax collector and served three years. In 1884, upon the establishment of the Glendora postoffice, he was appointed postmaster, and held the position until resigning in 1888. It may be truthfully said that in whatever position of trust Mr. Cullen has been placed, he has filled the same with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In 1870 Mr. Cullen was united in marriage with Miss Mary Fitzgerald. From this marriage there are seven children living: Maud M., Walter J., Ettie M., Margaret, Clara, Wm. Gerald and Agnes.

CHARLES CHARNOCK, the subject of this sketch, was born near Preston, England, and was the sixth child of a family of ten, of John and Sophia A. Charnock, and was born June 10, 1836, and in May, 1846, moved with his parents and their family (except the oldest son, W. H., who remained, and the second son, Thomas, who was drowned), to Stratford, Canada West (then called), where they engaged in farming and lumbering. Here the mother, who had been delicately nurtured, succumbed after three years to the hardships of a pioneer life, died and was buried in the Episcopal burying ground at Stratford in 1854. The family moved to Madison, Wisconsin, the two oldest boys having moved to Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, three years previously, and thither the subject of this sketch went, working one year at lumbering. The next three years finds him

learning the carpenter and joiner's trade, at Janesville, Wisconsin, going to school winters, and here also, in 1856 and 1857, he imbibed his ardent Republican ideas from such men as Judge Doolittle, Washburn, Williams and others in the great "Frémont campaign." In November, 1858, he moved to his father's farm, at Mantorville, Dodge County, Minnesota, visiting and working six months, then with four brothers moved west to Brown County, Big Cottonwood River, south of Fort Ridgely, where they made claims, built log cabins, broke up quite a lot of land, fenced it and raised corn and potatoes, etc. Winters he followed lumbering in Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, till May 10, 1861, when Charles and the youngest brother, Ed. F., enlisted with thirty-four others, with Captain Catlin, of the Beaver Dam Rifles, who, finding it difficult to fill up his company, went to Grand Rapids and filled out his complement of 100 men there. The company, after a month's drill in Beaver Dam, was sent to Madison, Camp Randall, and there became Company D, of the Fifth Wisconsin, Colonel Amasa Cobb's Regiment of Infantry. After the first Bull Run battle the regiment was sent to Washington, Camp Kalorama; next across the Potomac at Chain Bridge, Virginia, where the regiment was with the Sixth Maine, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania and Forty-third New York, brigaded under General Hancock, and paraded and drilled with the Army of the Potomac, till the campaign "on to Richmond." Was in the battles of Williamsburg, Lee's Mills, Mechanicsville, Golden's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North and South Ana, Cold Harbor, Margees Heights, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Richmond, Crampton's Pass, Shenandoah Valley, with Wright and Sheridan. Was never severely wounded, never in hospital a day, never taken prisoner; was private, Corporal, Sergeant, Orderly Sergeant, Second and First Lieutenant. After the close of the war he was sent with his regiment to Texas, where they were mustered out at Corpus Christi, in November, 1865, but were not discharged finally till January 13, 1866, at Indianapolis, Indiana. He went to Wisconsin; after visiting friends, and in the month of July, 1886, married Miss Hattie E. Howenstein, of Bucyrus, Ohio, daughter of Rev. P. Howenstein. With his brother he put up a saw-mill near Grand Rapids, but in 1868 moved to Iowa, where he was engaged in the retail lumber business and farming till the winter of 1880, when he and his family moved to California. He farmed on the Ballona road, near Santa Monica, a couple of years, sold out and moved to the city of Los Angeles, and was engaged in the grocery business one year, but finding this to be a very unsuitable business for a lumberman, he sold out, and has since been dealing in real estate in this and adjoining counties. He has still some good realty, and has erected the fine brick block on his lot, corner of Fifth and Main streets, during the present year. Mr. Charnock is a member of Stanton Post, G. A. R., No. 55; also of Pentalfa Lodge, No. 202, F. & A. M., and Cœur de Lion Commandery, Knight Templars, No. 9. His present residence is No. 456 South Los Angeles street, but will be in his brick, corner of Fifth and Main streets, where he will be glad to meet his friends. His family at present consists of himself, his wife and daughter, Miss Laura E., having buried three children. He is an enthusiastic admirer of Southern California, and says that he has made his last move.

BENJAMIN CHADSEY, contractor and builder, corner of Hancock and Kurtz streets, East Los Angeles, was born in the Dominion of Canada, March 6, 1836. Here he attended school and learned the trade of his father, the family all being mechanics. Upon reaching manhood, he determined to come to the Pacific Coast, and in 1858 sailed from New York, via the Isthmus of Panama and Aspinwall, to California, arriving in San Francisco June 14. After spending a few months in Sonoma County, he went to the mines at Colum-



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bia, Tuolumne County, and remained there until 1869. He then left the mines, went to Stockton, and the following year came to Los Angeles, where he engaged in building. For the past nineteen years he has successfully carried on the business here and is the oldest contractor and builder in the city. He has been interested in building associations and has done his full share in advancing the progress and development of the city. He has an attractive home in East Los Angeles at the corner of Kurtz and Hancock streets, with three lots on the former and two on the latter street. Mr. Chadsey was united in marriage August 5, 1872, to Miss Marietta Close, a native of England. They have four children: Alice, Edwin, Isabel and Orville. Mr. Chadsey is a member of the A. O. U. W. and also of the Select Knights.

ANTONIO FRANCO CORONEL has been so intimately and prominently associated with the annals of Los Angeles and of California, that it is no easy matter to condense his life within the limited space available for a single subject in this work. We will, however, give the salient points, leaving the matter to be more elaborately treated in an autobiography, on which it is understood Mr. Coronel is engaged, and which it is hoped he will give to the world at an early day, for a full record of his remembrances since his arrival in California more than fifty years ago would constitute a history of the State. Being a man of education and of affairs, he has been called to fill many important positions of trust. We have barely room for a list of these; and the importance of his relation to some of them—especially to the Limantour claim to half of San Francisco, and to the Mission Indians, and the labors of himself and Mrs. Coronel, in connection with Mrs. Jackson—can hardly be appreciated without extended explanations. Don Antonio's father, Don Ygnacio F. Coronel, was many years ago a resident of the city of Mexico and an officer under General, afterward Emperor, Yturbide. In 1834 he came with his family to California. His children were: Josefa, who married Matias Sabichi; Antonio F., the subject of this sketch; Macaela; Soledad, who married José M. Yndart; Rosa; Manuel F., still living; Maria Antonio, who married Alex Godey; and Ygnacio, Jr. All are deceased except the two brothers, Antonio and Manuel. Mr. Coronel, the father, was an educated man and gave his children a good education. He established the first school in Los Angeles under the Lancastrian system. He died in 1862. Antonio was born October 21, 1817, in the city of Mexico, and came with his father to California in 1834. In 1838 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of Tribunals of the city of Los Angeles. In 1843 he was made Judge of First Instance (Peace). In 1844 General Micheltorena appointed him Captain and Inspector of the Southern Missions. In 1845 he was made commissioner to treat for peace between Micheltorena and his opposers, Juan Baptista Alvarado and José Castro, commanders of the revolutionary forces. In 1846, in consequence of the American invasion, he was called into actual service as Captain. After the battle of October 8, 1846, at the San Pedro or Dominguez Rancho, he was given charge of the American flag captured there, for him to carry as trophy to Mexico, but on account of meeting Kearny, the American General, at the Colorado River, he was forced to abandon all hope of personally taking the flag, and he sent it secretly with Félipe Castillo. Subsequently he was named Aid-de-Camp of the Commanding General, and took part in the battles of the 8th and 9th at Bartolo Pass and the Mesa. In 1847 and 1848 he was a member of the body of magistrates, having in charge the regulation of irrigation. He was county assessor in 1850 and 1851, and in 1853 was elected mayor of the city. He was a member of the city council with the exception of two years, from 1854 till 1866, when he was elected State Treasurer for four years. Mr. Coronel has also been a supervisor, a member of the State Horticultural Society, and president of the

Spanish-American Benevolent Society. Both he and Mrs. Coronel are active members of the Historical Society of Southern California, and both take a keen interest in local historical matters. They have probably one of the most complete private collections of Spanish, Mexican, and Indian *curios* in California. When the notorious claim of Limantour came before the United States Courts, in 1857, Mr. Coronel was sent in private to the city of Mexico to examine the archives there, and gather testimony, etc., which his knowledge of the Spanish language and acquaintance with public men in that capital, enabled him to do very efficiently. He found abundant evidence to prove that Limantour's alleged title was forged and that his claims were utterly fraudulent. His labors were facilitated by President Comonfort and other high officials. He obtained much valuable evidence proving that it was forged and fraudulent. This evidence was laid before the United States Court, and the claim was rejected finally, and thus the titles to thousands of homes in San Francisco were cleared of the cloud that, like a pall, hung over them. Only those who were cognizant at the time of the excitement that was stirred up throughout California by this case can appeciate how intense the excitement was. Limantour maintained his colossal pretensions with the utmost vigor and by the most unscrupulous means. He brought witnesses from Mexico to swear to the genuineness of his grant, though it was afterward clearly proved to have been forged. Mr. Coronel's services in helping to lay bare this great fraud were of the utmost importance. Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson has borne warm testimony in the Century magazine and elsewhere of both Mr. and Mrs. Coronel, in behalf of the defenseless Mission Indians of Southern California. Mr. Coronel furnished Mrs. Jackson the materials of her story of "Ramona," and visited with her the various places where she located her story, and aided her in acquiring knowledge of the customs and traditions of the people, whereby she could give it in the proper coloring. When Mrs. Jackson first thought of writing "Ramona," she wished to take Mr. Coronel's place as a typical Mexican home; but as Mrs. Del Valle's house was more suited to that purpose, it was decided—with the consent of Mrs. Del Valle—that Cannitos become the home of Ramona, only the plot is laid many, many years before the Del Valle family lived there. While the work was going through the press, she had the proofs sent to him for correction of episodes in which he took part. He also gave her the materials of another and more dramatic story, based on real life here in Southern California, the beautiful heroine of which, "Nacha," was well known by some of the best of the old Spanish families. If Mrs. Jackson had lived, she was to have worked them up as a companion story of "Ramona." He also gave her the data of her account of Father Junipero, the founder of the California Missions. And he took the lead in getting up the celebration or solemnization of the centennial of the death of that eminent prelate. In 1873 Mr. Coronel married Doña Mariana Williamson. In 1887 Mr. and Mrs. Coronel visited the city of Mexico, and expected to have taken an extended Eastern trip; but as Don Antonio was taken seriously ill in Mexico, the latter portion of their tour was reluctantly given up. Since their return to Los Angeles he has entirely recovered his health. They have lately built themselves a modern, commodious and beautiful home. For many years Mr. Coronel, as a politician, was influential in the party to which he belonged; but latterly he has withdrawn from active participation in political affairs. He is liberal in his ideas. He judges people by their personal qualities, rather than by their nationality or by their political or religious creed.

SEÑORA MARIANA W. DE CORONEL, wife of Hon. Antonio F. Coronel, was born in San Antonio, Texas, in 1851, and is the eldest daughter of Nelson Williamson, a native of Augusta, Maine, now eighty seven years old,



and Gertrudes Romana de Williamson, of Mexican birth. As she was taught to use the language of both her father and mother from her infancy, she speaks both the English and Spanish languages with equal facility. Her family emigrated to California in 1859. She was educated in the public schools of Los Angeles and in the College of the Sisters of St. Vincent. In 1873 she was married to Mr. Coronel. The union has been a singularly happy one. All who have known them with any degree of intimacy have been struck with the perfect sympathy which seems to exist between them. Mrs. Jackson, who came to be their ardent friend and co-laborer in behalf of the defenseless Mission Indians of Southern California, has borne graceful testimony to this characteristic, in the Century magazine and elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Coronel did much to assist that gifted and philanthropic lady to see the Mission Indian question, as they (as life-long friends of these Indians) saw it—as it is. The Indian question, as relating to the always friendly and entirely harmless Mission Indians of California, is a radically different one from that which relates to the treacherous Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico, or to the murderous Comanches of Texas; and it is high time the American people took note of this distinction. These poor, confiding and kindly children of nature have been encroached upon, robbed, and in many and ingenious ways insulted and outraged by unscrupulous self-styled civilized people; and benevolent citizens like the Coronels and others have long been cognizant of the fact, and have done what they could to befriend and advise the Indians and stand between them and those who have wronged them. And when one who loved justice, and who was as sensitive to the right as was Mrs. Jackson, came to see this question in the light that others did, as that good Benito Wilson and Hugo Ried did long ago, no wonder her heart was stirred up; and that she threw her whole soul into the portrayal of their wrongs, in "Ramona" and in the "Century of Dishonor." And neither is it strange that she should become the warm-hearted friend of Mr. and Mrs. Coronel, who had long been engaged in a work that she, after she came to know them, entered upon with extraordinary zeal. The gratitude of the San Luis, Pala, and other Mission Indians toward the Coronels, Mrs. Jackson, Colonel Markham and others who have befriended them, is touching in the extreme. Don Antonio has many letters from their Captains, asking advice, etc. One of them, José Luis Albañes, Captain of the Rincon Indians, wrote in good Spanish and in a fair hand to Mr. Coronel, August 21, 1888: "Yo me acuerdo mucho lo que dijieron el Señor Markham y Mrs. Jackson y usted," etc. (I think much of what Mr. Markham and Mrs. Jackson and you said). And in the same letter he recalls how "we all presented ourselves to our Queen, Mrs. Jackson, and afterward to Mr. Markham, Representative to Congress," etc. He next speaks of the "sufferings, which all of us suffer here." Also, "We want to know why the Americans are building houses very near; we remain quiet, because we do not know where the lines run." And in various letters he speaks in behalf of himself and his people in the most affectionate and respectful and grateful terms; of Colonel Markham, Mrs. Jackson and Mr. and Mrs. Coronel, for assisting and counseling them in their helpless condition. In another letter dated April 29, 1889, he says: "Señor Don Antonio Coronel, My Dear Sir (Patron Mio):—After kindly and respectfully saluting yourself and your wife (Mi patrona, Doña Mariana Coronel), I ask you to do me the favor to reply to me, dear sir (patron mio), in regard to a matter that we do not understand, but which interests us all. Our attorney was here two or three months, working in our behalf, selecting lands for each person, in the Rancho de Pauma." He then with some repetition goes on to say that the attorney, Mr. Lewis, brought the surveyor, who set up stakes for the corners, and laid off lands for all who lived there in Pauma. Evidently they did not thoroughly understand all their rights in the matter under this new mode of

holding lands, and desired advice from their friend in whom they had the most implicit confidence. In closing he said:

"I wish you would send me your photograph (retcato) and that of your wife (la Señora), and also of the deceased Elena (Mrs. Jackson), and also of your mother. We are all well here, thanks to the Lord.

"Adios! Patron mio. Recibe espreciones de

"José Luis Albanes,
"Capitan del Rincon."

Mrs. Coronel accompanied Mrs. Jackson in her visits to the different villages of the Mission Indians and acted as interpreter for her as commissioner while she, Mrs. Jackson, was acquainting herself with their conditions and necessities; and assisted her in many ways in her historical and literary work in behalf of the Indians, and in her report concerning their condition. The Mission Indians very generally understand Spanish, but they do not understand English; and Mrs. Jackson found Mrs. Coronel's assistance invaluable, to which fact, and to the strong affection that grew up between them, Mrs. Jackson has in many ways borne testimony. In this connection we are permitted to transcribe the following letter from Mrs. Jackson, written during her last sickness to Mr. and Mrs. Coronel:

"1600 Taylor Street, San Francisco,
"May 30, 1885.

"Dear Friends:—I am afraid you are ill. I wrote you weeks ago, asking you to go to the Verdugo Cañon and get me the baskets from the Indian women, and send them to me here, with the broad flat one I left with you. I also asked you to write out for me some romantic story or legend of the olden time here suitable for a ballad poem which I had been asked to write. But that is no matter now. I am too ill. I shall never write any more poems, I think. But I would like to have the baskets and see them and send them to the friend for whom I bought them.

"Yours with much affection,
"H. J."

In a letter to Mr. Coronel dated San Francisco, October 1, 1885, after Mrs. Jackson's death, Mr. Abbot Kinney, who had been a co-commissioner with her, adds this postscript: "Mrs. William S. Jackson, in her last conscious moments, sent a message of love to Mrs. Coronel and desired me to say that she wished her a successful and happy life." Not at all strange is it that Mrs. Coronel worships her friend's memory, and carefully treasures the tokens and letters, etc., received from her; nor that tears sometimes come to her eyes at the sight of her friend's picture, or at the mention of her name. Mrs. Coronel has a natural love for art. In the county exposition of 1877 she took the first prize in her work in wax. Both she and her husband are members of the Historical Society of Southern California, in the objects of which both take much interest. For her amiability and personal worth, she is esteemed not only by her friends near home, but also by those who know her and live in other States and in other lands.

W. COLTRIN, one of the first settlers in Compton and one of the substantial farmers of Los Angeles County, was born in Geauga (now Lake) County, Ohio, in 1828, and is the son of Elisha C. and Betsey (Sinclaire) Coltrin, natives of New York and Vermont respectively, and of Scotch origin. In 1852 Mr. Coltrin started westward, leaving his native county on the 11th day of May, and coming overland to Salt Lake, where he remained from November till March. In that month he again continued his journey toward the setting sun, and on June 12, 1853, landed in Placerville, California, having been just thirteen months and one day on the trip. Until they reached Kanesville, Iowa, they traveled with horse teams, but from that point the journey was made with ox teams. Like the majority of emigrants in those days, he tried his luck in the mines, remaining in the mining

region of Placerville until September of that year, at which time he went to San Francisco. He continued in that city one year, subsequently went to El Dorado County and engaged in mining, and eight years later to San Joaquin County, where he engaged in farming until 1866. He then went to Santa Cruz County, and later to Los Angeles County, where he has continued to reside. His original purchase here was forty acres, and to this he has added thirty acres more, now having one of the best farms in this part of Southern California, all well improved and highly cultivated. He has raised some very fine Holstein cattle, and all the stock on his farm is of the best grade. Mr. Coltrin is a pioneer of the pioneers, and is recognized as one of the leading and enterprising citizens of the community. He is a public-spirited man and is honored and esteemed by his fellow citizens. While a resident of El Dorado County he was, in 1860, elected on the Douglas ticket to the State Legislature, where he served his term of office with credit to both himself and his constituents. His social standing in the I. O. O. F. lodge in Compton is of the highest order. July 4, 1854, Mr. Coltrin married Miss Martha M. Point, of Akron, Ohio, who came to California in the same train with him, the marriage taking place at Smith's Flat, El Dorado County.

GEORGE CAMPTON was born in the West Indies, in 1839. His father, Thomas Campton, was an officer in the British army and was stationed in the Indies when George was born. When he was two years of age his father went to Toronto, and there engaged in the mercantile business on Queen street. During his connection with the British army he had made quite an independent fortune. The subject of this biographical sketch started out for himself very early in life. At the age of sixteen years he opened a butcher shop in Toronto, and carried it on very successfully for five years. In 1861 he came by steamer route to California, landing in San Francisco, where he again went into the butcher business, in Washington Market. In 1868 he went to White Pine and tried his luck at mining, but it did not "pan out," so in 1870 he went back to San Francisco, and subsequently to Monterey County, where he hired out as a clerk in a general merchandise store. After one year he was made general manager of a large stock and agricultural ranch. Here he made two trips each week around the two stock ranches and the agricultural ranch, each trip making seventy miles. In May, 1875, he took charge of the San Francisco Ranch of 48,000 acres, owned by H. M. Newhall, and was in charge as superintendent till September, 1876, when he opened up the mercantile business at Newhall. In this he has been eminently successful. He carries a full line of dry goods and general merchandise; also lumber and farm implements. For nine years he served as postmaster at Newhall, being the first one appointed. He is interested in educational matters, and has served on the school board a number of times. Mr. Campton is a model business man. He began for himself when a mere boy, and by honest integrity and strict attention to business, he has succeeded, and today commands the respect and confidence of the community whose interests he has so materially aided in developing. Whatever the future of Newhall may be, the name of George Campton, the "pioneer merchant," will never be lost sight of nor forgotten.

W. CHENEY.—A biographical history of Los Angeles County would not be complete without an appropriate mention of the pioneer whose name is at the head of this sketch. He is now one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of the city of Downey. Every one in this part of the county knows Mr. Cheney and his excellent

wife, who, with him, has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for over fifty years. They have walked, and worked, and prayed together for more than half a century. He was born in Tennessee, February 22, 1816, and is a son of William and Sarah (Scott) Cheney. His father was born in North Carolina, and his mother in Pennsylvania. They were married in Kentucky, moved to Tennessee, and lived there till 1833, when they moved to Carroll County, Arkansas, and there he died in 1835. Our subject grew to manhood there and was married to Miss Martha Meek. This lady is a native of the Hoosier State, born in 1821, and daughter of Jeremiah Meek, of Jennings County, Indiana. Her mother was from Kentucky, and they had twelve children. He moved to Tennessee and lived there ten years, and then to Carroll County, Arkansas, where the mother died some years later. He then went to Texas and there died. Twenty years ago Mr. Cheney crossed the plains and has since been a citizen of Los Angeles County. His recollections of the six months' journey are very vivid, and his recitations of events which took place then and also those which took place in the early days of this county are interesting, amusing and instructive. His first purchase of real estate in this county was eighty acres near Downey. On this he made a home, and he has added other and valuable property, including lots in Rivera and in the city of Los Angeles. He has been eminently successful, and is now retired from active business life. Socially he is a Freemason, and politically a strong and conscientious supporter of the principles of the Democratic party.

KASPARE COHN was born in Prussia, June 14, 1839. He came to New York in 1857, and to California, via Panama, in 1859. In 1861 he went to Red Bluffs, where he remained four years. He then returned to Los Angeles, and became a member of the firm of H. Newmark & Co., and helped to build up the immense business of that house during nineteen years, or till himself and H. Newmark retired from it. Mr. Cohn is a thorough business man. He is possessed of tireless energy, and has a capacity for large transactions. In 1872 Mr. Cohn married Miss Newmark. They have four children.

ALFRED BECK CHAPMAN is a native of Greensboro, Alabama, where he was born September 6, 1829. His father was born in Virginia, and graduated at the University of North Carolina, of which his grandfather was president. Their ancestors were from England. Alfred, the subject of this sketch, graduated from West Point in 1854, and was afterward stationed (being assigned to the First Regiment of Dragoons) in Florida, and successively at Forts Leavenworth, Benicia, Tejon and Churchill, after which he resigned and commenced the study of law with his father-in-law, the late J. R. Scott. He practiced law with Andrew Glassell, Esq., in Los Angeles for some twenty years. He was several years city attorney, and also district attorney. In 1879 Mr. Chapman retired from his extensive law practice, and moved on to his rancho, which is a portion of the Santa Anita grant, where he owns about 700 acres. Here he has been engaged in horticultural pursuits, in which he has met with great success, that has only been clouded temporarily, he hopes, by the ravages of the white scale. He has nearly 10,000 citrus trees in bearing, which yielded before the advent of the pest (in 1885–'86) 15,000 boxes of oranges and several thousand boxes of lemons. Last season the yield was materially reduced by the white scale to about 10,000 boxes altogether. But orange growers have strong hopes that the new enemy of the white scale will destroy the latter, and save the orchards from destruction. Mr. Chapman was first married to Miss Scott, in 1859. Six children were the issue of this marriage: Scott, who has served two years as a mem-

ber of the State Horticultural Society, and who is an expert and an authority on horticultural questions; William, who lately graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City; and three daughters, Lucy, Ruth and Evelyn, and Richard. Mrs. Chapman died some years ago; and in 1883 Mr. Chapman married his second wife, a daughter of the late Colonel W. H. Stevens. Mr. Chapman is a man of sterling qualities and of a very genial disposition. General Robert H. Chapman, a brother, and also two sisters of Mr. Chapman, are residents of the county.

SAMUEL BRADFORD CASWELL was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, January 3, 1828. His ancestors were of English extraction. The first on the paternal side to come to this country were three brothers Caswell, who came to Taunton about 1630, or very soon after the first settlement of the Plymouth Colony. His maternal ancestors were Leonards. When seventeen years of age he moved to Fall River, and later to Wareham, where, in the year 1849, on the day he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Bradford Gibbs. In 1852 he engaged in merchandising at Fall River, till 1855, when he came to California via Panama. He went to Nevada County, where he devoted his attention to mining till 1864, he being one of the first to introduce hydraulic washing. He sold out that year and visited the East. In June, 1865, he returned to California and came to Los Angeles, where with John F. Ellis, now deceased, he engaged in merchandising, doing an extensive business till 1875. From 1875 to 1878 he was clerk of the city council. Since that time he has been in the employ of the City Water Company as auditor. Mr. Caswell was a supervisor of the county one term, and in 1872 he was a member of the city council. Mr. Caswell is a thorough business man, of broad views and wide experience, of great executive ability and of sterling integrity. He is one of the executors of the extensive estate of the late Remi Nadeau. Mr. and Mrs. Caswell have had two children—a daughter who married J. T. Clarke, of Norwich, Connecticut, now deceased, and a son, William Mitchell, who is the present cashier of the Los Angeles Savings Bank. The latter was for three years a cadet at West Point.

J. B. CASS and B. H. CASS compose the firm of Cass Brothers' Stove Company, proprietors of the stove and tinware house, No. 38 South Spring street. They are natives of Albion, New York, where they were born thirty-two and thirty years ago respectively. P. C. Cass, their father, is a Vermont Yankee, who went to the Empire State when a young man, and married and reared his family there, while pursuing the business of general merchandising. He now resides in Los Angeles, retired. A. B. Cass came West soon after attaining his majority, and started a general merchandise store in the Indian Territory. About six years later his younger brother and present partner joined him, and they carried on a very prosperous business together, until, tiring of the privations and rough life of the frontier, especially the lack of educational advantages for their children, they decided to move to a country where a more advanced civilization prevails. Acting upon this decision, they closed out their business in the land of the red men, and came to Los Angeles in January, 1888. The same month they opened a store on Third street, which has done and still is doing a fine business. In March, 1889, Cass Brothers bought the business of Northcraft & Clark, at 269 North Main street. Their store is 100 feet deep, with a storage room and work-shop in the rear. The basement is used for storing stove castings, and a large warehouse on the east side of the river is kept filled by the firm with reserved stock. They have a large trade in stoves, tin, sheet-iron and copper ware, and employ from three to five men in the shop, manufact-

uring pieced goods in these lines. The firm have the sole agency on the Pacific Coast for some, and in Southern California for others of the leading makes of gasoline stoves, among them the Peerless, made in Cleveland, Ohio, and the Twin Burner, manufactured in St. Louis, Missouri. They also have the general agency for the Florence oil stove. They make a specialty of jobbing these goods, and handle them in large quantities. The Prize Hub ranges and stoves, made at Boston, are their leaders in this line, and are a highly improved pattern of cooking apparatus. This enterprising firm stands high in business circles, and is very popular with customers, which accounts in a degree for the marked prosperity and growth of their business during its history in Los Angeles. In June, 1885, Mr. A. B. Cass was married, in the Indian Territory, to Miss Tufts, daughter of J. Q. Tufts, Indian Agent there at that time.

NATHANIEL C. CARTER.—For nearly twenty years the subject of this sketch has been identified with the building up and advancing the interests of Los Angeles County. He is the best known, probably, in his connection with the Sierra Madre Colony. He was the founder of that colony, and the father of an enterprise that eventually resulted in settling up one of the most desirable portions of San Gabriel Valley, inviting emigration and establishing a community that for intelligence, progressive and public-spirited enterprise and moral standing is unexcelled in the county. In February, 1881, Mr. Carter purchased from E. J. Baldwin 1,100 acres of the choicest portions of the beautiful Santa Anito Ranch. This tract, then in its wild state, comprised the northern portion of that ranch, commencing at the base of the Sierra Madre Mountains and gently sloping toward the valley. Immediately after this purchase he laid out broad avenues, and subdivided the lands into twenty, forty and eighty acre tracts, and offered them at low prices to settlers, as the desirable location for self-sustaining and beautiful homes. Water was developed from the numerous springs and streams in the mountains on the north and piped throughout the colony lands. His enterprise was a success from the start. The rich and fertile lands, the genial climate, comparatively free from fogs and frost, the never-failing supply of the purest mountain water, were advantages such as few sections possessed, and that model colony sprang into existence as by magic. Its enterprising settlers built comfortable homes, planted orchards and vineyards, graded avenues, erected churches and schools and other public buildings; and in a few years Mr. Carter, from his beautiful home at "Carterhia," had a view of one of the most prosperous sections of the valley. Of the original tract, Mr. Carter is now the owner of about 400 acres, 300 of which are under cultivation. One hundred and ten acres are in grape-vines of the most approved wine and table varieties. Ten acres are in citrus fruits and an equal amount of land is devoted to deciduous fruits. Fifty acres are used for garden purposes, producing vegetables for the markets of Los Angeles and Pasadena. The rest of the land is used for general farming. Mr. Carter is a practical and thorough horticulturist and success attends his efforts in that calling. His home is one of the most pleasant to be found in the county or in Southern California. It is situated upon a sloping hill, part way up the mountain-side, on a jutting prominence, and commands one of the most striking, extended and beautiful views of the valley, Puente Hills and even the sea beyond. He has erected a magnificent residence, in which he has combined the conveniences and luxuries that characterize a well-ordered modern home. This beautiful home is well styled "The Crown of the Valley." Mr. Carter is a native of New England, dating his birth at Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1840. He was reared and schooled in that city, and early in life entered into mercantile pursuits as a clerk. In 1862, in connection with his brother, he established himself in the

grocery business, and later sold out his interest to his brother, after which he established an agency for the sale of sewing machines. He also, in connection with that business, established the manufacture of ready-made cloth ng and United States flags. The first flag made by machine work for the United States Government was manufactured by Mr. Carter in 1866. Mr. Carter conducted his enterprises in Lowell until his failing health demanded a complete change of climate. In 1870 he made an extended visit to Southern California, spending many months in visiting different sections, seeking a restoration of health. He was much benefited and returned to his business. It soon became manifest that nothing but a permanent residence in the mild climate of Southern California would enable Mr. Carter to prolong his life. He, therefore, in 1872, came to Los Angeles County and, after a winter spent in the city of Los Angeles, took up his residence in the San Gabriel Valley. Purchasing a portion of the Florres Ranch near San Gabriel, he entered into horticultural pursuits. Mr. Carter was an enthusiast in advocating the then comparatively unknown resources of Los Angeles County. He spent time and money in making known to his Eastern friends the Arcadia of the Pacific Coast. In 1874 he organized and established the well known "Carter Excursions," bringing train loads of Eastern people to visit California, being the pioneer in that business. He conducted these excursions for several seasons, or until 1881, when he purchased the Sierra Madre tract and took up his residence there. During his years of residence in this county Mr. Carter has taken a deep interest in its progress and settlement, and has been a strong supporter of and an active worker in the horticultural fairs, etc., that placed the products before the world. He was for years a member of the Sixth District State Agricultural Board. He has always taken a leading part in supporting every enterprise that tends to build up his chosen Sierra Madre. He was one of the original incorporators of the Sierra Madre Water Company, and has for years been the president of the company and among its board of directors. In political matters he is a Republican, and has taken a prominent position in the councils of that party, serving as a delegate in many of the county conventions and as a member of the Republican Central Committee of the county. In 1864 Mr. Carter married Miss Annetta M. Pierce, a native of Lowell, Massachusetts. Her parents, Alexis and Emeline (Butterfield) Pierce, were both natives of that State. Mr. Carter's parents were William and Julia (Coburn) Carter, both born in Massachusetts, and descendants of old New England families. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Carter there are five children, viz.: Florence, now Mrs. William H. Mead, of Los Angeles; Arthur N., Julia F., Anita E. (the first child born in the Sierra Madre colony) and Phillip C.

OZRO W. CHILDS was born June 5, 1824, in Sutton, Caledonia County, Vermont, his parents being Jacob and Sarah (Richardson) Childs. In 1850 Mr. Childs came to California, and in November of that year settled in Los Angeles, where he has since continuously resided. He was for many years engaged in mercantile and manufacturing business, in the hardware and allied lines. Remarkable success attended all his ventures. As his prosperity increased he embarked in the nursery business also, buying a fifty-acre tract for that and related purposes. For many years he cultivated and improved his place with such marked success that it was ranked among the most attractive spots in the entire county. Thousands of citizens, tourists and sojourners have borne testimony to the artistic style in which the grounds were laid out, to the well-kept lawns, the rare trees, and the great variety of fruits and flowers that embellished the place. It would fill a large catalogue to enumerate all the exotic trees and plants that he succeeded in collecting and cultivating side by side, though

very many of them originally came from opposite parts of the earth. He was directly instrumental in introducing into Southern California many varieties of the semi-tropical fruits that now thrive so well here. He is, in fact, the pioneer nurseryman and floriculturist of Los Angeles County. The growth of population and the spread of the city finally induced him, in 1884, to subdivide his tract into lots for sale, and one of the most beautiful and interesting landmarks in the county was thus obliterated forever. But the grounds surrounding his present home, extending from Main to Hill and from Eleventh to Twelfth streets, are laid out with the old artistic taste of the owner, and are in their way as attractive as were his nursery and fruit and flower gardens of former years. With the advancing years Mr. Childs' business interests have become more diversified. Besides his real-estate operations, he is trustee of the Los Angeles branch of the Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company of California, president of the Los Angeles Electric Company, etc. He is also owner of Childs' Opera House, situated in the very center of the city. It was erected in 1884, has a seating capacity of about 1,800, and is engaged almost every evening in the year. In 1860 Mr. Childs was married to Miss Emeline Huber, a native of Louisville, Kentucky, of German descent. They are the parents of six living children, the eldest, William, aged twenty-three (1889), being a partner in the firm of Childs & Silent.

WILLIAM CHAPPELOW is the proprietor of the well-known Chappelow Nursery, located on Mountain avenue one mile southeast of Monrovia, in the Duarte School District, El Monte Township. Mr. Chappelow established his nursery in 1882, and by his intelligent care and thorough attention to business has built up one of the leading industries of the county. He is each year producing a choice variety of citrus and deciduous fruit trees that find a ready sale among the fruit-growers of his section. His shade and ornamental trees and floral productions are unexcelled by any in the San Gabriel Valley, and are gaining for the Chappelow nursery a reputation second to none in the county. Mr. Chappelow came to Duarte in 1874, and, although not skilled in horticultural pursuits, he purchased a ten-acre tract on Mountain avenue, and in 1875 commenced planting fruit trees and vines. He entered heartily into his calling, studying the effects of soil, climate, etc., upon his various productions. A student by nature, he soon mastered his profession. The constant and increasing call made upon him for trees and plants from his small nursery beds led to the establishment of his present industry. Mr. Chappelow is a native of England, and dates his birth in London in 1848. His parents, William and Mary Ann (Stephens) Chappelow, were both natives of that country. He was reared in the city of London, and given the advantages of a good schooling until the age of seventeen years was reached. He was then apprenticed to an optician and scientific instrument maker. He took a deep interest in his calling and became a fine workman. His apprenticeship ended upon reaching his majority, and in 1868 he came to the United States and located in New York, where he readily found employment in the leading manufactories of that city. In 1870 he went to Mexico, and for the next three years was engaged in mining and assaying, after which he located in Arizona. After a short stay in that Territory he came to Los Angeles County and spent some months at farm and orchard work, until 1874, when he took up his present residence. He is well known in his section and has been identified with its best interests for many years. He is a hearty supporter of such enterprises as tend to develop its resources. Public-spirited and progressive in his views, he has proven a desirable acquisition to the community. Politically, he is a supporter of the Prohibition party. In 1878 Mr. Chappelow was united in

marriage with Miss Callie E. Beardslee, the daughter of Dr. Nehemiah Beardslee, one of the early settlers of Los Angeles County, and the founder of the well-known Beardslee tract of Duarte. Her mother was Elvira (Anderson) Beardslee. From this marriage there are the following named children: Amy, Eva and Percy.

JAMES H. CAMBELL, city clerk and assessor of Pasadena, was born June 22, 1866, at Clearwater, Wright County, Minnesota; moved with his parents to Poughkeepsie, New York, in August, 1868, where his father was manager of Vassar College; attended the Poughkeepsie Military Institute and Bishop's Academy in that city; moved with his parents to Pasadena in the fall of 1877; attended the district school and afterward studied under the direction of Professor M. M. Parker; entered the city engineer's office in July, 1886, but in February following left the city engineer's office and commenced the compilation of the present city map; during the summer he admitted into partnership in this enterprise O. Marsh, and they finished the map in January, 1888. During the succeeding spring, at the solicitation of many citizens, he ran as a candidate for the present position, and April 9 was elected by a large majority, receiving 569 votes out of the 749 votes cast. Was duly sworn into office on the sixteenth of that month. His term of office will expire April 16, 1890. Mr. Cambell is a member of the order of Sons of Veterans, and served as Captain of Phil Kearny Camp, No. 7, of Pasadena, from January, 1888, to January, 1889.

THE CHILDRESS SAFE DEPOSIT BANK, though young in years, ranks prominently among the great financial institutions for which Los Angeles is famous. It was established under the banking laws of the State, by W. T. and A. D. Childress, and opened its doors for business at No. 37 South Spring street in July, 1886. The banking rooms, which are admirably adapted for the purpose, are furnished with a large safe-deposit vault so constructed as to offer absolute safety and protection to the patrons of the bank against both fire and burglars. The top, bottom and sides are made of chrome steel and iron welded and bolted together, of such combination and thickness as to render the structure entirely proof against burglars. The door is a massive affair equally impervious to the tools of the "cracksmen," and is secured by two Diebold's patent cut-off spindle combination locks, and the celebrated Yale time-lock. The vault has a capacity for 1,000 boxes made of welded steel and iron, with doors of the same material and extra thickness, and fitted with the latest improved safe-deposit locks, each supplied with two keys, a "master key" being held by the bank, which must first be inserted before the renter can gain access to the box with his private key. The key to each private vault is entirely different from every other key, thus rendering access to it by any other key than the one designed for it utterly impossible. By prescribed rules of the bank the customer must be identified as having the right to enter the vault before he is permitted to do so. The bank imparts no information as to who are depositors or renters or its business transactions with them. Ample room is furnished the patrons for the examination of the contents of their boxes, without the risk of carrying them through the streets. For executors, guardians, trustees and private individuals these private safes are very convenient and afford perfect protection to papers and other valuables at a nominal expense to the renter. The Childress Safe Deposit Bank also does general commercial banking business, buys and sells exchange, etc. Mr. A. D. Childress, who has active managment of the bank, has been in the banking business over thirteen years, and is thoroughly familiar with every branch of it. As an indication of his devotion to the

bank's interest, in three years and a half since it was opened he has only been absent from it during banking hours once long enough to make a business trip to San Francisco and return. He is a native of Tennessee and was twenty-nine years of age his last birthday. His father and partner, W. T. Childress, is an Alabamian by birth, and spent fifteen years in banking life in Terrell and Sulphur Springs, Texas, before they moved to Los Angeles in 1885. Although retired from active business he has extensive financial interests in Los Angeles besides the bank. He is now sixty-seven years of age.

ALFRED B. CHAPMAN and C. T. PAUL, proprietors of the stove, tinware and house-furnishing store, at Nos. 12 and 14 Commercial street, opened a tin shop on the opposite side of the street under the firm name of Chapman & Paul, in 1879, the object being chiefly at first to manufacture cans for lard and honey. Their shop was in a dilapidated building, for which they were to pay $15 a month rent, and on which they expended $165 in repairs to render it tenantable, this sum to be deducted from the rent. Their business rapidly expanded and a stove department was added. A larger store and better facilities becoming necessary for the accommodation of their growing trade, the firm leased and moved into their present quarters in 1881, at the same time adding crockery and willow-ware to their stock. The store having for many years been occupied as a crockery house, Chapman & Paul had a fine trade in that class of goods for several years, when they closed out that department and substituted shelf-hardware. In 1886 the firm began to make a feature of plumbing and general contracting, which has grown to be an important branch of their business. This firm was the first to introduce gasoline stoves into California, about nine years ago, and created no little excitement among insurance men when the first car-load of them arrived. A bitter war of opposition was waged against the use of these stoves by insurance companies for some five or six months, but this enterprising firm won the victory in the way of securing a permit clause in the insurance policy for their customers to whom they had sold gasoline stoves. Chapman & Paul have made a specialty of this class of goods ever since; and having the start of other firms by two or three years, and dealing in none but the very best manufactured, they have held the lead in the trade on vapor stoves in this part of the State. A serious difficulty they had to contend with in introducing the stoves was in getting the gasoline, as no firm in the State kept it for sale in quantity. But they overcame this by ordering gasoline shipped direct from Cleveland, so they were enabled to supply their customers with fuel to operate their stoves. Finally the Standard Oil Company began to supply it. The firm's leaders in stove supplies are the Jewel Grand gasoline—the latest improved; and the Richmond stoves and ranges. They carry a general line of hardware and house-furnishing goods, including a large assortment of granite and agate wares, and also tin and copper ware, most of which they manufacture. Their store comprises two floors, 24 x 80 feet in area. They make an important feature of job work, plumbing, gas fitting, bath tubs, sinks, sewers, etc., employing from nine to fifteen skilled workmen. In September, 1888, they opened a branch store on South Spring street, for the accommodation of their customers in the south part of the city; and it is having a prosperous trade. Messrs. Chapman & Paul are both practical tinsmiths, and are thorough masters of their trade, which accounts for their remarkable success. Alfred B. Chapman was born in Medina County, Ohio, in 1840. He served three years in the Union army as a member of Company E, Fourth Ohio Infantry, and was wounded while in the service. He also served seven years in the California State Militia, for which he holds a certificate. He was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company A, Seventh Regiment, and had command of his company.

Mr. Chapman was formerly engaged in the hardware business in Iowa, and while there married Miss Miller, a native of Cleveland, Ohio. They moved to California in April, 1875. C. T. Paul was born in Michigan thirty-five years ago, and passed most of his early life in New York State at Batavia and Lockport, learning the tinner's trade at the latter place. He came to California in 1876, and spent nearly two years in Sacramento before settling in Los Angeles. His first venture in business on his own account was as a member of the present firm. His consort, to whom he was married in Los Angeles, was formerly Miss Merrill, a native of Massachusetts, but reared from girlhood in California.

F. C. CARRELL, one of the enterprising and self-made men of Los Angeles County, is very pleasantly located on a farm two and a half miles northeast of Compton. He was born in Pope County, Arkansas, in 1851, and is the son of Charles and Lusanna (Ashmore) Carrell, natives of Tennessee. They both died when Frank was about three years of age, and he was thus thrown on his own resources early in life. Being a boy of more than ordinary push and energy, he was not to be discouraged. When quite young he went to Texas and farmed on shares for six years. Then he came to California and worked for wages, receiving $1 per day. He soon saved enough to buy a team of horses, and in 1882 he purchased thirty acres of as fine land as there is in this county. In one year he had it all clear of debt, and he has erected on it a large barn and a commodious residence. In 1879 Mr. Carrell was united in marriage with Miss Rosa McCarty. This lady was born in Madison County, Illinois, and is the daughter of Cornelius and Annie Elizabeth (Suman) McCarty. They have two interesting children: Annie Myrtle, born January 15, 1883; and Robert Franklin, born February 2, 1889. They lost two children, the first and third: Loyd Leon, born July 21, 1881, died December 30, 1881; and Rena Etta, born March 17, 1886, died December 21, 1887. Both Mr. and Mrs. Carrell are active members of the Christian Church, and politically he affiliates with the Democratic party. Mr. Carrell is a worthy citizen, and a man who enjoys the confidence and respect of his neighbors.

JAMES CASTRUCIO, the senior partner and managing member of the firm of Castrucio Brothers, proprietors of the Mariposa Store, at No. 30 North Main street, is a native of Italy, where he was reared and educated. He immigrated to America in 1876, then a young man twenty-four years of age, and having served as a soldier in the Italian army before coming over. Upon arriving in this country he located in Los Angeles, and the same year became connected with the grocery business, of which he has had active control for the past twelve years, and which has enjoyed a continuous career of prosperity under his conservative and efficient management. The store, which is a large double room, with a rear alley communication for receiving and delivering goods, is stocked with a complete assortment of standard groceries and provisions, also wines, liquors and miscellaneous articles for household use. The house was established in 1868, and hence is one of the oldest in Los Angeles; and the policy of its management has been so straightforward and honorable that it has customers who have dealt with the firm for fifteen years. It has a large patronage among the Spanish-speaking people of the city and surrounding country, as also many American ranchers, and enjoys a large restaurant and hotel trade, the average volume of business being $10,000 a month. The members of the firm own the brick building in which the store is situated. James Castrucio is a student as well as a business man, and has studied and mastered the English, French and Spanish languages during his residence in Los Angeles. He married an

Italian lady in this city in November, 1882. He owns several pieces of city property and a ranch eight miles distant. This ranch is under a high state of cultivation, and on it is situated one of the finest artesian wells in this part of the State.

GEORGE CUMMINGS.—It is a piece of rare good fortune that falls to the lot of a man who is permitted to pass more than a third of a century in this sunny ever-green land of Southern California, where existence is an ever-conscious pleasure. Of the few now living who have been thus highly favored, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch is one. Born in the Empire of Austria, Mr. Cummings wandered from the shelter of the parental roof-tree when a lad of thirteen in search of an elder brother who had gone from home several years before. After traveling with a fellow-countryman some time in Europe without finding the object of his search, young Cummings took passage on an American schooner for the United States. The Captain having taken a great fancy to the wandering boy, proved to be a true and valued friend; for he not only brought him across the Atlantic on his vessel, but around to San Francisco, and made him a present of $100 to defray his expenses in reaching the gold mines, to which the adventurous youngster was bound. Landing in San Francisco in the summer of 1849, he soon after proceeded to the mines, and with a companion whose acquaintance he had formed, commenced to search for gold. The greed and excitement for the yellow dust were at white heat, and fortunes were being washed out of the rich placer deposits in a day. Young Cummings and his chum were destined for some share of "good luck." While mining in the fall of 1848, in Tuolumne County, they took out $1,900 in five days. And so wild were they with the idea of growing suddenly rich, that they left this mine for reputed better "paying dirt" in Mariposa County, but were doomed to disappointment on reaching that fabled promised land. Realizing from experience the enormous prices paid for provisions—having on one occasion paid $600 in gold dust for 200 pounds each of flour, beans and rice—they decided in the spring of 1850 to try farming. And, erecting a rude hut on the Merced River, —which was afterward burned and many of their valuables (including some gold dust) destroyed with it,—they planted quite a large acreage to potatoes, melons and other vegetables, and produced a fine crop. Their potatoes sold in the field for $75 per 100 pounds, and the melons brought $8 to $10 each. The agricultural experiment proved very profitable; and in spite of the fact that the young farmers were attacked with malaria and reduced nearly to skeletons with the ague, they farmed three years and made money rapidly. In 1853 they turned their attention to stock-raising, and Mr. Cummings continued in that business on the Merced River five years. In 1858 he bought the Tehachepe Ranch,—then in Los Angeles County, now in Kern,—comprising 3,300 acres, which he still owns, and engaged in raising and dealing in cattle and horses. Being a great lover of domestic animals he has continued in the business to some extent ever since. He subsequently bought a 160-acre ranch at Alpine Station, which he also still owns. Mr. Cummings purchased a tract of some forty acres, including his present homestead, on Boyle Heights, and erected there a fine residence about fourteen years ago. He has expended a large sum of money in improvements and in experimenting in fruit-growing, having had at one time 2,000 orange trees and over 1,500 deciduous fruit trees on the place. The homestead embraces thirteen acres. A portion of the property, consisting of thirty-five acres lying on the opposite side of Aliso street, he has subdivided into lots, and has sold off about ten acres of it. The lots are valued at $1,000 each. In 1869 Mr. Cummings and Miss —— Lopez were married. She is the daughter, and one of four living children, of Francisco Lopez, and was born within a few rods of her present home. Mr. Lopez is also a

native of California, having been born sixty-nine years ago in San Diego, where his parents had settled on their arrival from Europe in the early part of this century. His wife, whom he married when he was nineteen years of age, was born in Lower California. Soon after their marriage they settled on what was then called the Mount Pleasant tract, now that part of Boyle Heights lying south of First street and west of Boyle avenue, and there, nearly fifty years ago, he planted one of the first orchards and vineyards started in this part of the State. The two comprised about thirty acres, and the last of the trees and vines were removed only two or three years ago. Mr. Lopez now lives in Kern County, his wife having died about fifteen years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings have a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. The eldest, Frank, is eighteen years of age, and graduated from Santa Clara College in June, being one of the youngest to graduate in that institution. He has ranked very high throughout his college course, and his fond parents have numerous cards from his instructors complimenting his scholarship and deportment. Albert, the second son, is sixteen years old, and is attending Los Angeles College. The other children range from infancy to fourteen years. Mrs. Cummings is a lady of culture and refinement, and presides over her pleasant home with becoming grace and dignity.

JOSEPH A. DELUDE.—The subject of this sketch is one of the pioneers in the establishment of business enterprises in the village of Arcadia, on the Santa Fé Railroad, about sixteen miles east of Los Angeles. In December, 1887, Mr. Delude opened the Bonita Hotel at that place, having for several weeks previous to that date "kept hotel" in a large tent. In his first venture he was associated with Alexander J. Cameron, now of Savannah, who later sold out to Mr. Delude, and still later Mr. Delude sold a one-half interest to Frank I. Smith. At this writing (1889) the Bonita Hotel is the only house of entertainment opened to the public in Arcadia. Mr. Delude is a native of Sherbrooke, Canada East, dating his birth in 1857. His parents were Francis and Odile (Martin) Delude, both natives of Canada. The subject of this sketch spent the first twenty years of his life in his native place, where he received the benefits of a good common-school education, and was reared to the practical life of a marketman. In 1875 he determined to seek his fortune in the United States. He accordingly came to Boston, Massachusetts, where he obtained employment in a hotel. He soon became proficient in his business and spent many years as a steward in some of the most prominent hotels in New England, among which was the Crawford House, White Mountains, and also in leading hotels in New York, New Jersey and Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1886 he came to Los Angeles County, and located at Pasadena, where he was employed in the Raymond Hotel, until he took up his present residence. Mr. Delude is a progressive and enterprising citizen. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is a member of Pasadena Lodge, No. 324, I. O. O. F. Mr. Delude is interested in other real estate in the county and in Arcadia, besides his hotel property.

CYRUS D. CURTIS, farmer at Lamanda Park, was born in Dexter, Maine, February 4, 1827, one of sixteen children. During his boyhood he worked upon the farm in the summer seasons for $8 a month, which was then considered high wages, and in winter he attended school. He was a great worker. At the age of seventeen years he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and was employed in Faneuil Hall Market ten years. Next, for twenty years, he was engaged in the wholesale trade in fresh meats at Brighton, in partnership, under the firm name of Curtis & Boynton. Theirs was the largest packing house in Massachusetts, doing a business of over $2,000,000 a year. In the great Boston fire

of November, 1872, the firm lost over $250,000, which embarrassed them beyond recovery. In 1877 Mr. Curtis came to California, landing in Los Angeles with only $32; but as he possessed health and strength, and the evidences of an upright and successful business man, he purchased a pair of mules on credit, and went to work, on rented land. Prospering, he bought fifty-nine acres of land near Sierra Madre Villa, but in 1888 he sold this property for $45,000, receiving $10,000 cash in hand; but he afterward had to take the land back, and he now occupies it. This year he has sowed 150 acres of barley, doing all the work himself. He is a very strong and energetic man. It has been said that probably there are not as many as three men in all the county as stout and agile as he. He is temperate in all his habits, and a teetotaler with regard to tobacco and intoxicating liquors. His appearance indicates that he may live to be a centenarian, enjoying health even at the age of 100 years. He is now sixty-two. Mrs. Curtis, *nee* Maria C. Shepherd, a native of New Hampshire, is a very amiable and hospitable lady and an excellent housekeeper. Both Mr. and Mrs. Curtis are social, warm-hearted New England people. They have one child, a daughter.

JAMES CLEMINSON, of El Monte, is a representative of one of the pioneer American families of San Gabriel Valley. He dates his birth at Independence, Missouri, August 7, 1833, son of John and Lydia (Lightner) Cleminson. John Cleminson was born in England, December 29, 1798. During the war of 1812, he came to the United States, via St. Johns, New Brunswick, with his father, James Cleminson (whose wife had died in England). After a residence of some time in Virginia, the family made their home in Louisville, Kentucky. Upon reaching manhood, John Cleminson, the father of the subject of this sketch, went to Lexington, Missouri, then a wilderness. There, December 28, 1822, he wedded Miss Lightner, who was of Dutch descent, born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1800. Mr. Cleminson worked at his trade, cabinet and carpenter work, many years at Lexington, moving from there to Independence and later to Illinois, where with his family he lived first at Galena and later in Carroll County. September 15, 1850, with his wife and four of their six children, he started, via the overland Santa Fé trail, for Southern California, with two teams of oxen and cows together for transports. The children who came with their parents were: James, whose name heads this sketch; John, Lydia and Diantha. (Laura, wife of G. W. Durfee, and Mary M., wife of E. T. Mills, came a few years later). The journey of the Cleminsons was a long and tedious one. The first winter was spent at or near Harrisonville, Missouri, the next at Tucson, Arizona. At one time, losing nearly all their stock, one wagon was hauled by hand sixty miles and sold at Santa Cruz, Arizona. After trials and troubles, which we have not the space to relate, the family reached this sunny land, James arriving at San Diego in time to participate in celebrating the national birthday, July 4, 1852, and the family a few days later. At San Diego the first American wedding ever solemnized was the marriage of Lydia Cleminson with S. S. Reeves. This occurred April 15, 1853. After a short residence at San Diego the family made their home in San Bernardino County, and in 1858 upon a ranch near El Monte. The mother died August 11, 1873, and the father, November 28, 1879. He was a man well known in Los Angeles County and respected by all. James Cleminson married, in San Bernardino County, Mrs. Caroline Beck, widow of Thomas Beck. She was a lady of English birth. Two children were born of this union, James D. and Willis S. The former has his home in San Bernardino, and the latter died January 10, 1882, aged four years and three months. Their mother departed this life March 27, 1880, aged thirty-six years. From her first marriage one son, Charles Edward, is living. The present wife of Mr. Cleminson, formerly Miss Emma Crist, he wedded October

11, 1885. She was born in the State of Iowa, daughter of Levi Crist, now a resident of Washington Territory. Her child, Hugh Delbert Cleminson, was born November 18, 1886. Mr. Cleminson is the owner of fifty acres of land at El Monte, and also a tract of ten acres near Azusa. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the ancient order of Free Masons. John Cleminson, the youngest of the Cleminson family, owns and resides upon thirty acres adjoining his brother James.

F. CULVER, one of the pioneers of California and now a retired farmer in Compton, was born in Poultney, Rutland County, Vermont, in 1821, his parents being Isaac C. and Mariah (Mead) Culver. The mother was a native of Vermont and was a descendant of the celebrated Colonel Ethan Allen. Isaac C. Culver was also a native of Vermont, and in 1841 settled in Niagara County, New York, where he lived till his death, which occurred in 1884. His wife had preceded him to the grave, having died in 1881, both past eighty years of age. They had a family of nine children, seven of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. He received the ordinary common-school education, and also attended the seminary at West Poultney, Vermont, six months. In 1849 he, in partnership with others, bought a ship, the Edward Everett. This they loaded at Boston, Massachusetts, with syrup, flour, lumber, brick and merchandise, and started for San Francisco via Cape Horn. They landed in the city of the Golden Gate, July 6, 1849. This company built the first steamer that ever plied the waters of the Sacramento River. They subsequently dissolved partnership and engaged in mining. Mr. Culver followed teaming for a while, and also kept a hotel at Linden Corner, in San Joaquin County. February 14, 1852, he returned to his old home in New York. While in the East Mr. Culver was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta Raymond, of Niagara County, New York. Her father was Caleb Raymond, who was the proprietor of the Frontier House at Lewiston, on the Niagara River. Soon after his marriage Mr. Culver started with his bride to California, June 5, 1852; arrived in San Francisco, July 12, 1852. He came to Linden and was proprietor of the hotel for several years and also farmed 480 acres of land. In 1865 he sold out his interests at Linden and moved to Copperopolis, Calaveras County, and again engaged in the hotel business. This, however, proved unprofitable, owing to the unfruitfulness of mining interests, and he returned to Linden, where he farmed land on the shares for some seven years. In 1875 he moved to Los Angeles County, and purchased eighty acres of land, which is now in the corporate limits of the city of Compton. Here he has since lived and expects to spend the residue of his days. Mr. and Mrs. Culver have three sons and two daughters: Frank F., Frederick M., Willard, Ella, wife of T. F. Ross; and Mary, wife of Benton Flood.

FRANK I. SMITH.—The above named gentleman is one of the proprietors of the Bonita Hotel, of Arcadia, and is closely identified with the growth and prosperity of that village. Mr. Smith is a native of Nova Scotia and was born in 1856. His father, John Smith, was also a native of that province, but was of Scotch descent. His mother, *nee* Sarah Smith, was also a native of Nova Scotia. Mr. Smith spent his early life in securing such an education as the common schools afforded, and in 1870, at the age of fourteen years, started in life on his own account. In that year he came to the United States and located in Boston, Massachusetts, and engaged in work at the markets. The next sixteen years of his life were spent in that city, mostly in occupations connected with the market business. In 1886 he came to California and located in Los Angeles County, at Pasadena. Soon after his arrival he obtained employment in the Raymond

Hotel where he remained until about six months before he came to Arcadia, in November, 1887, and became connected with the Bonito Hotel, as one of the proprietors. Mr. Smith is a strong believer in the future growth and prosperity of his chosen section, and is one of those enterprising citizens that are always willing to aid in such projects as will promote the welfare of the community in which they reside. In political matters he is a Democrat, and takes an intelligent interest in the policy of his party. In 1884 Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Laura C. Cameron, a native of Nova Scotia. From this marriage there is one child, Sherman W. It is worthy of note that this is the first white male child born in Arcadia.

DON YGNACIO DEL VALLE, long a prominent and useful citizen of Los Angeles, was a native of Jalisco, Mexico. He was born July 1, in the year 1808, and was the son of Lieutenant Antonio del Valle, a soldier under the King of Spain. He came to California with Echandia in 1825. In 1841 he settled on the San Francisco Rancho in this county, which had been granted to his father. Don Ygnacio and Don J. A. Aguirre received a concession in 1843 of the rancho of Tejon, twenty-two Spanish leagues, but which now belongs to General E. F. Beale, of Washington, D. C. In 1846 Don Ygnacio was treasurer of the civil government of California; in 1850 he was alcalde of Los Angeles; and later was a member of the city council and also of the State Legislature. He was a man of culture and intelligence and of much influence in the community. His city residence for many years and until 1861 was on the east side of the Plaza. At the time of his death, in 1880, his home was on the beautiful Cannilos Rancho, on the Santa Clara River, in the northwestern part of Los Angeles County, where his widow and her family still reside. It was here that Mrs. Jackson located some of the most poetic and romantic scenes of the story of "Ramona."

Don Ygnacio possessed the most unbounded confidence of the community in which he lived, both under the Spanish and American *regimes*, as is evidenced by his being entrusted with the responsibilities of office, either military or civil, during the greater part of his mature life. He was a Lieutenant from 1828 till 1840, and served on the staff of both Governors Echeandia and Figueroa. In 1834 he was appointed by the latter to serve as commissioner in the secularization of the missions. He carried out the provisions of the law in the cases of the missions of Santa Cruz and of Dolores. Later he held other important official positions, as noted above, always performing his duties faithfully and honorably. Don Ygnacio was twice married. There were no children by the first marriage. His second wife, whom he married in 1851, and who still survives him, was Doña Ysabel, daughter of Don Servol Varela, and granddaughter of Don Antonio Ygnacio Abila. Six children were the result of this union, all of whom are still living, including ex-Senator Reginaldo F. del Valle, the wife of Juan Forster, Jr., etc. The memory of good Ygnacio del Valle is pleasant to many citizens still living, outside of his own family. This warm, kindly feeling with which he is remembered yet by all those who were acquainted with him personally, is voiced in the following closing lines of a notice of his death, written by one who knew him well, Judge Y. Sepúlveda, and which appeared in one of our daily journals: "There is much in his life to engage our affections and respect. Few men have impressed upon the memory of their friends a livelier sense of excellence and unsullied virtue. In the private and domestic circle he was greatly beloved. He was confiding and affectionate. He possessed an enlightened benevolence and a warm sensibility, always eager to advance those who were within the sphere of his influence. He was a man of the most inflexible honor and integrity, a devout lover of truth, conscientiously scrupulous in the discharge of his duties. The voice of censure rarely escaped from his lips. He had a deep

sense of religion. His faith was such that it imparted serenity and confidence. He was modest and reserved, of thoughtful aspect, but not cold. With those with whom he was intimate he indulged in playful and delicate humor. No man had a sounder judgment. The tears that fall on his grave are unstained by any mixture of bitterness for frailty or for vice. He lived as a true man would wish to live. He died as a good man would wish to die. 'How beautiful is death when earned by virtue.'"

CHARLES HENRY DUNSMOOR, County Clerk of Los Angeles County, was born in Temple, Maine, July 18, 1850, son of James A. and Almira M. (Mosher) Dunsmoor. The former was of Scotch descent, and a native of Massachusetts, and the latter is of English extraction, and was born in Maine. When the subject of this sketch was two and a half years old his parents moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he remained with them until reaching manhood, and was educated in the public schools and the University of Minnesota. In 1872 he came to California and located in Los Angeles. Since that time he has been actively identified with the best interests of this prosperous city and county, and has held various positions of trust and responsibility. Upon his arrival here he was engaged in teaching in the public schools of Los Angeles County for two years; devoted himself for the next three years to mercantile pursuits; served one year as assistant tax collector of the city of Los Angeles, and acted, for three years, as chief deputy recorder of Los Angeles County, under Recorder C. C. Lamb. In 1883 he engaged in shipping fruit, which he continued until the fall of 1884, when he was elected county clerk of Los Angeles County, on the Republican ticket, and in the fall of 1888 he was re-elected to fill the same position. As a public officer he has performed his duties faithfully, and that his efforts are appreciated by the people is evidenced by the fact of his re-election to the position he now fills. Mr. Dunsmoor's parents came to Los Angeles in 1872, where his father died in 1873. His mother still survives, and is a member of the Fort Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch was married November 5, 1871, to Miss Cynthia J. Gilman, of Richfield, near Minneapolis, Minnesota. They have two children: Charles F. and Grace Olive. Mr. and Mrs. Dunsmoor are members of the Fort Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Dunsmoor is a member of Pentalpha Lodge, No. 202, F. & A. M.; of Signet Chapter, No. 15, R. A. M., and of Cœur de Sinor Commandery, No. 9, K. T., all of Los Angeles.

WS. DAUBENSPECK, contractor and builder, 42 Grand avenue, Los Angeles, is a native of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and was born June 14, 1847. During boyhood he attended the common schools, and entered the army when sixteen years of age, serving in the Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and joiner, and began contracting in Allentown and Scranton before reaching his majority. In October, 1871, he set out for the Pacific Coast, and reached Chicago at the time of the great fire, and decided to remain there. He entered the employ of Goss & Philipps, the largest manufacturing firm of sash and doors in the city, and was assistant superintendent of their mills for twelve years. He was superintendent of the mills of Badenoch Brothers until 1887, when he came to Los Angeles and engaged in contracting. Among the many fine residences he has taken contracts for and erected are those of Mr. R. Larkins, 42 Grand avenue; Mr. J. F. Cosby, corner of Figaroa street and Brooklyn avenue; Mr. Allen, of the *Times*, corner of Pearl and Ninth streets; J. B. Winston, Angelina Heights; Dr. Pierport, on Ellis avenue, and many others. He has the contract for the

First Congregational Church, corner of Sixth and Hill streets, one of the finest in the city. He has had a large practical experience in the building and lumber trade. Mr. Daubenspeck was married November 23, 1880, to Miss Augusta Judd, a native of Michigan, and a stepdaughter of Robert Larkins, of this city. Since coming here they have lost their only daughter, Olive, a very attractive child.

THOMAS A. DELANO was born in Charleston, New Hampshire, in 1830. He is a son of Charles A. and Mary C. (Hammet) Delano, and during his boyhood followed the sea. His father was from Nantucket, and was a sea-faring man, as were also his ancestors for six generations before him. The subject of this brief notice is a pioneer in California of 1849. He came by sail, and landed in San Francisco on the 7th of August, after a voyage of seven months. He first engaged in mining at Sutter's Mills and Middle Fork of the American River, for about one year, after which he went to the Russian River district, and engaged in raising wheat. To him belongs the honor of getting the first American plows in that section. He bought them in San Francisco, at a cost of $38 apiece. His father had accompanied him to California, and had gone back East in 1850. In 1851 he returned to San Francisco, and there died in July of the same year. Our subject remained on the ranch till 1854. January 4, 1855, he arrived in Los Angeles, and for sixteen years gave his time and attention to freighting, harvesting and threshing. He owned property in Los Angeles and put out two orchards there, one on Main street, and one on San Pedro street. For a number of years he kept a freight station in San Franciscito Cañon, called Delano Station. In 1872 he discovered borax in the Slate Range in San Bernardino County, and there built a manufacturing establishment. Four years ago he moved to where he now lives. He and his sons have about 1,800 acres of land, which under their careful management yields abundant harvests of grain and hay. They also raise horses and cattle. In 1862 he married Miss Soledad Vejar, a native of California, and the daughter of John C. Vejar, who was born in San Diego. He was a Spaniard, and by occupation a farmer. His wife's name was *nee* Gracie Reys, also a native of California and of Spanish origin. They were a very influential family, and had important titles and grants. They had five children, three of whom are living. He died in 1875, and his wife in October, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Delano have a large family: John Charles, William H., Thomas A., Mary Grace, Frederick J., Annie I., who departed this life at the age of thirteen years; Arthur G., who died at the age of ten years; Robert, who died when eight years old; Benjamin F., died in infancy; Frank and George. In closing this brief outline of Mr. Delano's life, it is altogether proper to state that he is a man of more than ordinary worth. The esteem in which he is held by his neighbors is evidence of his uprightness of character and his honor as a man. In his home he is kind and obliging, and a hearty welcome is extended to all.

EMILE DEUTSCH, one of the prominent residents and business men of the Sierra Madre, dates his birth in Belgium, September 20, 1846. His parents, John and Agnes (Eichorn) Deutsch, were natives of Luxemburg. Mr. Deutsch was deprived of the advantages of a good education, and at the age of eleven years was put to work in a cigar factory, in his native place. Of an energetic disposition, he was not content to live the life of an ill-paid artisan of the old world. Therefore, in 1862, at the age of sixteen years, he emigrated to the United States, and after spending about six months at his trade in New York, he proceeded to Toronto, Canada. The next year he returned to the United States and followed his calling in



Buffalo, New York, for two years, and then located at Chicago, Illinois. After working for about two years as a journeyman cigar-maker, he established himself in business in that city as a cigar manufacturer. The great fire of 1871 swept away the results of his year's labor and left him heavily in debt, but with commendable energy and indomitable will he rebuilt his factory and re-established his business, conducting it with success until ill health compelled his retiring from active business pursuits. Seeking a more congenial climate, in October, 1883, Mr. Deutsch came to California and located in Los Angeles, where he engaged in real-estate operations and later in cigar manufacturing. In the spring of 1885 he took up his residence at Sierra Madre, on a four-acre tract west of Baldwin avenue, in block 14. This land was purchased and its improvements commenced in 1884. In the fall of 1885 he established the Sierra Madre Cigar Factory on the corner of Baldwin and Central avenues. He soon secured a good trade for his products, as he manufactured none but first class articles. Mr. Deutsch now owns two acres of his original purchase, which he has fully improved, planting oranges, lemons and a variety of deciduous fruits, also erecting a comfortable two-story residence, suitable out-buildings, etc. He has also three and one-half acres in the Sierre Madre tract, about a fourth of a mile east of his residence, which is producing wine grapes. He is the owner of the Sierra Madre Park, a tract of land 640 acres in extent, located about two miles and a half north of Sierra Madre, on the Wilson Peak trail. He is devoting time and money to improving and beautifying this place, and the Sierra Madre Park is destined in the future to rank as one of the favorite resorts in this section. Mr. Deutsch is a progressive citizen and a strong believer in the future destiny of Sierra Madre, a faith that he is verifying by the expenditure of money in improvements, etc. He is a strong supporter of schools and of every enterprise that will add to the welfare of the community. He is a school trustee of the Sierra Madre District, and the president and director of the Sierra Madre Hall Company. Politically, he is a Republican. He is a member of Temple Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Chicago. In religious belief he is a consistent Catholic. In 1874 Mr. Deutsch was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Smith, a native of Connecticut, and the daughter of Edwin and Mary E. (Russell) Smith, both of whom are natives of that State. The names of the five children from this marriage are as follows: Emma A., William E., Margaret, Rosie and Lilian.

DON MANUEL DOMINGUEZ was born in San Diego, January 26, 1803. He received only the education of those primitive days, learning to read and write under the tutorship of Sergeant Mercado of the Spanish artillery. He afterward supplemented this, however, by an extensive course of reading. His father, Don Cristobal Dominguez, was an officer under the Spanish Government. Don Cristobal's brother, Juan José, received from the King of Spain, in the last century, a concession of the Rancho de San Pedro, in Los Angeles County, of ten and one-half leagues of land. After Don Juan José's death, Governor Pablo de Sola, in 1822, gave possession of the ranch to Cristobal. At the death of his father, Don Cristobal Dominguez, the son, Don Manuel, took charge of his Rancho San Pedro, and resided thereon till the time of his death. In 1827 he married Maria Engracia Cota, daughter of Don Guillermo Cota, commissioner under the Mexican Government. Ten children were born to them, eight daughters and two sons. There are living now six daughters; three are married and three single. He was a firm believer and follower of the Roman Catholic Church and raised his family in the same belief. In 1828–'29 he was elected a member of the "Illustrious Ayuntamiento of the city of Los Angeles." In 1829 he was elected a delegate to nominate representatives to the Mexican Congress. In 1832 he was elected

first alcalde and judge of first instance for the city of Los Angeles. In 1833–'34, he was elected as Territorial Representative for Los Angeles County to the Representative Assembly at Monterey. In 1834 he was called to a conference at Monterey for the secularization of the missions. In 1839 he was elected second alcalde for the city of Los Angeles. In 1842 he was elected first alcalde and judge of the first instance. In May of 1843 he was elected prefect of the second district of California—the State being divided into two districts. In the same year two military companies were formed for the defense of the county, and he was elected Captain of one of these. In 1844 the office was suppressed and he again retired to private life. In 1849 he was elected a delegate to the first constitutional convention, which assembled at Monterey and which formulated the first constitution of the State of California. In 1854 he was elected a supervisor for the county. He had been at different times offered high positions under the Government, but always refused, having too much attachment to his family, and being also, of necessity, much engrossed in the care of his extensive private interests. In 1855 the rancho was partitioned off between his brother, Don Pedro, and his nephews, José Antonio Aguirre and Jacinto Rocha. Don Manuel retained his portion of the ranch, amounting to about 25,000 acres, including Rattlesnake Island in San Pedro Bay, till his death, which occurred October 11, 1882 In 1884 all of this portion, except the island and several thousand acres near the mouth of the San Gabriel River, was divided among his six daughters, by whom it is still owned. The adobe house, the old home where their parents resided for fifty-five years, is still preserved by his daughters. Mrs. Dominguez died not long after her beloved husband, March 16, 1883. Manuel Dominguez was well known and respected by all our old citizens for he was a man of sterling character. He was well educated, intelligent, widely read and of unimpeachable integrity and honor. Don Manuel was a fine type of the old Spanish gentleman, for he could hardly have been more thoroughly Spanish if he had been born in Spain, and yet he became a good and true American citizen. He died at the ripe age of nearly fourscore, universally respected and esteemed by all who knew him; and his memory is almost worshiped by his children and grandchildren. His portrait, taken in middle life, may be seen on another page of this work.

CHARLES HENRY DUNSMOOR was born at Temple, Maine, July 18, 1850. His father, J. A. Dunsmoor, was of Scotch ancestry. The family moved to Minnesota in 1852. Charles was educated in the public schools and in the Minnesota University, after which he took a business course of instruction. He came to Los Angeles in 1872. After teaching two years he engaged in mercantile business three years, and then became deputy city tax collector under A. J. Hamilton; and after the defalcation of that officer, Mr. Dunsmoor was appointed to fill his place. For three years he was chief deputy county recorder under C. C. Lamb. In November, 1884, Mr. Dunsmoor was elected county clerk; and he was twice re-elected to the same office, the last time (1888) by a majority of nearly 4,000 votes. Mr. Dunsmoor is a man of sterling character. That he has administered his office well is evident from his successive re-election by increased majorities. He is efficient, faithful, urbane—in short, he is a model official as he is a model citizen. In 1871 he married Cynthia J., daughter of Edwin Gilman. They have two children, a boy—Charles F., and a daughter, Grace Olive.

C. H. DALTON, City Water Overseer, No. 6 East First street, Los Angeles, is a native of Ohio, born in Circleville, Pickaway County, May 12, 1848. His father, George Dalton, is a native of London, England, and his



John G. Downey

mother, Elizabeth (Meyers) Dalton, was born in Ohio. They emigrated to the Pacific Coast, arrived in Los Angeles in 1851, and were among the early settlers here. They took up land on what is now East Washington street, and made a farm. The subject of this sketch attended school and was reared there. Upon reaching manhood he engaged in horticultural pursuits, which he has since continued. Mr. Dalton was united in marriage, January 8, 1873, to Miss Hattie E. Dye, a native of the city of St. Louis, Missouri. He lived at home with his parents until his marriage, when his father divided up a portion of his land with his sons, and he is now residing on his part of the old homestead. This land he has set out to fruit and vineyard. Mr. Dalton has held the position of deputy water overseer for twelve years, and during the years 1886 and 1887 he held the office of overseer. Under the new charter of the present administration he was appointed to the same position of city irrigation water overseer. Mr. and Mrs. Dalton have seven children: Maud Irene, Archie E., Leslie C., Clarence M., George W., Ethel E. and James Toberman.

JAMES T. DUNN, a farmer and stock-raiser in Compton Township, five miles west of Compton, is one of the reliable and successful tillers of the soil. He dates his advent into the county from 1870. The principal part of his farming operations has been carried on, near Downey. In 1887, however, he purchased 120 acres of land where he now resides, and on which he has erected a comfortable residence and barn and has also made other improvements. He is the owner of twenty acres further south in the same township, which is devoted to fruit and tree culture; and also of a farm of forty acres near Downey. Mr. Dunn was born in Spalden County, Georgia, in 1850, and is a son of John A. and Mary B. (Lavender) Dunn, also natives of the same State. His parents moved to Arkansas in 1857 and engaged in farming in Union County until 1870, when they came to California, where they still reside. They reared a family of three children, James T. being the oldest. He was united in marriage in Arkansas on the 25th day of January, 1870, to Ellen Eddington, a native of Alabama, and a daughter of J. M. Eddington, who resides at present near Santa Ana. Ten days after their marriage Mr. Dunn and his bride turned their faces toward the setting sun, and arrived in California some days later. Here by industry and perseverance they have made a pleasant and comfortable home, and Mr. Dunn has established himself as one of the first farmers of the land, having under cultivation over 1,000 acres, his principal crop being barley. Politically, Mr. Dunn affiliates with the Democratic party. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN GATELEY DOWNEY was born in the county of Roscommon, Ireland, in the year 1826, and he came to the United States in 1840. He learned something of the drug business in Maryland, and in 1846 he removed to Cincinnati, where he took charge of an apothecary store. He arrived in San Francisco in 1850. From thence he came to Los Angeles, where he formed a co-partnership with Dr. James P. McFarland in the drug business, which continued till 1856, when Dr. McFarland removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he still resides. In 1856 Dr. Downey, who had been collector of the port of San Pedro, was elected a member of the Legislature. He entered very actively into politics, and in 1859 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of the State. Milton S. Latham, who was at the same time elected Governor, was, soon after assuming office, elected by the Legislature United States Senator, and thus Downey became Governor. Having acquired thorough business habits Governor Downey undertook to administer the affairs of the State on business

principles, and with distinguished success. Even his political enemies concede that in the main he made a most excellent Governor. He won great popularity at the time by vetoing corrupt measures,—especially the notorious "Bulkhead bill," which a gang of selfish schemers had gotten through the Legislature. The Governor's firmness in defense of the people's interests won for him unbounded popularity. When the Federal Government, in the war of the Rebellion, called upon California for troops to serve on this coast, Governor Downey responded promptly by authorizing the raising of six regiments. He gave ready and willing assistance to the Federal Government in all its demands upon the State in the conduct of the war for the preservation of the Union. A less loyal or less firm Governor might have done much to antagonize the general Government, and perhaps to have made possible the realization of the cherished dream of a large class of people at that time — the erection on this coast of a Pacific Republic. At the close of his term Governor Downey returned to his home in Los Angeles, where his large private interests required his attention, and where he has resided most of the time ever since. A few years ago he took a trip around the world. He was one of the first to start a bank in Los Angeles. The town of Downey, in Los Angeles County, was named after him. He is the owner of the celebrated Warner's Ranch; and also of the extensive block in the city of Los Angeles, built by John Temple, and formerly known as Temple Block, but now known as Downey Block. The Temple Block of to-day, located between Main and Spring streets, was mostly built by John Temple's younger brother, F. P. F. Temple, generally known by the Spanish-speaking residents as "Templito" or "Don Francisco." In 1852 Governor Downey married Doña Maria Jesus Guirado, a lady of great charms of person and character, who was most highly esteemed by all who knew her. She lost her life in the terrible railroad disaster at Tehachipe, in January, 1883. The Governor, who was also on the same train, barely escaped with his life. The shock to his nervous system caused by this fearful disaster and by the loss of his wife was almost overwhelming, and from which he did not entirely recover for years. It has only been by travel and by change of scene that he has been able to partially forget what, to use his own words, "seemed a horrible dream!" Governor Downey, with his present wife, whom he married in 1888, makes his home at present, part of the time in this city, and part of the time at Warner's Rancho.

J. G. DENMAN.—The Buckeye State has furnished some noble men as pioneers in Los Angeles County, and none, perhaps, are more worthy a place in a work of this kind than is Mr. Denman. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1832. His father was Mathias Denman, and his mother, *nee* Catharine Statler, both natives of the Old Dominion. The paternal grandfather was a pioneer in Virginia, and of English descent. At the age of four years the subject of this sketch was left an orphan by the death of his father, and was reared by an uncle. In 1852, at the age of twenty, he crossed the plains to California in company with Colonel Hollister. They were five months in going from the Missouri River to San José, California. There he worked at $75 a month for a farmer and stock-raiser, then went into the sheep business, and in San Luis Obispo County continued it for ten years, and also ten years in Los Angeles County. In 1871 he was married to Miss Isabella Rayner, a native of Sacramento, and the daughter of William Rayner, a pioneer of 1850. This union has been blessed with three children: William, Edgar and Isabella. In 1868 Mr. Denman came to Los Angeles County. He had been in the sheep business long enough to know that it was very profitable, and, with Mr. C. E. White, purchased 3,290 acres of land just east of where

the town of Florence now stands. They continued there as partners in the sheep business for ten years, when they sold out, and Mr. Denman bought 180 acres of land, situated two miles southeast of Norwalk. This he has put under a very high state of cultivation. His fine orchards of pears, apples, apricots and prunes, are a delight to the passer-by, and show that the husbandman by whom they are owned is a man who thoroughly understands the growing and cultivation of fruit. He has, also, in his fields, some of the best quality of full-blooded horses in this country. Mr. Denman has been very successful in business, and is a man highly respected; is an enthusiastic, intelligent supporter of the Republican party. He is enterprising and public-spirited, and is one of the few pioneers of 1852 who have done so much toward the development of the resources of this beautiful country.

HARRY E. DILLON, brick manufacturer and contractor, Boyle Heights, Los Angeles, was born in Des Moines, Iowa, November 28, 1859, his parents being Frank and Maria (Robinson) Dillon. His father being a prominent contractor, he had the benefit of an early and thorough training in mechanical work. As he grew up he spent a short time in Denver and Leadville, Colorado. In 1880 he returned to Des Moines, where he remained four years. In 1886 he came to California and established his present brick manufactory; is now in partnership with J. A. Murphy, and they make about 6,000 brick per day. They also have a yard at Inglewood, where they are now making 500,000 brick for the Redondo Beach Hotel. During the busy season they give employment to forty or fifty men, and run ten teams. They also do a large business in building. Among the prominent contracts they have taken are the large Montague warehouse, requiring 600,000 brick; the Vernon school-house, 200,000; Southern California Packing Company's warehouse, 150,000; Pacific warehouse, 300,000; Maxey's building, on Main street, 250,000; and Chadwick's building, and many others. Having had an extended practical experience in their line, they are familiar with every detail of the business, in which indeed they have taken a leading position in Southern California. Mr. Dillon was united in marriage March 7, 1882, with Miss Laura B. Dennis, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They have three children: Lettie, Harry and Bessie.

RICHARD DILLON was born in Ireland, September 24, 1837. He early commenced his apprenticeship at the dry-goods business, which he has followed successfully (in three continents) almost ever since. In 1862 he went to Melbourne, Australia, and in 1865 he came to San Francisco, where he remained till 1875, when he came to Los Angeles, and here he entered into partnership with Mr. John Kenealy, forming the well and favorably known dry-goods firm of Dillon & Kenealy, which finally retired from business in 1886. These gentlemen now have a large vineyard, to which they devote a portion of their attention. In 1866 Mr. Dillon married, in San Francisco, Miss Hennessy, a native of Ireland. They have four living children. Mr. Dillon and his partner, Mr. Kenealy, are favorable instances of life-long merchants who have always maintained an honorable name and credit, who have never paid a dollar in interest, and who have, moreover, in the outcome achieved conspicuous success.

WILLIAM R. DODSON, proprietor of El Monte Hotel, was born in Crawford County, Arkansas, in 1839. His father, Gainaim M. Dodson, was a native of Halifax County, Virginia, who, in 1833, went to Kentucky, where he married Miss Nancy P. Thompson, a native of that State, and later settled in the county in which the subject of this sketch

was born. Mr. Dodson was reared upon his father's farm until 1861, when the civil war broke out, and early in that year he entered the service of the Confederate States as a private in the Arkansas Cavalry. He served with gallantry and distinction throughout that terrible contest, and rose through the successive grades of rank until he reached a captaincy. In 1864 he was severely wounded, having his left arm shattered while engaged in the battle of Fayetteville, Arkansas. At the close of the war Mr. Dodson emigrated to Texas and located in Levere County, where he engaged in farming and stock-growing. January 2, 1866, he married Miss Clarmond Jones, the daughter of William L. and Malvina F. (Camp) Jones. Her father was a native of Tennessee, and her mother of Georgia. Mr. Dodson remained in Texas until 1868, when he came overland to Los Angeles County, locating at Downey until the spring of 1869. Then he purchased seventy-three acres of land lying in El Monte, south of the county road; upon this he commenced a career of general farming, making many improvements and placing his land under a high state of cultivation, and also establishing and conducting a blacksmith's shop. In 1878 he rented the El Monte Hotel, which he has since conducted. In 1880 he purchased the property and made many improvements on the same. In 1882 he established in connection a livery stable. The Dodson Hall, a well-appointed building 20x50 feet, two-stories in height (with market in lower story), was erected by him in 1887. He has been one of the most progressive and energetic citizens of El Monte for years, and has made many improvements in the town, building several cottages and residences for renting. His farm, hotel, stables and other enterprises are conducted by himself. His genial and obliging manners, combined with his well ordered and conducted hotel, has made the "El Monte" well known and deservedly popular. His livery stable contains a complete outfit of vehicles and ten or twelve first-class horses, and is well patronized. In his farm operations he is devoting considerable attention to improved stock. His cattle are Jersey and Short-horned Durham breeds. Among his horses are two fine stallions of Belmont stock, named Ledgerwood and Ledger wood, Jr. They are fine specimens and show that as a stock-breeder Mr. Dodson is a success. He has for twenty years been a resident of the beautiful San Gabriel Valley; is well and favorably known as a strong believer in the future prosperity of Los Angeles County, and is always ready to aid any enterprise that tends to develop the resources of his chosen section. In political matters he is a consistent Democrat. He is a member of El Monte Lodge, No. 188, A. O. U. W. Mr. and Mrs. Dodson have five children living, namely: J. Wilkes Booth, who married Miss Nellie Wixon, and is now living in San Bernardino County; May, who married Dr. B. B. Means, and is residing in Texas; and Clayborne B., Elbert B., and William L., who are members of their father's household. Mrs. Dodson's parents came to California in 1868, and became residents of El Monte. Her father was well known throughout the valley, and was for years the proprietor of the El Monte Hotel. He died in 1874. Her mother is still a resident of the county.

JOHN L. DOUGHERTY. — Among the early settlers of the Azusa, or the Upper San Gabriel Valley, is the above-named gentleman, who for twenty years has been engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits upon his farm, which is located about a mile and a half south of Glendora and a half mile east of Gladstone. In 1871 Mr. Dougherty came to that section and entered upon a tract of Government land of 134 acres in extent, and despite the fact that the land was for many years the subject of litigation between himself and the Azusa grant holders, he commenced clearing and placing substantial improvements on the same. His title to the land was not confirmed until about 1882 and since that date he has sold

over 100 acres. At this writing (1889) he owns thirty acres of rich and productive land, which is a portion of his vineyard tract. He has one of the finest orange groves in his section, it being twelve acres in extent. He commenced the planting of this grove in 1875, and his trees have a remarkably strong growth. The trees are budded to Washington Navels and Mediterranean Sweets. A family orchard of a large variety of deciduous fruits and an acre of Mission grapes are among his improvements. The rest of his land is devoted to general farming. Mr. Dougherty was born in Grayson County, Virginia, in 1844. His father, Charles Dougherty, was a native of North Carolina, who, in early life, went to Virginia and there married Rosamond J. Hale, a native of that State. In 1850 Mr. Dougherty's parents moved to Texas and located in Hunt County. There his father engaged in farming and stock-raising, and the subject of this sketch was reared to that calling until 1862. The civil war then in progress engaged the attention of the young men of the South, and Mr. Dougherty, although less than eighteen years of age, enlisted in Colonel Burnett's Battalion of Sharpshooters and entered the Confederate army. He followed the fortunes of his command in the armies east of the Mississippi, and was at the battles of Jackson, Port Hudson and others, until the surrender of General Pemberton's army and the fall of Vicksburg. His regiment then returned to the trans-Mississippi department, where they remained until the close of the war in 1865. Mr. Dougherty served faithfully until that time, and then returned to Hunt County and for the next three years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1868 he joined an emigrant party and came by ox teams overland to California. He did not arrive in the State until the fall of that year, at which time he took up his residence near San Bernardino, where he rented land and engaged in farming operations until 1871, when he took up his present residence. Mr. Dougherty is well known in the community in which he has so long resided, and his straightforward, consistent course of life has gained him the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a strong supporter of schools and churches, and has for many years been an active member of the Methodist Church, South. In political matters he is Democratic. In 1865 Mr. Dougherty was united in marriage with Miss Mary O. Landon, a native of Ohio. Her parents were John and Sarah (Miller) Landon, of that State. The following are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty: William Emmet, Louellen, Mattie A. and John Edwin. Louellen married James J. West, of Glendora. Mr. Dougherty's father and family came to California in 1868. His father died at the Azusa in 1881. The members of that family now residents of the State are his mother, who is living in San Bernardino; his brothers, William and James, residing at Norwalk, and his sisters, Virginia, now Mrs. E. C. Knott, of Azusa; Nancy, now Mrs. J. D. Price, of Garden Grove; and Mary, wife of James C. Preston.



EWEN H. DORSEY, of Spadra, is a native son of California, dating his birth at San Gabriel, April 17, 1858. He was a son of Hilliard Pierce and Civility R. (Rubottom) Dorsey. Mr. Dorsey's father, a native of Georgia, born November 30, 1821, was a leading man in his life-time in Los Angeles County, and a leader wherever he had lived. In his native State he volunteered for the Mexican war, and served with great distinction as the Captain of Company C, of the Mississippi Battalion of Riflemen. He was known as an expert in the use of the revolver or rifle, a man of commanding presence and fearless courage, of strict integrity and honor. He left Tampico, Mexico, after the war closed, and drove from there to Los Angeles, arriving in September, 1849. He was in the turbulent times in the early days of the history of Los Angeles County, a man who had much to do with pub-

lic affairs and in making of its political history. His imperial temper illy brooked opposition, and personal encounters, although perhaps not common with him, still were not rare. Notwithstanding, his many manly qualities were never forgotten, and he won, by straightforwardness, his fearless disregard of consequences when pursuing any line of action by him deemed right, his high regard for his word or pledge once given, hosts of friends. He was an uncompromising Democrat. In 1850 he was appointed Receiver of the first land office opened at Los Angeles, a position he held until his death. Through his efforts mainly Los Angeles Lodge, No. 42, F. & A. M., was established. He was its first Master, and filled the chair during three terms of office. He also established the chapter, and was for two terms its High Priest. He became the owner of large estates, upon one of which, his San Gabriel Ranch, he resided. Another, six miles south of Los Angeles, contained 4,000 acres. His death occurred September 6, 1858. Mrs. Dorsey was married again, her husband being James M. Greenwade, who died at Temescal, San Bernardino County, California, January 1, 1869. She lived some years afterward, and died at the home of her parents in Spadra, March 6, 1876. She had two children by the second marriage: Jefferson D. Greenwade, now living in Pomona, and Lizzie Greenwade, who died January 1, 1869, the same day on which her father died. William Wiley Rubottom, the maternal grandfather of Kewen H. Dorsey, was born December 27, 1809, and was united in marriage, May 16, 1830, with Sarah Ann Edwards, who was born July 20, 1811. He was one of the pioneer gold-seekers of California, coming to the State in 1849. He engaged in mining in Trinity County, where he made a fortune; but this he lost in the building of the celebrated Yuba Dam, which when swept away by the floods involved a loss of over $60,000. Disheartened, he returned East. But in 1852 he came again to this State and settled in El Monte, and started to build up a town at Willow Grove, an enterprise which miscarried. Later he settled at Cucamonga, where he lived a few years, and then started the town of Spadra, where he located in July, 1866. The place was named in honor of his old home in Arkansas. He opened the Spadra Hotel, which he kept fifteen years. There his wife died, May 29, 1880. The last years of his life were spent at the home of the subject of this sketch. He outlived his three children, dying October 13, 1885, at the age of seventy-six years. Their children were: Elizabeth Jane, born February 24, 1831, died April 10, 1873; Civility, born March 10, 1840, died March 6, 1876; Jim D., born October 21, 1836, died January 12, 1875. Kewen H. Dorsey, after the death of his father, became a member of his Grandfather Rubottom's family. With them he remained until he commenced life for himself. The care bestowed upon him self early in life was compensated by the kind care he exchanged for his grandfather in his last days. Mr. Dorsey was educated in the schools of Los Angeles County. His entire life has been devoted to agriculture. May 26, 1878, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary F. Boswell, daughter of Ransom P. and Mary Ann Boswell, who were born, reared and married in Georgia, later becoming residents of Texas, where Mrs. Dorsey was born, October 15, 1858. Her mother died in that State in 1859. Her father and his little family came not long after to this county, and soon after that event he died. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey have two interesting children: Lola, born February 16, 1880, and Ernest, born December 31, 1882. Politically Mr. Dorsey is a Democrat, with prohibition tendencies. Socially he is affiliated with Pomona Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M., and the past seven years he has been one of its officers. Both himself and wife are consistent members of the Baptist church. "Rosemont," the name of his beautiful home, is approached by an avenue shaded and embowered with roses. Passing a miniature lake filled with the purest spring water and nice fish of several kinds, the visitor reaches the tasteful cottage, with its pretty immediate surroundings. There genuine



George Dallas

hospitality reigns. The estate of eighty acres lies against the foot-hills on the south of San José Valley. One large spring of pure water from their base is brought by four-inch cement pipe to the house, and more than an ample supply is at command at all times for irrigation, from a large cement reservoir. The improvement of the property was commenced January 1, 1880. An orchard of ten acres is planted to Bartlett pears, five acres to apricots, two acres to miscellaneous household fruits, and two acres to choicest of table grapes. Fifteen acres are producing alfalfa. The remainder of the property is used for general purposes. Only one-fourth of a mile from Spadra Station, "Rosemont," as well as being one of the most attractive, is by its location one of the most desirable rural properties in San José Valley.

GEORGE DALTON, SR., was born in London England, July 10, 1806. He early went to sea, and in 1827 he was on this coast in a merchant vessel, and afterward he went to the East Indies and to many other parts of the world. In 1837, on the day that Victoria was proclaimed Queen, he left Liverpool and came to New York. He lived two or three years in Pennsylvania, and then went to Circleville, Ohio. Here he lost his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Mary Ann Sage, and by whom he had three children: George, Jr., Elizabeth M. (now Mrs. W. H. Perry), and Mrs. J. D. Crum, all now living and residents of this city. Afterward Mr. Dalton married his second wife, Mrs. Jenkins, who bore him four children, namely: Winnall Travelley, Edwin Henry, Mathias Myers, and Josephine S., now Mrs. Charles Victor Hall, all of whom are residents of Los Angeles. After many years' residence in this city Mrs. Dalton died July 4, 1884, respected and beloved by all who knew her. Mr. Dalton brought his family to Los Angeles in 1851. He first went to Azusa where he had a brother, Henry, who came to California from Callao, Peru, where he had been a merchant for many years. In 1855 George Dalton bought land in this city, on Washington street, and east of what is now Central avenue, where he settled and planted a vineyard and orchard, and where he quietly lived and thrived thirty-three years, or till 1887, when he sold out and moved to his present home on Walnut avenue. Here, at the ripe age of eighty-three years, yet still hale and hearty, with his children and grandchildren near him, he is passing the evening of a long, chequered and useful life, conscious, without undue egotism, in the universal respect of the community in which he has lived so many years, that the world is better for his having lived in it.

CHARLES DAWSON (deceased). Among the older settlers and well-known residents of the Azusa, mention must be made of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Dawson was a native of Dayton, Ohio, dating his birth in 1827. His parents, Ephraim and Ellen (Buckingham) Dawson, were natives of Virginia, and were among the pioneers of Ohio. He was reared in his native place until seventeen years old, when he went to Illinois, and after spending two years in that State, he located in Columbia County, Wisconsin. He there followed the occupation of a farmer and stock-grower until 1856. In that year he moved to Jasper County, Missouri, and continued his occupations as a farmer. He resided in that county, except three years spent during the war at Topeka, Kansas, until 1872. He then came to California and located in Los Angeles County. The next year he purchased a claim of 160 acres of land at the Azusa, about one mile southwest of what is now the town of Glendora. This land was among the contested claims, and Mr. Dawson joined with the others in resisting the claim of the Azusa grant holders, and closely identified himself with all enterprises that advanced the interests of his section. In political matters he was Democratic, but liberal

and conservative in his views; was a strong Union man during the late civil war. He was a man much respected and esteemed by his friends and associates who sincerely mourned his death, which occurred in August, 1884. Mr. Dawson was married three times. His first marriage was with Miss Mary A. Hopkins. She died in 1853, leaving two children: John M., who married Miss Sarah Faulkner, and is now a resident of Santa Ana; and Robert W., a sketch of whom appears in this volume. The second marriage was with Miss Harriet McFarland, a native of Tennessee. She died in 1866, leaving three children: Frank, who died in 1888; Mary, and Elma C., now Mrs. N. H. Houser. The third marriage was with Miss Dorcas Stevens, of Tennessee. The three children from this marriage are: Hattie, Susan and Etta, all of whom are living with their mother on the old homestead.

J. R. DUNKELBERGER was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1833. His ancestors came from Germany in the ship Morehouse, which landed in Philadelphia, August 28, 1824, and settled in Berks County, Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch read law with Hon. J. B. Packer, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and the day after being admitted to the bar he joined the Union army and was mustered into the service at Harrisburg, the same State, April 16, 1861. He was appointed First Sergeant of Company E, First Pennsylvania Volunteers; was promoted to Second Lieutenant, First United States Cavalry, May 26, 1861; First Lieutenant, June 1, 1861; and was made Captain of Company K, First United States Cavalry, June 7, 1863; was Brevet Major, for gallantry at the Wilderness, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, for gallantry at Cold Harbor, Virginia. He was wounded at Trevilian Station, Virginia, June 14, 1864. After the war of the Rebellion he served five years in Arizona, when he resigned. Colonel Dunkelberger was united in marriage February 26, 1867, with Miss Mary Mallard, of Los Angeles. They have five children living, three sons and two daughters. The subject of this sketch served as postmaster of Los Angeles from March, 1877, to March, 1885.

HENRY DE GARMO, of the firm of De Garmo & Katz, dealers in lime, plaster and cement, No. 251 Upper Main street, Los Angeles. This firm established their present business in 1884, and are the oldest dealers in lime in the city. They handle Santa Cruz and domestic lime. They were engaged in manufacturing for a time, but gave it up, and now are dealers exclusively, and have built up a good established trade, not only here, but also at other points. Mr. De Garmo, the senior member of the firm, was born in Rochester, New York, October 15, 1842. During early boyhood his father came West, and he (Henry) lived in Wisconsin eight years, in Illinois nine years, and also in Michigan and Nebraska. In 1870 he came to the Pacific Coast, spent three years in Oregon, was in San Francisco a short time, and came to Los Angeles in 1874, and worked at the plasterer's trade until he engaged in his present business. In 1870 Mr. De Garmo married Miss Emma Geiger, of Cleveland, Ohio. They have two sons: Elwood and Curtis.

ROBERT W. DAWSON was born in Columbia County, Wisconsin, September 12, 1851. His father, Charles Dawson (whose history appears in this volume), was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation, and Mr. Dawson was reared to agricultural pursuits, receiving the benefits of a common-school education. He remained with his father's family until 1871, and then came to California, locating in the northern part of the State, engaging in farm labor and other occupations for one year. In

1872, upon the arrival of his father and family in this State, he joined them; located in Los Angeles County, and in 1873 came to the Azusa. Mr. Dawson engaged with his father in agricultural pursuits upon the home farm of 160 acres at the Azusa; and in 1879, when the failing health of his father compelled his retiring from active work, he took the sole charge of the farm. Since the death of his father, in 1884, he has conducted the farming operations, supporting his mother and the children, such as are yet at home. Of the original tract they still retain 127½ acres, which is very rich and productive land. Aside from a family orchard, the lands have been devoted principally to general farming and stock-raising. He is now establishing a nursery of 50,000 deciduous fruit trees and 20,000 of citrus, with the intention of devoting most of his land to fruit culture. His irrigation system is complete, with an abundant supply of water from the Azusa Water Development and Irrigation Company. Mr. Dawson is one of the progressive men of his section and has taken a part in all enterprises that have developed the resources and attracted immigration to the section in which he resides. He was one of the original incorporators and a director of the Azusa Water Development and Irrigation Company, and was also the assistant superintendent of the construction of the fine cement ditch system of that company. In political matters he is a Democrat, taking an intelligent interest in the success of his party. He is a worker in its ranks and has many times been called upon to represent his district in county conventions, etc. He is a member of Lexington Lodge, No. 104, F. & A. M., of El Monte.

WINNALL TRAVELLEY DALTON was born August 3, 1845, in Circleville, Ohio. He came to California in 1851 with his father's family, who settled in Los Angeles, where he has since lived. In 1873 he commenced the fruit business on his own account, engaging in citrus and vine culture. He has about 14,000 vines and 1,000 bearing orange trees, which, till the advent of the white-scale pest, produced about 3,000 boxes of oranges annually. Mr. Dalton is unmarried.

ALANSON DORMAN.—There is not, perhaps, within the bounds of Los Angeles County a more successful farmer than is he whose name is at the head of this sketch. He is a native of the Empire State, and a son of Alanson Dorman, Sr., who was a wealthy farmer in Ontario County, New York, till his death, which occurred there in 1865. He had a family of fifteen children, of whom our subject is the youngest. He has always worked on a farm, and as a farmer has been eminently successful. After due consultation with his excellent wife, in 1887 they determined to exchange the rigorous winters of New York for the more congenial climate of Southern California. To that end he sold out his various interests in the East, and has since been a citizen of California. He owns a ranch of seventy acres of as fine land as the sun shines on, one-half mile west of Rivera. From the twelve acres of English walnuts (in bearing) he realizes an annual income of about $2,000 per annum. He has erected an elegant residence on a most beautiful site overlooking the San Gabriel River, and commanding a most magnificent view of the snow-capped peaks of the Sierra Nevadas.

C. DAVIDSON, an alfalfa and fruit raiser at Compton, is one of Los Angeles County's most honored and respected citizens, and is a pioneer of 1875. He was born in Franklin County, Tennessee, November 12, 1837, and is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Mansell) Davidson, natives of Tennessee and Arkansas respectively. Thomas Davidson, the

grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Samuel Davidson was a pioneer of La Fayette County, Missouri, where he was successfully engaged in farming until 1886. In that year he came to California, where, the following year, he died at the age of seventy-three. They reared a family of eight children, all of whom are yet living except one. Mr. Davidson was married in 1860 to Miss Eliza Goodrich, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Goodrich, both Southern people, and both died when Eliza was very young. For fifteen years Mr. Davidson was engaged in farming in La Fayette County, Missouri. For some time after coming to this coast he worked in the mines and prospected. He was also employed at the dairy business, and later purchased the farm on which he has since resided. The improvements on this place speak of his energy and thrift as a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have eight children, viz.: Rebecca, wife of Bartimeus Aberley; Rosa, wife of John Brinkerhoff; Alice, wife of Asbury McComas; Martha, James, Annie, Charles and John. Both Mr. Davidson and his wife are esteemed members of the Baptist Church, in which he at present is a trustee, and in which he has held other offices. Politically, he is a Republican, and is a man who is respected and honored by all.

AMOS EDDY.—The pages of a work of this character would not be complete without appropriate mention of him whose name stands at the head of this sketch. He is a pioneer of the pioneers. To his energies and push the native soil has yielded an abundant harvest, and the wild prairie, covered with mustard fourteen feet high, has given way to a highly cultivated farm, and orchards of luscious fruits; and a neat and comfortable residence adorns the farm which he has decided to make his home as long as life shall last. This gentleman was born in Herkimer County, New York, February 16, 1832, his parents being Levi and Lany (Vosburgh) Eddy, natives of New York, and of English and German origin respectively. His parents removed to Cattaraugus County, New York, and in that county the subject of this sketch was principally reared and educated. Levi Eddy was a successful farmer in that place, where he reared a family of six children and spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1877. Amos Eddy was married in his native county to Miss Mary Angel, of the same county. To avoid being drafted into the service during the late war he hired a substitute for $600. Mr. Eddy has been a Mason, and his wife is a consistent and active member of the Holiness Church.

W. T. EAST was born in Copiah County, Mississippi, April 15, 1831; is one of a family of twelve children, and a son of Josiah and Nancy (Nicks) East, natives of Maryland and Louisiana respectively, and of English origin. Josiah East moved to Louisiana shortly after his marriage, and later to Mississippi, where he was engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1877, at the age of ninety-six years. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native State and was married in Clinton, Louisiana, in 1858, to Miss Mary L. Long. This lady is a native of Clinton, Louisiana, and a daughter of G. E. and Mary A. (Hendricks) Long. She comes of the same stock as our late Vice-President, Thomas A. Hendricks, being a cousin of his. Mrs. East's grandmother was Nancy (Heath) Hendricks, wife of Samuel Hendricks. Mr. and Mrs. East have had five children, three of whom are living: G. E.; Edwin T., now a resident of Los Angeles, and was deputy sheriff of the county during the year 1888; Charley, who died in infancy; R. L., who died March 18, 1888, aged eighteen years, and Roberta. Mr. East was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Louisiana for sixteen years; the last four years of that time,

however, were spent in the army. He was in the Louisiana Cavalry, Company A, under Captain Scott, and participated in the battles of Corinth and Baton Rouge under General Price; also at Gainesville, Alabama, under General Forest, and was surrendered to General Canby there in 1865. After his return home at the close of the war, in 1866, he came to California. He went from New Orleans to Cairo by steamer, then by rail on the first train that went from Cairo, Illinois, to Detroit, Michigan, after the Fenian trouble, and across Canada to New York City, where he took steamer for San Francisco, landing there July 5, 1866. His first work on the coast was in San Luis Obispo County, where he farmed for five years. In 1871 he moved to the County of the Angels and purchased ninety eight acres of land, which, five years later, he sold, and bought the fifty acres upon which he now resides. The well-kept vineyard and the orchards of oranges, lemons, etc., are proof of the industry and economy of Mr. East as a husbandman. Both his boys are members of the Masonic fraternity, and, with their father, are strong and intelligent supporters of the principles as taught by the Democratic party.

WILLIAM Y. EARLE was born in Windsor County, Vermont, in 1819. His father was a native of the same State, and was descended from an old colonial family of Rhode Island. His mother, *nee* Amelia Adams, was also a native of Vermont. Soon after the birth of Mr. Earle his father moved to Essex County, New York, and thence to St. Lawrence County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. The subject of this sketch was reared and received his education in that county until the age of eighteen, when his father moved to Ohio and located in Knox County. There, at the age of nineteen, he commenced teaching in the public schools during the winter seasons, and was engaged in clerking and other pursuits during the vacations. About that time he also learned photography. In 1850 he decided to try his fortunes in the Golden State, and came via steamer route to San Francisco. Soon after his arrival he proceeded to the mines at Downieville, on the Yuba River, and for a year or more was engaged in mining, meeting with fair success. In 1851 he returned to his home, and for many years devoted his time to the art of photography. He built for himself a boat, called the Crystal Palace, which he fitted up as a photograph gallery, and in that most fascinating employment he passed his time on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. In 1865 he went to Linn County, Missouri, and engaged as a contractor for railroad supplies, after which he devoted his attention to farming in Gentry, De Kalb and other counties in the State until 1882. In that year he returned to California and located at Orange, Los Angeles County. In 1884 he moved to Pomona and settled on the well-known Kingsley tract. He sold his interest in that land in 1887 and then came to Azusa and purchased twenty acres of fruit land, two miles and a half south of Azusa. This land was partially improved, having upon it 250 orange and deciduous fruit trees and a small vineyard. Since that date Mr. Earle has devoted himself to horticultural pursuits, and has built up one of the representative places of his section. He has put in about 1,000 fruit trees, as follows: 600 apricots, 200 French prunes, 100 figs, and the rest in apples, pears, olives, etc., and also a family vineyard of choice table grapes. A neat cottage residence, surrounded by ornamental trees and floral products, affords him a pleasant and comfortable home. Politically, Mr. Earle is a Republican, and takes a lively interest in the political questions of the day. He is interested in the growth and prosperity of his chosen section and takes pleasure in showing its horticultural productions. It may well be said that he is a desirable acquisition to the community. In 1845 Mr. Earle married Miss Emily Russell, a native of New York. She is the daugh-

ter of Isaac and Polly (Cleveland) Russell, of that State. They have seven children, viz.: Ethan H., who married Miss Ellen Smart, now living in Pomona; Orrin W., who is married and a resident of Arkansas; Clarence W., who married Miss Etta Grant and is residing at Azusa; George W., a resident of Missouri; Charles F., residing with his parents and conducting the farm; Mary, wife of Rev. A. C. Long, a resident of San Diego; Eva H., a resident of Los Angeles; and Ida V., now Mrs. John C. Bressler, of Azusa.

HARVEY ENO, one of the older and well-known residents of Pomona, is a native of New York, born in 1835, in Cayuga County. His father, Imle Eno, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, Maria (Winchell) Eno, of New York. Mr. Eno was reared as a farmer, and was employed upon his father's place in New York until 1857. He then accompanied his father and family to Peoria County, Illinois, where he engaged in teaching until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861. Upon the first call for troops Mr. Eno entered the military service of his country as a private in Company G, Eighth Regiment of Missouri Infantry. As a soldier, he rose through the successive non-commissioned grades until in Februrary, 1863, when he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant, and in September of the same year was promoted to a First-Lieutenancy, which position he held until his discharge in 1864. Mr. Eno was actively engaged during his three years of service in some of the severest and most important campaigns of the war. He served under Generals Grant, Sherman and Logan, and participated in the hard-fought battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Champion Hills, Arkansas Post, Dallas, Georgia, Chattanooga, and others. At the expiration of his term of service, in 1864, he received an honorable discharge, and in the fall of that year established himself in the grocery business in Elmwood, which business he conducted until 1866. He then moved to Warren County, Iowa, where he entered into farming, fruit-growing and the nursery business. In 1875 he came to California and established his residence at Pomona, in Los Angeles County. Upon his arrival there, he purchased a five-acre tract on the corner of Holt avenue and Palomares street, and commenced the cultivation of fruit. He afterward increased his possessions to ten and a half acres. He has five acres of oranges of the Washington Navel and Mediterranean Sweet varieties, and five acres of olives and French prunes. He is also a part owner, with Mr. Burritt, of a sixteen-acre tract, devoted to deciduous fruits. In 1888 Mr. Eno was engaged in the real-estate business, under the firm name of Eno, Burritt & Co. He is a member, and one of the board of stewards, of the Methodist Church of Pomona; also a member of Pomona Lodge, No. 246, I. O. O. F., and of Vicksburg Post, No. 61, G. A. R., both of Pomona. In political matters he has been a member of the Republican party since its organization in 1856, but at the present writing is a strong supporter of the Prohibition movement. He is straightforward and manly in his dealings, a good citizen, and receives the esteem and respect of his neighbors. In 1864 he married Miss Carrie N. Kellogg, a native of New England. Her parents, Philo and Nancy (Riley) Kellogg, were natives of New York. They have three children: Frank H., Bert W., and Imle L.

CHARLES A. ERHARDT, manufacturer of galvanized cornices, corner of South Los Angeles and Mayo streets, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, July 8, 1848, learned the tin trade as he grew up, and in 1870 emigrated to the land of "golden" opportunities. Working at his trade in Chicago until 1873, he then came to the coast, and continued at his trade in San Francisco and in the mining region. In

1882 he came to Los Angeles, and established his present business on Upper Main street. In 1886 he moved to his present location. His factory is 30 x 60 feet in dimensions, and with it is connected a large yard for the storage of stock. He has also a foundry and stamp-mill, doing all his own stamping. He is well equipped for fulfilling large contracts. Thoroughly skilled in his trade, he gives personal attention to the details of his business. During the busy season he employs twenty to thirty men. Mr. Erhardt married Miss Anna Scrillinger, a native of Germany. They have two children: Arthur and Frida.

R S. EWING, artist, Los Angeles, is a native of Ohio, and was born December 20, 1843. His boyhood was spent in Maryland. He attended school there and in Washington, and studied his profession in Washington, D. C. During the war he entered the army, and was on detached service most of the time. He was taken prisoner in the battle of Stone River, was taken to Mobile and from there to Libby Prison, where he caught the small-pox, and was released and sent to Annapolis, Maryland. After his recovery he served in the War Department until his term of enlistment expired. He received an appointment in the Ohio State Military Agency at Washington, being recommended and confirmed by the State Senate of Ohio. He has letters from senators and others in high official position, testifying to his ability and fidelity. He resigned this position to take up the practice of his profession in Washington, that being more to his taste. From Washington he went to Chicago and opened a studio, and executed a great many commissions in that city and other cities and towns throughout the United States, and has earned a national reputation as an artist of highest merit in portraiture. In 1888 he came to Los Angeles to secure the benefit of this climate. His studio, on the corner of Main and Winston streets, is fitted up with great taste, being the finest in Los Angeles. Among other commissions now in his hands are orders for portraits of President Lincoln and General Grant, for the sons of these distinguished men.

F X. EBERLE, capitalist, 1100 San Pedro street, Los Angeles, is a native of Germany, and was born March 8, 1839. When reaching early manhood, in 1858, he emigrated to America, lived in New York one year, and then, like all new-comers, was affected by the gold fever, came to California and went into the mines; was engaged in mining there ten years, after which he went to Nevada and engaged in mining there and in California until 1874, when he came to Los Angeles. He bought the City Gardens, on the corner of San Pedro and Eighth streets, containing six and a half acres, and fitted them up with bowling alleys, swings, windmill, and in other ways improved and made it the most popular pleasure resort in the city. Mr. Eberle owns a fine home on San Pedro street, comprising six and a half acres of land, and also owns other valuable city property. He is what might be termed a self-made man. Beginning life with no capital whatever, what he has acquired has been the result of his own industry. In 1869 he married Miss Marsetes Bute, a native of South America. They have two children: Robert and Herman.

A M. EDELMAN, architect, North Main street, Los Angeles, is a son of Rev. A. W. Edelman, the Jewish rabbi, an old and honored resident of this city. The subject of this sketch was born in this city, August 19, 1862; attended the public school during his boyhood, and is a graduate of the Los Angeles High School. Having decided upon his profession, he entered the office of a leading architect of San Francisco, where he remained several

years; then went East and pursued his studies in New York, and traveled over the United States, visiting all the large cities. In 1884 he established his present business, and has designed many fine buildings in this city, among them the Spring street public school, also other schools, and the county jail, business blocks and fine residences, and is taking a prominent place in the profession.

AUGUST E. ENGELHARDT.—Among the successful business men of Glendora, mention must be made of Dr. Engelhardt. His place of business is in the postoffice building, of which he is the owner. This two-story building is located on the corner of Vista Bonito and Whitcomb avenues. The lower story is used by the Doctor for his store, and also for postoffice purposes. He is dealing in drugs, groceries, crockery, fancy goods and jewelry, and has one of the best appointed and most complete establishments in his section of the county. The subject of this sketch was born in Ohio County, Indiana, August 28, 1856. His parents, Henry D. and Anna Mary (Deal) Engelhardt, were natives of Bavaria, who, in 1847, emigrated to the United States, and located in the county above mentioned. In 1868 his father took up his residence in Trimble County, Kentucky, where he resided until 1873. He then moved to Platte County, Missouri. Dr. Engelhardt was reared as a farmer, receiving a good education, and in 1876 he entered upon a course of study at the Lane University at Lecompton, Kansas. He graduated at that institution in 1878, and then entered the Commercial College at Leavenworth. After completing his studies in Leavenworth he returned to his home in Platte County, Missouri, and engaged in teaching in the public schools. He was also engaged for one term in teaching in Kansas. Deciding to enter the medical profession, he placed himself under the tutorship of Dr. Ferrel, a well-known medical practitioner of Platte County, and in 1882 entered upon a medical course of studies at the Physio-Medical Institute in Cincinnati, Ohio, and received a diploma from that well-known college upon his graduation in 1884. While in Cincinnati the Doctor also studied under Drs. W. W. and W. H. Cook, well-known physicians of that city. Upon the completion of his medical studies in Cincinnati, Dr. Engelhardt returned to Platte County and located at Farley and for some time was successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He afterward moved to Waldron, Missouri, continuing his practice there till May, 1887, when he came to California and took up his residence in Glendora, since which time he has devoted himself to mercantile pursuits. He built the first business house in Glendora, and started the first store under the name of Dr. Engelhardt & Bro., his brother, J. P. Engelhardt, being associated with him. They still continue under the name of Engelhardt Bros., carrying a stock of drugs, groceries, crockery, flour, feed, paints, oils, fancy goods and jewelry. The Doctor is an intelligent and educated gentleman, well versed in the medical profession, and designs in the near future to begin practice in Glendora. In July, 1887, he was appointed deputy postmaster, and in March, 1888, received the appointment of postmaster, an office he still holds. In 1887 the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Miss Rosa Clardy, a native of Missouri. Carroll Clayton is the name of the only child born from this union.

JOSEPHUES P. ECKLER.—The subject of this sketch is one of the best known and successful horticulturists and nurserymen of Azusa Township. He came to Los Angeles County in 1877 and purchased from James Baldridge a Government claim to forty acres of land. Mr. Eckler's only capital at that time was energetic and industrious habits, sound sense and good business principles; and with

these he started in his horticultural pursuits. He was successful from the start and soon had one of the representative places of his section. In 1883 he engaged in the nursery business and soon had thousands of the choicest and most approved citrus and deciduous fruit trees that found ready sale at remunerative prices in the San Gabriel Valley. In 1888 he sold his orchards and orange groves at a price that gave him a modest competency. He then purchased his present residence, which consists of a ten-acre tract located three miles and a half south of Azusa and one mile north of Covina. Upon this he has re-established his nursery business, and is planting his land with lemon trees. Among his improvements are out-buildings, barns and a well-ordered residence. Mr. Eckler's success is an illustration of what can be done by a man with his characteristics, on the rich and fertile lands of the East San Gabriel Valley. A sketch of his life, though briefly stated, is of interest. He was born in Vermillion County, Illinois, in 1830. His parents were Jacob and Cassandra (Perrin) Eckler, natives of Kentucky. His father was one of the pioneers of Vermillion County, and Mr. Eckler was reared to the lot and labors that were inseparable from pioneer farming. His schooling facilities were limited to the common schools of that date. He remained on his father's farm until he reached his majority, and then his pioneer instincts, inherited from his parents, prompted him to seek a home in the far West. He crossed the plains in 1852, and at first located at Bedwell Bar, in Northern California, and engaged in mining; but failing health compelled him to abandon that calling, and in 1853 he went to Oregon and Washington Territory, where he engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1855 and 1856 he enlisted in the Oregon troops and served through the Indian war, after which he returned to his agricultural pursuits, which he continued until 1859. In that year he returned to his old home in Illinois, where he remained until 1862, when he returned to Oregon and made that State and Washington Territory his home until 1877, when he came to Los Angeles County. He is a straightforward and honorable man in his dealings, and has gained a large circle of friends in the community in which he resides. In political matters he is a stanch Republican. In 1872 Mr. Eckler married Miss Orpha S. Baldridge, the daughter of John and Agnus (Barr) Baldridge, of New York. Her brothers, Michael and James Baldridge, are well-known residents of the Azusa.

GEORGE C. EGAN, one of the best known men of Pomona, may be styled the pioneer of mercantile pursuits in that prosperous city. The first general merchandise store ever established in Pomona was opened by Mr. Egan in 1875, which he conducted for the next three years. The following brief sketch of his life and connection with the various business industries of Pomona and Los Angeles County is of interest: Mr. Egan dates his birth in Randolph County, Missouri, in 1844. His parents, Thomas and Nancy (Trimble) Egan, were natives of Virginia who emigrated to Kentucky, and, therefore, were among the early settlers of the county of his birth. Mr. Egan was reared as a farmer, receiving such an education as was afforded by the common schools. In 1859 his parents moved to Texas and were engaged in farming and stock-growing. In 1862 the subject of this sketch entered the military service of the Confederate States and served in a Texas cavalry regiment until 1864. He then abandoned that service and came overland to California, locating at Wilmington, Los Angeles County. There he worked at blacksmithing until 1866, and then located in Kern County, working in the lumber business, after which he was engaged for a year or more in a prospecting tour through Arizona. This proving unsuccessful, he, in 1886, returned to Los Angeles County, took up his residence at Spadra and entered into mercantile pursuits as a clerk in

the store of Charles Blake. His strict attention to business and genial manner secured him the confidence of his employer, and he was taken into the business as a partner, under the firm name of Egan & Blake. Some time later Mr. Blake retired from business and Mr. Egan conducted the enterprise alone. While engaged in business in Spadra, he established a general merchandise store in Pomona, in 1875, which he placed under the immediate charge of his brother, James H. Egan. He was engaged in mercantile ventures until 1867, when he sold out and purchased the Pomona Hotel, which he moved from Garey and Fifth streets to the corner of First and Main streets, and there fitted it up and furnished it as a first-class hotel, with billiard room, bar, etc. A fire in the same year destroyed his hotel, etc.; and, as he had all his capital embarked in the enterprise, he was financially ruined. Undaunted, Mr. Egan started anew in life, first establishing a store at Ranchito, about six miles from Downey. In that he was moderately successful, but finally hard times came, he closed the business and moved to Los Angeles, where he engaged in various pursuits until 1882. He then established a store at Banning, San Bernardino County, which he conducted until 1884. In that year he purchased 800 acres of land from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, located where the town of Beaumont now stands. He also pre-empted 160 acres of Government land, and commenced farming. The building of the town of Beaumont was largely due to Mr. Egan, he having erected the first house and store ever built at that place. His ventures were successful, and he secured a competency by his industry and sound business qualities. In 1887 he returned to the county of his choice and began residence in Pomona. He purchased fifteen acres of land at the corner of Fifth and Monrovia avenues, upon which he has erected one of the finest residences in Pomona, at the same time improving his place by the planting of citrus and deciduous fruit-trees. He also established himself in business as an insurance agent for some of the most reliable companies in the country. Mr. Egan has still large interests in San Bernardino County, but above all other places for a residence he prefers the beautiful Pomona Valley, among a community where he is well known and respected and has a large circle of friends. In politics he is a conservative Democrat, allied with the best elements of his party. He is a charter member and was the first secretary of Pomona Lodge, No. 246, I. O. O. F.; also a charter member of Pomona Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M. In 1875 Mr. Egan married Miss Laura Dunlap, the daughter of John and Mary (Houston) Dunlap. Mrs. Egan is a native of California, her parents being among the early settlers of the State. They have three children: Ida Grace, George Clifford and Leila Rae.

FREDRICK EATON, City Engineer of Los Angeles, one of the most competent civil engineers on the Pacific Coast, is a worthy representative of California's native sons. He was born in 1856 in the city he is now officially serving, and with whose future sanitary history his name will be prominently interwoven. His parents, Benjamin S. and Helen (Hayes) Eaton, were pioneers of 1850 in Los Angeles County, of which his father—a lawyer by profession—was one of the first district attorneys. He was also one of the founders of the Pasadena Colony, and president of it for several years. Having a taste for horticulture, he, many years ago, planted a vineyard on what is now the J. F. Crank place, above Pasadena, and was the first to demonstrate the success of vine culture in Southern California without artificial irrigation; and his experiment was of great value to this portion of the State. He is now retired and resides in Pasadena. Fredrick Eaton never attended school but little, preferring to shape his educational course himself and pursue in private such studies as were congenial to his taste, and would best fit him to achieve success in the vocation of his choice. At fifteen years of age he started

to acquire a practical knowledge of engineering with the Los Angeles City Water Company, and so diligently did he apply himself to study and so rapidly did he advance, that at twenty he was superintending engineer for the company, and filled that position for about nine years. In 1886 he was elected city engineer and served two years. During this term of office he conceived and designed the great sewer system for the city of Los Angeles, which has since been adopted, after the most careful examination by and unqualified approval of the most distinguished sanitary engineers of America, among them Prof. Rudolph Herring, Consulting Sanitary Engineer of New York City, and who was appointed and sent by the United States Government to study and report upon the sewage system of the great cities of Europe. He came to Los Angeles County, by engagement of the city council, to examine Engineer Eaton's proposed sewage system for the city, and after doing so heartily endorsed it as one of the most perfect in this country. The system contemplates the construction of 200 miles of sewers, including an outlet to the ocean and a plan to use the sewage for irrigating purposes on a sewage farm, and involves in its completion about $2,500,000. It will be what is denominated a separate and combined system, designed to take care of the house waste only on the lower levels. The storm water will be combined with the house waste in the elevated portions of the city, and intercepted by large storm sewers leading to the Los Angeles River. At the city election held in January, 1880, Mr. Eaton was again elected city engineer by a handsome majority, thus giving him another term of two years in which to inaugurate and get well under way the great work which is of such incalculable importance to the 80,000 inhabitants of this growing city of Los Angeles, and the completion of which will be the most notable epoch in the history of California's southern metropolis. Mr. Eaton's parents are natives of the Atlantic States—his father of Connecticut and his mother of Maryland. The subject of this sketch was married before his twentieth birthday to Miss Burdick, of Los Angeles. She and her mother are the owners of the New Burdick Block, on the corner of Spring and Second streets, for which Mr. Eaton dictated the design, and which, when finished, will cost $140,000, and will be, from an architectural standpoint, the finest business block in the city.

REV. RICHARD C. FRYER, deceased, was one of the pioneers of Los Angeles County, who for more than thirty-five years was connected with its history and development. The brief facts gathered in regard to his life are of interest. Mr. Fryer was a native of Dallas County, Alabama, dating his birth January 31, 1821. He was reared in that State until about eighteen years of age, when he went to Arkansas and located in Conway County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1839 he married Miss Caroline Veazey, daughter of Deacon John Veazey, a native of Alabama. He continued his residence and occupation in Arkansas until 1852, and then came overland to California. Entering the State by the southern route, he came to Los Angeles County and located at El Monte. Upon his arrival he purchased land and resumed farming. For many years Mr. Fryer had been a devoted and earnest Christian, and had made theology a study, and in 1854, believing himself called upon to enter into the active service of his Lord and Master, he was ordained as a minister in the Baptist Church. He was the first minister ever ordained in that church in Southern California. Immediately after his ordination he commenced his work in the missionary fields of Southern California, preaching the gospel in Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Ana and other places. He was an earnest advocate of his religion, and the work he did in supporting the early churches and schools is well remembered and will ever remain a part of the history of the county. In 1867 Mr. Fryer purchased 250 acres of land

from Louis Phillips, a portion of the San José Ranch, located at Spadra, and upon this took up his residence. There he spent nearly twenty years of his life, cultivating and improving his lands, while earnestly engaged in his ministerial labors, ever taking the deepest interest in the welfare and prosperity of the community in which he resided. In political matters he was a consistent Democrat, was always to be found allied with the best elements of his party, and exerting his influence for what he considered to be for its best interests. He was besought to accept positions of trust and honor in the service of the people, and in 1870 was elected a member of the Assembly from his district. In the early history of the county he was also a member of the board of supervisors; and during the early part of his residence in Spadra he was one of the most active and prominent school trustees. In 1879 Mrs. Fryer died. She had been his faithful wife, companion, and sharer of his labors for forty years. She was the mother of eleven children, nine of whom are at this writing (1889) living, viz.: John W., James W., Jeremiah, Littleton M., Henry, Frances, Louise, Dixie and Mary. Mr. Fryer afterward married Mrs. Martha J. Maston, and in 1887 moved to Los Angeles, where he resided until his death, which occurred December 7, 1888. He was one of the most respected and honored citizens of the county, where the greater portion of his life was spent, an honest, upright man, ever seeking the right path through life. His consistent course of life gained him a large circle of friends, who remember his many virtues and sincerely mourn his death.

J. F. FOSMIRE, President of the Fosmire Iron Works, Los Angeles, is a native of New York. On reaching manhood he was engaged in business in Michigan for many years, and in 1882 came to the Pacific Coast, locating in Los Angeles. Here, on Spring street, in 1886, he established his present business, as a member of the firm of Bath & Fosmire. Requiring more room for their increasing business, they removed to their present location. In February, 1889, the present company was organized. The shop covers a quarter of a block, having 220 feet frontage and being 120 feet deep, and is very commodious. The company employ thirty to forty hands, and are fully equipped for doing all kinds of work in their line. Mr. Fosmire is a man of large experience as an iron manufacturer, and gives his personal attention to the management of the works. He married Miss Mary J. Webster, a native of New York, and they have two sons, Stephen and Will.

JAMES M. FRYER was born in Conway County, Arkansas, June 25, 1847. His father, the Rev. Richard C. Fryer (a sketch of whom appears in this volume), emigrated to California in 1852 and took up his residence at El Monte. There the subject of this sketch received his education and was taught the practical details of agricultural occupations upon his father's farm. In 1867 he accompanied his father to Spadra, where, with the exception of trading and dealing in stock, he has devoted himself to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. He is now (in 1889) the owner of eighty acres of rich and productive bottom land, located at Spadra. This land he is devoting to general farming and stock-raising. A fine vineyard of eight acres is producing wine grapes of the Zinfandel and Muscat varieties. A family orchard, in which he has a large variety of citrus and deciduous fruits, is one of the noticable features of his farm. The remainder of his land is devoted to alfalfa, grain and stock. Among the latter mention is made of his fine specimens of Belmont horses, Jersey cattle and Poland Magay hogs. A neat cottage residence, substantial barns, etc., are the results of his labor, and show the prosperous farmer. He is energetic and industrious, and is well known and respected throughout the community in which he resides,

having been identified with the growth and prosperity of that section for the past twenty years. A strong supporter of churches and schools, he is a member and trustee of the Baptist Church, and has for the past ten or twelve years been an efficient trustee of his school district. He has also served his township as a justice of the peace. In March, 1888, he was appointed postmaster at Spadra, which position he still holds. In politics he is a consistent Democrat, taking a great interest in the success of his party. He has served as a delegate in many of the county conventions, and is a member of the Democratic county committee. November 20, 1870, Mr. Fryer married Miss Belle Arnett, the daughter of Robert S. Arnett, a resident of Spadra, and whose history appears in this book. They have three children: Roy, Bertha and Norman.

FRUHLING BROTHERS, proprietors of the Artistic Wrought Iron Works, 118 and 120 South Los Angeles street, Los Angeles. Among the most prominent manufacturing establishments in Southern California, and leading in their line in the State, is the firm of Fruhling Brothers, of Los Angeles, established in May, 1886. Their factory is equipped throughout with a complete plant, including the most modern and improved machinery and all appliances for doing the highest standard of work on a large scale, employment being given to a force of from ten to twenty hands. In December, 1887, their factory was entirely destroyed by fire, entailing a large loss. They immediately rebuilt of brick, on a larger and more substantial scale, increasing largely the capacity of their shops. They make a specialty of manufacturing wrought-iron cresting railing, tower ornaments, ornamental iron work of all kinds, iron doors, shutters, fire escapes, window guards, grates, awning braces, etc., etc. They have done some of the largest and finest jobs in their line in the city, including the fine ornamental iron work on the mansion of Judge Silent, and all the ornamental work on the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Building, corner of Fort and Temple streets; also the stair railing for the City Hall, and the Abstract Title Building, and other large important contracts. The skill and ability of this enterprising firm is shown on many of the finest buildings and residences in the city. W. A. Fruhling, the senior member of the firm, is a native of California, and was born in San Francisco, October 15, 1858. His parents, William and Bertha Fruhling, were among the early pioneers in California. He attended school in Santa Clara County, and completed his education at the University in San José, and learned his trade in his father's shops in the same place. In May, 1886, he came to Los Angeles, and with his brother established their present business, and their success is owing to their practical ability, energy and enterprise. A. G. Fruhling, the junior member of the firm, is a brother of the preceding, and was born in San Francisco, April 6, 1865. After attending the common schools during his boyhood, he entered the High School at San José. For two years prior to his going to Los Angeles he was engaged in the real estate and insurance business; but decided to go with his brother to establish their present prosperous business, as already described.

SAMUEL C. FOY was born in the city of Washington, D. C., September 23, 1830. His father was John Foy, and his mother's maiden name was Calvert, she being connected with the families of Virginia and Maryland of that name. His father, who was a native of Ireland, and who was a civil engineer, having made the acquaintance of Henry Clay in Kentucky, obtained, through the influence of that great statesman, employment in the city of Washington. He laid out the Botanical Gardens, and other public grounds, holding his position as an employé of the Government till his

death in 1833, when the subject of this sketch was three years old, soon after which the family returned to Kentucky. Samuel remained here and in Cincinnati and Natchez till June, 1852, when he started for California by way of New Orleans and the Isthmus. After his arrival in San Francisco he went to the mines on Feather River, but did not remain there long. Returning to Sacramento, he went in the fall to the Calaveras mines. In January, 1854, he came to Los Angeles, which he found to be mostly a Spanish or Mexican town of 2,000 or 3,000 inhabitants. He at once decided to locate here. As has happened with thousands of others, before and since, he liked the place as soon as he saw it. He immediately ordered goods from San Francisco, and commenced business in the one-story adobe,—nearly every house here then was of that character,—on the site of the present Savings Bank, adjoining the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, on Main street. The same year his brother John, now of San Bernardino, came here and went into business with him. In May, 1856, he went up the country with cattle; he remained alternately there and here till 1865, still retaining his connection with the business he had established here, which he has kept up till the present time. Thus it is that he has been continuously engaged in business in Los Angeles longer than any other business man or firm. In 1860 Mr. Foy married Miss Lucinda Macey, daughter of Dr. Obed Macey. Dr. Macey arrived here in January, 1851, having crossed the plains with his family by ox-team, the journey occupying nearly nine months. In 1853 Dr. Macey bought the Bella Union, then the principal hotel in Los Angeles, the site of which is now occupied by the St. Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Foy have seven children living, six daughters and one son. Mr. Foy has been an active Mason, having been Master of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 42, and High Priest of Los Angeles Chapter, No. 33, Royal Arch Masons, several years. Mr. Foy's eldest brother, Colonel James C. Foy, came to California in 1850, but returned to Covington, Kentucky, in 1854. In 1861 he raised Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Kentucky Volunteers, and served his country until July 9, 1864. He was then in General Sherman's army, and was on the north bank of the Chattahoochee River, when a bursting shell, fired by the rebels, gave him a fatal wound. He was at the time in command as Colonel of his regiment. Mr. Foy's other brother, John M., for many years a citizen of Los Angeles, is now a resident of San Bernardino.

WILLIAM FERGUSON was born in Washington County, Arkansas, January 20, 1831. His father, who was a native of Virginia, was of Scotch descent. When in his eighteenth year, William came across the plains, arriving at Mud Springs, August 10, 1850. After working in the mines awhile, he went to Sacramento and then to Nevada City, where there were very rich mines; and from there to Auburn, where he remained till February, 1851. He then went up the Sacramento River to Shasta, and over to Weaverville, and with others undertook the damming of the Trinity River. This work, which was done by the Arkansas Dam and Flume Company, proved a failure, and Mr. Ferguson, after taking a trip over to Humboldt Bay, came back and went to work at Oregon Gulch, where the diggings were rich, yielding $15 to $20 a day per man. He staid here about a year. After this he went to Sacramento Valley, to Red Bluffs, and engaged in packing from there to the mines. He followed this business for about a year. He then (1854) went to San Francisco and engaged in trading in stock at Suisun. Next year he went back to Trinity again, on Cañon Creek, where he took hold of both the butchering and blacksmithing business. In 1857 he sold out his business and went East. Returning next year, he gravitated back to Trinity again, as he had interests there, and remained this time about three years, running a ranch, saw-mill, etc. In 1861 he went to Humboldt County, Nevada,

where he remained two or three years, mining, etc. He then went to Idaho and was gone about six months. Returning in 1864 to San Francisco, he began trading in stock in Marin, Sonoma, and other Bay counties, till 1868. That year he came to Los Angeles and took stock up country. In 1869 he returned, to remain permanently. Mr. Ferguson has been a member of the city council two years. He is a man of good business capacity and of strict integrity, and is thoroughly respected by his neighbors. In the ups and downs of his checkered mining life he was several times "broke," as all good miners were in the early mining days. He has built himself a substantial and elegant home on the corner of Third and Spring streets. In 1871 he married Miss Austin, in Sonoma County. They have two children, a son and daughter.

ROBERT JACKSON FLOYD was born June 13, 1820, at Union Court-House, Union District, South Carolina. He came across the plains to California in 1868. He farmed from 500 to 700 acres near San Gabriel, about nineteen years, raising grain, stock, etc. In 1854 he married Elizabeth A. Elam, in Palona, Mississippi. They have two children, a son and daughter. Mr. Floyd, who is now interested in mining in the San Gabriel Cañon, is a resident of the city of Los Angeles. He is a man of the highest probity and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

DANIEL FREEMAN was born June 30, 1837, in Norfolk County, Canada. His ancestors on his father's side were English, and on his mother's side, Scotch-Irish. He spent his minority and received his education in his native county. After studying law he practiced his profession some years in Canada, at the same time owning a large ship-yard at Port Burwell, on Lake Erie. In 1866 he married Miss Christie, who bore him three children, two sons and one daughter. Her health failing, from incipient consumption, he spent several winters in the southern part of the United States with her; and in February, 1873, as they were on their way from Macon to New Orleans to take the steamer for Jamaica, a newsboy laid a copy of Nordhoff's California on his seat. He bought it and read it,—presto! all their plans were changed, and the next morning they were on their way to California. Arriving in San Francisco, Mr. Freeman traveled over California, examining localities and ranchos, from February till September, when he concluded to settle in Los Angeles County on the "Centinela Rancho." He rode over the rancho in April of that year (1873) with the owner, Sir Robert Burnett, now of Scotland, but then living on the ranch; and it presented a very beautiful appearance, with its wealth of grasses and bright flowers. But Sir Robert told Mr. Freeman that the land was useless for farming, because too dry; and he at the time was paying $30 a ton for hay; he held that the ranch was only valuable for grazing purposes. Mr. Freeman, after thorough examination and comparison with the many other ranchos which he visited during the summer, finally decided that of them all the Centinela suited him best. Accordingly, in September, he moved down there and leased the ranch for five years, with the privilege of buying it within that time, for $6 per acre (the ranch contained 25,000 acres), or $150,000, which was thought by many at that time to be a high price. Mr. Freeman bought sheep with the ranch and continued in the business of sheep farming till 1875–'76, which was a dry winter, when, having sent his sheep off to the mountains for feed, he lost 22,000 head. That season he put in 640 acres of barley as an experiment, and as a result he raised twenty-five bushels per acre, on a rainfall of only four and one-half inches. He has been raising wheat and barley and other farm products ever since. In 1880 he raised 1,000,000 bushels of grain, and sent a ship-load of wheat to Liverpool, and another of barley to

New York. Mr. Freeman is a man of great business capacity, and of broad and enlightened generosity. He has endowed the College of Applied Science of the University of Southern California with 150 acres of land near Inglewood, and has promised the institution $200,000 in money. Mrs. Freeman died in 1874.

A. W. FLORA, deceased, was born in Loraine County, Ohio, in 1831, his parents being John and Alvira (Mellen) Flora, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and New York. The father was drowned when the subject of this sketch was eight years old. His mother married again and moved to Illinois and subsequently to Wisconsin. From the latter State Mr. Flora came to California, in 1852, driving an ox team across the plains. He worked at mining from 1852 till 1873, after which he purchased sixty-five acres of land a quarter of a mile west of Rivera, where his widow still lives. On this farm may now be seen a fine orchard of 900 English walnuts, and oranges and lemons of choice variety and in abundant quantity. In 1866, after an experience of fourteen years on the coast, Mr. Flora went back to Wisconsin and there married Miss Helen Kendall. This lady was born in Montgomery County, New York, and is the daughter of Amos and Elizabeth (Fuller) Kendall, natives of New York and Massachusetts respectively, and of English extraction. Amos Kendall is a wagon-maker by trade, and is now living in Minnesota, at the advanced age of ninety years. He was married three times; had four children by his second wife, of whom Mrs. Flora is the second. After his marriage in Wisconsin, in 1866, Mr. Flora brought his bride to California by steamer, coming via the Nicaragua route, and landing in San Francisco, June 16, 1866. They have had two children: Elmer, who died in 1884, and Blanche E. Mr. Flora was an enterprising business man until his death, which occurred in 1889. Mrs. Flora has since carried on the farm operations, and is doing a prosperous business on the old farm.

REV. J. S. FLORY, Postmaster at Tuhunga, California, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, in 1836, and is a son of Abraham and Susanna (Stoner) Flory, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. The father was engaged in mining in California from 1850 to 1856. Then he moved back to Iowa, where he died in 1874. The subject of this sketch is the third of a family of six children. He received a good common-school education, and taught school for three sessions in West Virginia. He and an older brother were early licensed to preach in the Dunkard Brethren Church. For a period of twenty years he has been a bishop in the church. He now has charge of two congregations, one in Ventura County and one in Los Angeles County. In 1857 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Sanger, of Mt. Solon, Virginia. She is the daughter of Jacob and Annie (Miller) Sanger, whose parents were natives of Pennsylvania and of German origin. In 1861 Mr. Flory moved from West Virginia to Iowa, where he farmed and preached until 1866, when he went back to West Virginia. From there, in 1872, he moved to Colorado, remaining until 1884, when he came to California, and bought the beautiful place where he now lives, four miles east of San Fernando. This he has improved and beautified, and his place at the cañon is a most delightful spot, with its evergreen hedges and orchards of orange and other trees, and beautiful flowers. They have reared a family of nine children: William Howard, who is a graduate of Huntington College, Pennsylvania; Emma V., now Mrs. Madison Bashor; Mary A., now the wife of James Mason, a stock-dealer in Colorado; Maggie S., wife of James Boots; Sarah J., wife of Rev. J. Talley, of Colorado; Elizabeth H., wife of Frank Calvert; David P., Charles A. and Lottie E. Mr. Flory is not a

political partisan; however, he advocates the principles of the Temperance party. He is recognized by all who know him as an honest, upright citizen, and a true Christian man.

FRANCIS FERRIER, of Wilmington, is a native of Waterloo County, Ontario, Canada, born August 29, 1851. He attended school there during boyhood, and served an apprenticeship to the milling business with Elias Eby, in the Lancaster Mills at Bridgeport, Ontario. Upon reaching manhood he went to Minnesota, and was in the large flouring mills in Minneapolis one year. In 1872 he came to the Pacific Coast and located at Vallejo. He began working in the mills of Starr & Co., the largest on the Pacific Coast, and among the finest, most complete and most extensive flouring mills in the world. He was connected with these mills over seventeen years, and during that time became a stockholder. In March, 1888, he came to Wilmington and associated with Mr. E. N. McDonald in the grain, storage, and milling business, operating the Winfred Mills. Mr. Ferrier's experience in the largest and best equipped mills in the country makes him familiar with every detail of the business. He was married November 20, 1888, to Miss Lizzie Doble, a native of San Francisco, and a daughter of Abner Doble, an old and honored citizen of that city.

GEORGE E. FULLERTON, druggist, 303 North Main street, one of the leading pharmacists of the city, is a native of New York State, and is twenty-eight years of age. He began to learn the drug business in Toronto, Canada, in early youth; and after completing his course and receiving a diploma from the Dominion Government, he took a course in the Cincinnati School of Pharmacy, from which he also holds a diploma. His first experience in business on his own account was in Eaton, Ohio. From there he moved to Cincinnati, and remained in the Queen City until 1887, when he crossed the continent to the Pacific Coast and located in Los Angeles, his first place of business being at No. 16 North Main street. Early in 1888 he opened his present finely appointed store, which is stocked with a complete general assortment of drugs, medicines and toilet goods. Mr. Fullerton being a thoroughly educated pharmacist, with fifteen years of active experience, he enjoys a large prescription trade, of which he makes a specialty. Among proprietary articles which he compounds is a preparation for the face and hands denominated Lactine Cream, which is a very popular lotion. His thriving business furnishes employment for two experienced men besides himself. Mr. Fullerton was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1885, to Miss McKrell, who was born in Kentucky, but reared in the Buckeye State.

WILLIAM W. FRAISHER.—Among the representative citizens of the Glendora district, in the Upper San Gabriel Valley, mention must be made of the subject of this sketch. He is the owner of a forty-acre tract of rich and productive land located just west and south of Glendora, and on the western boundary of Alosta. He purchased this land in 1884. It was then in its wild and uncultivated state. Since then he has cleared the land of its rank growth of cactus and brush, and placed it all under cultivation. He has six acres of fine orchard, producing a variety of deciduous fruits, such as apricots, peaches, apples, French prunes, nectarines, etc., and also one acre of Navel and Mediterranean Sweet oranges, and is now preparing ten acres which he will devote to the finer grades of citrus fruits. He is also part owner of a forty-acre tract adjoining his land on the south, and has charge of the cultivation of the same. Upon that he has eighteen acres of vines, about fifteen acres of which are produc-

ing wine grapes of the Blanelba, Black Malvoise and Mission varieties, the balance of his vineyard being devoted to a choice variety of table and raisin grapes. The rest of his lands he is devoting to hay, grain and stock. Among the latter are some fine specimens of Jersey cattle and Norman horses. His lands are watered from the Azusa Water Development and Irrigation Company's ditch. His building improvements are first-class in every respect, comprising a substantial and well-ordered cottage residence, commodious barn and out-buildings. Water is piped throughout his buildings and grounds, from a tank that is supplied from water forced from the irrigating company's ditch, by pumps that are opera ed by an undershot wheel which he has constructed and placed in the ditch, the flow of water in the ditch being sufficient to give him a strong power. Mr. Fraisher's place indicates the successful and enterprising farmer, and he is destined to rank among the leading horticulturists of the valley. The subject of this sketch was born in Greene County, Missouri, in 1843. He is the son of William and Rebecca (Myers) Fraisher. His father was born in Tennessee and was one of the early settlers of Greene County. His mother was a native of Virginia. In 1845 his parents moved to Atchison County, Missouri, and there his father engaged in extensive agricultural pursuits and stock-raising, and also in mercantile pursuits. He was a man of wealth and sound business talents, well known throughout that section of Missouri and the adjoining counties in Nebraska. He was one of the founders and a director of the First National Bank of Brownsville, Nebraska. Mr. Fraisher was reared as a farmer, and given the advantages of a good schooling, after which he was engaged with his father in mercantile pursuits and other enterprises. In 1881 his father moved to California and located near Covina, Los Angeles County, and there engaged in horticultural pursuits, until his death in 1887. Mr. Fraisher remained in Missouri, conducting his various enterprises, until 1883. He then came to Los Angeles County and located at Los Angeles and at San Gabriel for a year or more, and in 1884 took up his present residence. He is an energetic and progressive citizen, well schooled in business as well as agricultural pursuits, and a desirable acquisition to any community. Taking a deep interest in schools and churches, he is a consistent member and trustee of the Christian Church, of Glendora. In political matters he is a supporter of the Democratic party. In the dark days of the war of the Rebellion, he was a strong Union man and a member of the Union League in Missouri. In 1868 Mr. Fraisher wedded Miss Sue A. Hendrickson, a native of Indiana. She is the daughter of Elza and Mary E. Hendrickson, who are now residing in Los Angeles County. From this marriage there are three children: Robert L., Claude M. and Onel J., all of whom are residing under the parental roof.

DON JUAN FORSTER, the genial and hospitable owner of Santa Margarita Rancho, was for many years a prominent and striking figure in the history of Southern California. In the early pastoral times he was an ideal ranchero. His own sterling qualities, his patriarchal position at the head of an immense establishment, and his near relationship to General Andres and Governor Pio Pico, and the general respect and affection in which he was held by both the native and the foreign population here, all combined to give him that character. John Forster, Sr., was born in Liverpool, England, in 1814. He came to California when only nineteen years old, having first come to the west coast of Mexico (Guaymas) two years before. After his arrival in California he made numerous trips down the coast in charge of a vessel (the Facio) belonging to his uncle, Don Santiago Johnson. In 1836 he decided to settle permanently in California. He was probably influenced in this decision by the attractions of Doña Ysadora Pico, sister of Don Pio and Don Andres Pico, whom he married the next year.



Yours respectfully

John Hoyt

Conception (Arguello) Olvera. Judge Olvera was an attorney at law, and held many of the most important public places during the Mexican Government. Dona Conception Arguello comes from the old Castillian family of the Arguellos; her grandfather was Governor of the State. Mrs. Forbes was born and reared in Los Angeles, and educated in the Sisters' School there. Their union has been blessed with twelve children: Charles Duncan, Gussie, James Humphry, Annie, Constance, Willie, John, Robert, Louis, Thomas, Louisa and Josephine. Charles, Gussie and Annie are married; the others are at home and being educated by a private teacher. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes are both members of the Roman Catholic Church.

MARCOS A. FORSTER, eldest son of John Forster, Sr., and Doña Ysadora Pico de Forster, was born in the city of Los Angeles, October 7, 1839. His birthplace was on the site of the old court-house, between Spring and Main streets. He received his education mostly at a private school in San Juan Capistrano and at the Collegiate Institute, Benica. On attaining his majority he engaged in raising stock on Los Flores Rancho, near San Juan Capistrano. He married Doña Guadalupe, daughter of Don Juan Abila, of San Juan. Don Juan was the grantee of the Niguil Rancho of 22,000 acres. Mr. Forster's present home is at San Juan. He has six children, four boys and two girls.

JAMES M. FEARS, of Pomona, was born December 18, 1818, near Nashville, Tennessee. His father, Edward W. Fears, was a native of that State. His mother, Sarah (Scott) Fears, was born in Alabama. While the subject of this sketch was an infant his parents emigrated to Illinois and settled near what is now the prosperous city of Springfield, the capital of that State. In 1825 they moved to De Witt County, that State, and there engaged in farming and stock-growing. Mr. Fears was reared upon his father's farm, receiving only a limited education, such as was afforded by the pioneer schools of that period. He also learned the trade of shoemaker. His father was a veteran of the war of 1812, and also of the Black Hawk war. He died in 1852, and in that year Mr. Fears, our subject, left the old homestead and located at Des Moines, Iowa, where he remained until the spring of 1853. He then emigrated to Texas and located in Grayson County; was a resident of the town of Sherman during his stay in that county, and in addition to his agricultural pursuits was engaged in trading. He also established a shoe shop and meat market while there. In 1858 he came overland to California, and took up his residence at Warner's Ranch, San Diego County, where he kept a hotel and conducted a farm until 1860. In that year he located at Visalia, in Tulare County, and engaged in farming until 1862. He then spent a few months at Los Angeles, and in 1863 moved to Arizona. After spending two years in hotel life in that Territory, he returned to California and located at Tejon Pass, San Bernardino County. There he purchased land and established a hotel, which he successfully conducted until 1874. Renting his hotel, he changed his residence to San Bernardino; in 1875 came to Pomona, where he purchased seven town lots on the corner of Garey avenue and Third street, and erected a house. He also, at a later date, purchased eighteen acres of land at the foot of Garey avenue. The same year he built a livery stable, the first one opened in town, upon the lot now occupied by the opera house. Mr. Fears has made Pomona his home since 1874, and is one of its respected and esteemed citizens. He is a consistent member of the Universalist church, and a charter member of Pomona Lodge, No. 246, I. O. O. F. In politics he is Democratic, but is liberal in his sympathies. In 1838 Mr. Fears married Miss Naomie Harrold, who was born in Grayson

County, Virginia. Her parents, Jonathan and Rebecca (East) Harrold, were also natives of that State. They have two children living: Sarah J., who married Joseph Clark, now living in New Mexico; and Rebecca Ann, who married Richard Bennett, and after his death married Jeremiah Vincent. They are now living in Tejon Pass, San Bernardino County.

JUAN F. FORSTER is the fourth son of John Forster, Sr. He was born at San Luis Rey Mission, San Diego County, in 1845, and is now a resident of Los Angeles. He married Doña Josefa del Valle, daughter of Don Ygnacio del Valle, deceased, of the "Camulos" Rancho. Mr. Forster built and owns the Forster Block on the east side of Main street.

MILTON H. LA FETRA.—The subject of this sketch is a native of Warren County, Ohio, dating his birth in 1846. His father, James H. La Fetra, was a native of New Jersey. He was a prominent merchant in Warren County, Ohio, where he resided until 1875, when he took up his residence in Los Angeles. He died in that city in 1885. Mr. La Fetra's mother was Sarah Hormell, a native of Maryland. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native place, receiving a good education. In 1864 he entered the military service as a soldier of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was assigned to the department of Washington, and was engaged in the battles against Early's Confederate forces in their memorable raid upon Washington. Mr. La Fetra served until the expiration of his term of service in September, 1864, and was then honorably discharged. He then returned to Ohio and completed his education in the Ohio Western University at Delaware. He next engaged in mercantile pursuits with his father until 1869. In that year he located in Kansas and established himself in mercantile enterprises at Augusta and later at Wichita. He followed his business pursuits in Kansas until 1872, at which time he took up his residence in Washington, District of Columbia, where he remained until 1874. In that year he came to California and, after spending some months in other sections of the State, located in Los Angeles in February, 1875. For many years Mr. La Fetra was engaged in mercantile pursuits in that city, among which was the well-known Grange store, under the firm name of Seymour & Co., and Seymour, Johnson & Co., and afterward was associated with Henderson & Marshall. In 1885 Mr. La Fetra engaged in real-estate transactions, and was one of the original incorporators and directors of the Long Beach Land and Water Company. He took up his residence at Long Beach, and was the superintendent of that company, having charge of and directing the improvements projected at that place, building railroads, hotel, and improving and extending their water works. In 1887 the interest of his company was transferred to the Long Beach Development Company. Mr. La Fetra then resigned his superintendency, and in 1888 took up his residence at Glendora. He resides upon a forty acre tract, located about one mile west of that town. He is now devoting himself to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. At this writing (1889) he has seven acres of French prunes, five acres in raisin grapes of the Muscat variety, and a fine family orchard, comprising a large variety of citrus and deciduous fruits. With his characteristic energy he has entered into substantial improvements, among which is his well-ordered cottage home, suitable out-buildings, etc. His home is located upon elevated ground among the foot-hills, giving a beautiful view of the valley. He has projected and partially completed a system of water supply from the Shorey Cañon, and from tunnels driven into the mountains, which will be made available for all purposes and portions of his land. In connection with his brother, Lawson M. La Fetra, he is the owner of a fine body of land located to the west of his home

place, which is destined to become one of the most desirable tracts for villa residence and horticultural purposes in the East San Gabriel Valley. The contemplated Methodist Female College, under the auspices of the University of Southern California, will be located upon these lands. Mr. La Fetra is an energetic and progressive man, with trained business qualities. These are securing his success in his new calling, and placing him in the ranks of the successful horticulturists of his section. In political matters he is a Republican, but is a strong Prohibitionist in principle. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and a trustee of the church at Long Beach. He is a member of Stanton Post, No. 55, G. A. R., of Los Angeles. In 1876 Mr. La Fetra returned to Ohio, and while there was united in marriage with Miss Emma R. Gard, the daughter of Silas and Mary (Ross) Gard, of that State. The names of the children born from this marriage are: Edna May, Ida Gard, Irene A., Everett Eads and Clara A.

FRANK BENNETT FANNING was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, November 16, 1836, of English ancestry. He received an academic education. After clerking several years, he went West, to Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the coal business. He lived in Pennsylvania and New York till 1872, when he came to San Francisco, and from thence by stage to Los Angeles. Mr. Fanning was for some years Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue under William Higbie, after which he was chief clerk of the Banning Transportation Company about three years; since when, January, 1885, he has been chief deputy county clerk under Charles H. Dunsmoor. Mr. Fanning is a thoroughly efficient official. Under his subadministration, the now very extensive and important business of the clerk's office of Los Angeles County has been systematized and its methods perfected, so that the office compares favorably with that of any other county in this or any other State. Mr. Fanning was married to Harriet E. Lincoln in 1868. They have one son.

WILLIAM H. FREER.—Among the California pioneers of 1849, and long residents of Los Angeles County, none is more worthy of mention than the subject of this sketch. He is a pioneer in its truest sense, one who in '49, braving the dangers and hardships of plain, desert and mountains, with his family sought the sunny climes and virgin soil of California, thus paving the way for the grand American civilization to follow. Not a gold-seeker, he came to help build up an empire on the Pacific Coast, and during his forty years of residence in the State has been a tiller of the soil. The brief sketch of his life herewith given is of interest. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, February 5, 1814, descending from a race of pioneers. His father, Jonathan Freer, was a native of North Carolina, who moved to Ohio in his youth, where he married Miss Hannah Seward, a native of Virginia. In 1827 his parents moved to Randolph County, Indiana, and there engaged in farming. Mr. Freer was reared to that calling, receiving the limited education afforded by pioneer schools. In 1839 he commenced his pioneer life upon his own account, and located in what is now Grundy County, Missouri. There, in 1840, he married Miss Zerelda Stucker, the daughter of John and Susannah Stucker. In 1844 he again took up his march westward, and located in Atkinson County, Missouri, where he engaged in farming and stock business until 1849. In the spring of that year he fitted up his expedition for a journey of thousands of miles across the plains. His father having died in 1847, his mother and her family accompanied him in his emigration. The slow journey of six months' duration was brought to an end in October of 1849, when he reached French Camp in Sacra-

mento Valley, where he remained during the following winter. In the spring of 1850 Mr. Freer located in Santa Clara County, purchasing ten acres of land near the Berryessa District, northeast of San José. He then bought city land adjoining and commenced agricultural pursuits, general farming and stock-raising. For nearly twenty-five years Mr. Freer was identified with the building up and development of that rich and prosperous county. In 1869 he visited Los Angeles County, and, pleased with the genial climate, rich and virgin soil, purchased over 300 acres of land in the San Gabriel Valley, about one and a half miles north of El Monte, in the Savannah school district, upon which he commenced to make improvements and place the soil under cultivation. He soon reduced his lands under subjugation and entered upon a system of general farming, and also built a substantial two-story residence and erected commodious barns and out-buildings. In 1875 he began residence upon his farm, and has since conducted its operations. His broad acres of rich bottom land are principally devoted to hay, grain and stock, cultivating only such fruit-trees and vines as are required to supply home consumption. In addition to his home farm, Mr. Freer purchased, in 1879, 320 acres three miles east of El Monte, which he cultivated until 1887, when he sold it at a high figure. Mr. Freer stands high in the estimation of his neighbors as a straightforward, reputable citizen, taking a deep interest in the welfare of the community in which he resides. He is a school trustee of his district, and was one of the first to establish a school in the Berryessa District, where he so long resided in Santa Clara County, and was an efficient trustee in that district for many years. In politics he is a consistent Democrat. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Freer, nine are now living, namely: James J., who married Miss Sarah Hopper, living in Oregon; Matilda A., now Mrs. William Papson, of Lake County; John H., who married Miss Lucy Moody, and is residing in Oregon; Hannah J., now Mrs. George Dobyns, of Kern County; Martin S., living in Kern County; Thomas, Louisa, Jackson and Lee, who are residing under the parental roof. His daughter, Delila F., married Walter Lowry. She died in 1888, leaving one child, Delila, who is being reared in Mr. Freer's family.

GEORGE FITCH, agent of the Bellevue Nursery, Los Angeles, is a native of Massachusetts. His parents, George and Eliza Fitch, were Quakers. Born September 19, 1831, he attended the public schools during his boyhood, and in 1849, when only seventeen years old, started for California, by way of Cape Horn. When he arrived in San Francisco that little town was composed of shanties and tents. For twelve years Mr. Fitch manufactured soda-water in that place. Returning in 1866, he engaged in manufacturing sugar barrels in Boston and other places. His father was the largest manufacturer of oil barrels in Nantucket, Massachusetts. In 1872 Mr. Fitch married Mrs. Charlotte E. Somerby, of Boston, Massachusetts. In 1884 they came to Los Angeles, where he has been engaged in the nursery trade. They have one son—George A., at present with the Los Angeles Furniture Company.

G. K. GREEN, manufacturer of windmills, tanks, hand and power pumps, etc., corner of Buena Vista and Walter streets, Los Angeles, was born in Orleans County, New York, August 28, 1840. His parents removed to Michigan during his early childhood, and he grew up to manhood and attended school in that State; afterward he engaged in teaching. In 1863-'64 he completed a full course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in Chicago. For the next four years he was a bookkeeper in a large manufacturing house, and then for a time was engaged in mercantile business. In 1872 he came and established his present busi-

ness in Los Angeles, in Beaudry Block, corner of Alisi and Alameda streets. At that time there was but one windmill in the city, and two or three in the county. The first windmill he put up is still in good running order, and he has attained a wide reputation as a thorough mechanic and honest dealer, and accordingly enjoys an increasing patronage in this and adjoining counties. His business is extending even into Arizona. In 1886 he purchased the property he now occupies, at the locality mentioned, where he is well equipped for supplying a large trade. He resides on the northeast corner of Union avenue and Ninth street. In May, 1861, Mr. Green was united in marriage with Miss Loumira C. Halliday, a native of Vermont. Their children are named Floyd and Ruth.

FRED GOURLEY, carpenter and builder, West Fourth street, Los Angeles, was born in the city of Manchester, England, January 2, 1857, son of John and Eliza Gourley. He attended the common schools and learned his trade of Robert Neill & Sons, one of the most prominent contractors in England. He came to America in 1882 and worked at his trade in New York seven years. He came to Los Angeles in 1888, and since then has been successfully engaged in business here. While serving his apprenticeship he had a practical experience of two and a half years in the drafting department; he is, therefore, a thorough mechanic and has already secured a good business.

F. E. GREEN, contractor, corner Court-House and Flower streets, Los Angeles, was born in England, July 3, 1848; learned his trade in his native land; emigrated to this country, and went to Chicago in 1872. After working at his trade in building there eleven years, he came to California in 1883, locating in Los Angeles and continuing in the same business. He built the Unity Church, the block for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, corner of Fort and Temple streets, the University Bank Building, the St. Nicholas Hotel, the residence of Mayor Bryson, corner of Tenth and Flower streets, the celebrated Baron Roginat's residence, the Puente Hotel, the Sentous Block, Dr. Owen's residence and Mrs. A. L. Bath's residence. Mr. Green has a large practical experience, and has taken a prominent position in the business here.

HENRY GARDNER, a retired capitalist, residing on Second street, in the city of Santa Monica, is a native of the Empire State, being born at Laurens, Otsego County, New York, in March, 1828. He has been identified with Los Angeles County since the year 1885, and is known as a successful business man.

FREDERICK C. GRESHAM, M. D., ranks among the most prominent physicians and surgeons of Sierra Madre and the San Gabriel Valley. He is a native of England, and dates his birth in London in 1850. His father, John F. Gresham, was a prominent barrister at law in that city, ranking high in his profession and filling many positions of trust and honor. He is now (1889) chief justice of the Island of Grenada, West Indies, an honorable position he has filled for the past twenty-five years. Dr. Gresham was reared in the city of his birth, receiving his education in its schools and colleges. At the age of nineteen years he commenced his medical studies under the tutorship of Dr. John Stopford-Taylor, a prominent physician of Liverpool, and also entered upon a course of study in the best medical institutions of England. He pursued his studies with a zeal born with a love of the profession and an ambition to excell in his calling. In 1874 he graduated with honor at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and also at the Apothecaries Hall of

London, and the next year received a degree from the Queen's University of Dublin. The Doctor has been justly honored by the medical institutes of his country, and is the recipient of silver medals for medicine, surgery and pathology, and also medal for midwifery, diseases of women and children and forensic medicine. He gained prizes for chemistry, comparative anatomy and zoology. The years of arduous study pursued by the Doctor necessitated a relaxation and change of climate. He therefore, in 1875, accepted the position of Surgeon in the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and was employed on the R. M. S. Aconcagua for a year or more, after which he located in Bromley Common, Kent, near London, and there established himself in the practice of his profession. The close attention and skill displayed in his calling soon gained recognition and he built up a large and lucrative practice which he conducted until 1884. His failing health then demanded a complete change of climate and a suspension of his professional duties, and in the fall of that year he came to California and took up his residence in Los Angeles, arriving October 23, 1884. He commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in that city, but was compelled to suspend operations and seek a more congenial climate. Sierra Madre offered such, and in January, 1885, he took up his residence in that colony. He purchased an eight-acre tract on the north side of Grand View avenue, upon which he erected a comfortable cottage home and added to his professional calling that of a horticulturist. In 1887, desirous of a more central location in the town, the Doctor took up his residence on Central avenue, west of Baldwin avenue, where he has since resided. Dr. Gresham is well known throughout his section of the San Gabriel Valley. His professional skill, rare scholarship and many genial qualities have gained him a large circle of friends. He has taken a deep interest in building up Sierra Madre, and has been a liberal supporter in the establishment of the public library, town hall and churches. He is a member and warden of the Episcopal Church of Sierra Madre. In 1877 Dr. Gresham was united in marriage with Miss Julia M. Thorne, a native of London. There are three children from this marriage, whose names are as follows: Francis T., Charles D. and Ivy May. Mrs. Gresham's mother, now Mrs. Julia E. Ayles, is a resident of Sierra Madre.

L. G. GIROUX, of Santa Monica, is a native of Cedars, Canada, and came to the United States in 1855, being then a young man seventeen years of age. For twelve years he engaged in mining and commerce, then, in 1875, he came to Santa Monica, and built the second house that was erected in that city. This house was on Second street, and in it for thirteen years he carried on the liquor and grocery business, under the firm name of Giroux & Bro. As a business man Mr. Giroux has been eminently successful, and though not professing to be a politician he was elected by the Democratic party as supervisor of Los Angeles County, and served in that capacity during the years 1883–'84. He is now retired from business, and lives on Ninth street, between Oregon and Arizona avenues, in the beautiful "city by the sea."

P. M. GREEN.—Among the worthy and enterprising citizens who came from the Eastern and Middle States to this favored spot in California, Pasadena, and who have devoted both their time and means to the development of its wonderful and varied resources, none are more justly entitled to honorable mention in a work of this character than is P. M. Green. A brief review of his life gives the following facts: He was born on a farm in Rush County, Indiana, in the year 1838. At fourteen years of age he accepted a clerkship in a general store at Milroy, holding this position four years. At twenty he went to Shelbyville, the same State, where he studied law with the firm of

Davis, Wright & Green, and in 1860 he began the practice of law there. In the meantime he was elected city clerk and helped to organize the city government. After serving two years as city clerk he was elected city attorney, holding that office till the spring of 1867, at which time he moved to Indianapolis and engaged in the wholesale and retail drug business. In the fall of 1873 he closed out his interests in Indianapolis and came to California, first locating in Santa Barbara and later in Los Angeles. He was a member of the "Old Indiana Colony," the first settlers of Pasadena. The original purpose of that colony was a failure, and its members organized what was known as the San Gabriel Orange Association. This association purchased 4,000 acres of land on which is built the western half of Pasadena. The Indian colony adopted the name of Pasadena. At that time there were only about twenty families living in the place. Here Mr. Green devoted much time and labor to setting out young fruit trees, and the flourishing orchards showed in a few years that his efforts were being crowned with success. From a small beginning Mr. Green has, by industry and economy, amassed a fortune. In 1879 the subject of this sketch represented his district in the State Legislature. He was a member of the first session after the adoption of the present constitution, this session being of great importance and lasting 115 days. The work of changing the laws to conform to the constitution was very trying. Mr. Green was chairman of the committee on labor and capital, and was a member of the committee on education. He served one term and declined a second nomination. In 1885 Mr. Green organized the Pasadena Bank, a State organization, and was elected its president. It continued as a State Bank until 1886, when it was merged into the First National Bank, with a capital of $100,000, Mr. Green still being president. The bank now has a surplus of $52,500, or a combined capital of $152,500. Mr. Green was married in 1860 to Miss Hettie Campbell, the daughter of the postmaster at Shelbyville, Indiana. Much of his success in life he attributes to the assistance of his estimable wife, who has been a great helpmate through all the struggles of life. Mr. Green has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church since its organization in Pasadena.

COSTANTINO GARIBALDI was born in Chiavari, Province of Genoa, Italy, in 1852. His father, Joseph Garibaldi, was a prominent merchant, and gave the subject of this sketch the advantages of a good education; but young Garibaldi was of an adventurous disposition and at the age of fifteen years left school and went to South America. Arriving in Montevideo, he sought employment and engaged as a clerk in mercantile establishments. He remained in South America for several years, and eventually opened a dry-goods store in Montevideo, but his scanty capital and the general depression of trade at that time compelled an abandonment of the enterprise, and in 1875 he went to Cuba, where, for two years, he was engaged as a clerk in mercantile houses at Havana. Still desirous of change, he came, in 1877, to the United States, and soon after his arrival at New Orleans came by the southern route to Los Angeles County and located at San Gabriel. There he entered the employ of his brother-in-law, A. Ginocchio, a well-known merchant at that place and Los Angeles. Mr. Garibaldi arrived in San Gabriel with no capital, except 10 cents; but his trained business habits and knowledge and a determination to succeed have served him well. He remained with his employer, who soon found his worth, and placed the business under his control for over three years. He then established himself in business by opening the Cosmopolitan store (a general merchandise store) at San Gabriel, which he continued to conduct until 1886; then, after a visit of some months to his old home in Italy and the continent, he located at Lamanda Park. There he purchased land and

became interested in building up the town. He purchased two lots on the corner of Rose avenue and Nina street, and upon the western half erected a two-story business house. On the corner of the lot he put up another building and opened in it a wholesale and retail liquor store, which he has since conducted. He is interested in other real estate at Lamanda Park, consisting of unimproved residence lots. He also owns the Cosmopolitan store and two cottages with two and one-third acres of land attached, at San Gabriel. He has achieved a success in his business in the San Gabriel Valley, and it has been the result of his sound business knowledge and straightforward manner of dealing in his various business enterprises. He is a member of the Italian Society of Mutual Benefit of Los Angeles. He is not an American citizen by naturalization, and therefore takes no active part in politics, but in principle and belief he is a strong Republican. He has never married.

COLONEL GEORGE BUTLER GRIFFIN was born September 8, 1840, in New York City, where his father, Charles Alexander Griffin, was an attorney at law; his mother was Pastora de Forest, of New Haven. On both sides of the house he is descended from a long line of honorable and eminent ancestors. The Griffin family was originally Welsh, and has a coat of arms. The subject of this sketch is the eighth in line of descent from Jasper Griffin, a Welsh royalist, who emigrated to America in the year 1643, and first settled in Massachusetts, and afterward in Southold, Long Island, where he was a Major of provincial troops. His son, Jasper Griffin, Jr., moved to Haddam, Connecticut. Peter Griffin, the great-great-grandfather of George Butler Griffin, was a prisoner on the famous prison-ship Jersey, where death terminated his sufferings. George Griffin, his grandfather, was a well-known barrister in New York City for fifty-two years. His great-uncle, the Rev. Edward Dorr Griffin, D. D., was a president of Williams College. His mother was the eighth in the line of descent from Henri de Forest, the leader of the Walloon Colony, from Leyden, Holland, and, in 1636, was the founder of Harlem, which is now a part of New York City. Henri de Forest became a counsellor under Governor Peter Stuyvesant. An uncle of Mrs. Griffin's mother was General Wooster, a distinguished officer of the Revolution. Admiral Wooster, a kinsman of Mrs. Griffin, gave her away at her marriage. Her father, David Curtis de Forest, went to Buenos Ayres before the revolution in that country, and there acquired considerable property. In that struggle he became a member of the revolutionary party, was elected to the first Congress of that Republic, and returned to the United States of America as Consul General of the Argentine Republic, being the first representative of that country at Washington. Colonel Griffin has portraits of him and his wife in full dress, as they were presented to President Monroe. The paintings are the work of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, and, in his younger days, a portrait painter of note. Colonel Griffin's father's mother was Lydia Butler, a daughter of Colonel Zebulon Butler, of Wilkes Barre, who commanded the American forces at the Wyoming massacre, and who was the founder of that colony from Connecticut. After Arnold's treason General Washington placed Colonel Butler in command of West Point. Collaterally Mrs. Griffin is related to the families of Griswold, Wolcott, Selden, Hyde, Lord, Dorr, Peck, Sands, and others among the founders of Connecticut and New York. Colonel Griffin was educated at Columbia College, and afterward studied engineering. The first position he held was on the New York State works. When eighteen years old he went with Captain T. A. M. Craven, U. S. N., on a United States exploring expedition for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. After this he was assistant engineer in the service of the Louisiana

Tehuantepec Company, and was engaged in surveying a railroad line across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. He then returned to New York, shortly after which his father died, and he studied law for the purpose of settling his father's estate, which had been left in a complicated condition. He was admitted to the bar of New York in the spring of 1860. As a science, he is very fond of the law, but has never cared much for it as a profession. In 1860 he was married in Albany to Sarah Edwards, daughter of Judge James Edwards, and had the misfortune to lose his wife and two children within three years. He went to the United States of Colombia in 1863, as a civil engineer, and for three years was chief of engineers in the Colombian service, holding a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel; for six years he was State engineer of the State of Antioquia, and later chief engineer of the Cauca Railway. In 1872 he settled on a plantation in the Cauca Valley, and for four years did very well. He took part in the revolution of 1876, unfortunately for him on the losing side, and was forced to leave the country. While there, in 1870, he married Eva Gaudalupe, daughter of Dr. Manuel María García de la Plaza, a distinguished jurist of Buga, in the State of Cauca. The marriage ceremony was performed by proxy, a custom not infrequent in Catholic countries. Upon leaving the Republic of Colombia he came with his family to San Francisco, where he arrived in January, 1877. An inventory of his personal effects and belongings amounted to his wife and three children, the cash sum of $1.75 in his pocket, a debt to the purser of the ship for passage, and a supposed knowledge that he did not have a single acquaintance or relative on the Pacific Coast. He met H. H. Bancroft, who was married to one of his kinswomen, and was employed as a historical writer in the Bancroft library till the summer of 1880, when he received a telegram from Rome, Italy, summoning him to the bedside of his only sister in order to bring her home. While on this trip he spent some months in France and Italy. Colonel Griffin had previously visited Europe, in 1854, spending some time in England and on the continent. He also made several voyages between the United States and South America, and has visited many of the West Indian islands. He has voyaged westward, also, as far as the Sandwich Islands. After his return to America, in the fall of 1880, he met James B. Eads, of jetty fame, in Philadelphia, and accompanied him, as chief of staff, to Mexico, to get a concession for a ship railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. On his return to New Orleans Eads sent him to Tampico with a party to make a thorough survey of the bar of Tampico and the river Pánuco, which work Eads caused to be done for the Mexican Government as an act of courtesy. Colonel Griffin then resigned, came to Los Angeles in the spring of 1881, and went to work on the reportorial staff of the *Express*, his first detail being to report the trial of Miss Abarta for the killing of Chico Forster. While at work on the *Express* he received a telegram from the chief engineer of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, calling him to San Francisco. He went, and, in consequence, took charge of the division of the road comprising the passes of the Sierra from Fort Tejon to Tehachepi, and the route across the desert eastward to the Fish Ponds on the Mojave River, and made the preliminary location of the road in the summer of 1881. After a severe ride over the desert sands of 102 miles to San Bernardino he found a letter stating that one of his children was dead and buried, before he even knew it was sick. He resolved to no longer pursue a profession that required him to be away from his family, and accordingly abandoned engineering, and located himself and his family permanently in Los Angeles. He has been an editorial writer on the *Times*, *Herald*, *Commercial*, *Telegram* and *Express*, and in politics is a Democrat. In 1884 he was admitted to the California bar, taking this step in order that he might be in a better position to examine land titles, and for five and a half years has been a notary public.

During all this time he has been a constant contributor to leading magazines and other periodicals and the daily press. His pen is not altogether confined to prose, and many of his poetic gems shine with more than usual lustre. He is a deep thinker, a profound classic, English, Spanish and French scholar, and a thorough bibliopole and historian. He has a pleasant home in East Los Angeles. His botanical garden is filled with exotics, and plants rare and curious. He has collected a choice and excellently selected library of more than 3,000 volumes. His eldest daughter, Eva, now sixteen years of age, is developing a remarkable talent for sculpture, and has modeled some busts from life that are an astonishment and a delight. His home is truly one of refinement, learning and contentment.

JAMES M. GUINN, of Los Angeles City, was born near Houston, Shelby County, Ohio, in 1836. His boyhood years were spent in assisting his father to clear a farm, Western Ohio at that time being an almost unbroken forest. The facilities for obtaining an education in the backwoods of Ohio forty years ago were very meager. Three months of each year he attended school in a little log school-house. By studying in the evenings after a hard day's work he prepared himself for teaching. For two years he alternated teaching with farming. He then began a preparatory course of study in Antioch College, of which Horace Mann, the eminent educator, was the president. In 1857 he entered Oberlin College. He was entirely dependent upon his own resources for his college expenses. By teaching during vacations, manual labor, and the closest economy he worked his way through college and graduated with honors. On the breaking out of the war in 1861, he was among the first to answer President Lincoln's call for volunteers, enlisting April 19, 1861. He was a member of Company C, Seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was one of the first sent into West Virginia. He served through the West Virginia campaign under McClellan, and afterward under Rosecrans. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac in the fall of 1861, and in 1863 was sent to the West under Sherman. Mr. Guinn was engaged in the battles of Carnifex Ferry, Winchester, Port Republic, Second Bull Run, Cedar Mountain and Antietam. At Cedar Mountain his regiment lost in killed and wounded over sixty per cent. of those engaged—a percentage of loss nearly twice as great as that of the Light Brigade in its famous charge at Balaklava. Of the twenty-three of Mr. Guinn's company who went into the fight only six came out unhurt, he being one of the fortunate six. In 1863, having lost his health through exposure and hard service, he was discharged from the army. During the summer of that year he was commissioned a Lieutenant in a new regiment, but being out of health he was obliged to decline. In November, 1863, he came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Locating in Alameda County he engaged in teaching school. Soon after his arrival in California he received a commission as Captain from Governor Todd, of Ohio, but being away from the State and not having fully recovered his health, he was compelled to decline it. In 1864 he joined the rush for the gold mines of Idaho, packing his blankets on his back and footing it from Umatilla, Oregon, to Boise Basin, a distance of 300 miles. He followed gold mining for three years with varying success, sometimes striking it rich and again dead broke. Returning to California in 1867, he engaged in various pursuits until 1869. In October of that year he came to Los Angeles. He was employed as principal of schools in Anaheim, filling that position for twelve consecutive years. During the greater portion of that time he was a member of the county board of education. He helped to organize the first teachers' institute ever held in the county—October 31, 1870. In 1881 he was appointed

superintendent of the city schools of Los Angeles and removed to that city. He filled the position of city superintendent two years. He then engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed for three years. Selling out, he engaged in the real estate and loan business. Mr. Guinn was married in 1874 to Miss D. C. Marquis, at Anaheim. To them have been born three children: Mabel, Edna and Howard. Politically Mr. Guinn is, and always has been, Republican. In 1873, when Los Angeles County was overwhelmingly Democratic, he was Republican nominee for the Assembly and came within fifty-two votes of being elected. In 1875 he was the nominee of the anti monopoly wing of the Republican party for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Being convinced that, with two Republican candidates in the field, the Democratic candidate would be elected he withdrew in favor of Prof. Ezra Carr, now of Pasadena, who was elected. He served a number of years on the Republican Central Committee, filling the position of secretary from 1884 to 1886. He took an active part in the organization of the Historical Society of Southern California in 1883, and has filled the position of treasurer ever since the organization of the society. He has contributed several valuable papers on historical topics and on the meteorology of Southern California. While engaged in the profession of teaching he was a frequent contributor to educational periodicals, and delivered a number of lectures on educational subjects. He is a charter member of Stanton Post, G. A. R., and a Past Commander of that Post. At present he is filling the position of deputy county assessor.

LODELL T. GRAVES, although a resident of Los Angeles for a period of less than two years, has taken a prominence in its business circles that is worthy of mention. Mr. Graves came to the Golden State in September, 1887, and located in Los Angeles, where he was prominently connected with the Southern California Investment Company. In January, 1888, he took up his residence in Monrovia, and established the real estate, loan and insurance business, known as "The Syndicate," of which he is the general manager, having an office on Myrtle avenue. He is a man of thorough business capabilities, and came here with the best references from some of the leading bankers and capitalists of the monied circles of the East. He dealt largely in real estate upon his own account throughout Los Angeles and the adjoining counties besides conducting a large commission business for his patrons. His agency in the insurance business comprises some of the most substantial fire, life and accident insurance companies of the country. Besides his real-estate interests in Monrovia he is largely interested in property in various sections of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties, and is thoroughly identified with the growth and prosperity of Southern California. He is a stockholder and a director of the South Riverside Land and Water Company, and also a stockholder in the Granite Bank of Monrovia. Mr. Graves was born in Lakin, Illinois, in 1858. His father, the Rev. A. P. Graves, D. D., of New York, is a well-known minister of the Baptist Church, who has for the past twenty-five years been traveling throughout the United States in the interests of that denomination as an evangelist. His mother, Elvira L. (Bonney) Graves, died when he was two and a half years old. Mr. Graves was reared to farm life in Dodge County, Minnesota, receiving a good education, completing his studies in the Upper Iowa University, graduating in the commercial department of that institution when twenty years of age. He then located at Emmetsburg, Iowa, and was for the next three years engaged in banking in that city. In 1882 he took up his residence in Huron, Dakota, and established the banking-house of Ormsby, Graves & Co. He was conducting the affairs of that bank as cashier for about three years. In 1885 he was one of the original incorporators and directors



L. C. Gridley

of the well-known American Investment Company, of Emmetsburg, Iowa, and was the general manager of the branch office of that company at Huron, which he conducted until 1887, when he came to Los Angeles County. He is a consistent member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Monrovia, and also a member and Noble Grand of Monrovia Lodge, No. 330, I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican. In 1883 Mr. Graves was united in marriage with Miss Libbie Taylor, a native of Iowa. They have one child Roy.

LEANDER CLEMENT GOODWIN was born May 16, 1832, in Forsyth, Monroe County, Georgia, of New England parentage. He came to California in 1853 via Nicaragua, and to Los Angeles soon afterward. He has been in business here ever since, except from 1857 to 1865, when he lived in Helena, Arkansas, and Memphis, Tennessee. And it is a singular fact that he started in business in 1853 on the same spot, on the corner of Main and Commercial streets, where he is now, thirty-six years later, the vice-president and acting manager of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank. He is also president of Los Angeles Savings Bank. Mr. Goodwin married Miss Elizabeth Keihl, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, in 1858. He is a Past Master of Pentalpha Lodge of Masons, and Past High Priest of Signet Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. Mr. Goodwin served as a soldier in the Mexican war, in the Georgia cavalry. He is a thorough business man, and has been very successful.

PATRICK GOODWIN, proprietor of Goodwin's Shoeing Shop, Mayo and South Los Angeles streets, is a native of Ireland, and emigrated to America when fourteen years of age. He served an apprenticeship to his trade in Baltimore, and lived there until coming to California. He arrived in San Francisco in May, 1866, and began working at his trade, later going to Kern County, where he worked at his calling two years for Joe Smith. He shod horses from San José to Whisky Flat, for A. O. Thorn, proprietor of the stage line. In 1866 he came to Los Angeles, and after working at his trade several years, engaged in business for himself, on Spring street, where the Empire Stables are located. He next moved to the corner of Second and Spring streets, and opened a shop where the Hollenbeck Hotel now stands. From there he went to 128 South Spring street, and later moved to his present location on South Los Angeles street. He has successfully carried on the business in this city over twenty years, is well and favorably known, and has an old established trade. He has a nice home and valuable property at the corner of Sixth and Hope streets. Mr. Goodwin married Miss Kate Hopkins, a native of Ireland. They have four children living: Bernard, John, Jerome and Mary. Two children are deceased.

HOWARD F. GOODWIN, one of the most public-spirited men of Pasadena, was born in Canaan, Maine, June 8, 1838, and lived upon a farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in sorting wool. He first came to California in 1861, where he remained four years. Returning East, he followed farming two years at Canaan, Maine, and railroading two years in Wisconsin, and for the succeeding twelve years he was connected with the Sheboygan Manufacturing Company. In April, 1880, he came to Placer County, this State. The same year he made a short trip to Pasadena and purchased a ranch of Colonel H. H. Markham, on Orange Grove avenue. He returned to Gold Run and engaged in mining until January, next year, when he returned to Pasadena, sold his ranch on Orange Grove avenue, and purchased ten acres on Las Robles avenue. Since that time Mr. Goodwin has

bought and sold a large amount of real estate, making a great deal of money. Five acres, adjoining the intersection of Marengo avenue and Walnut street, he subdivided as the first tract on that avenue attached to the city plat. He has been engaged in several enterprises in Pasadena; has contributed in many ways toward making it a beautiful city; was one of the original stockholders in the Bank of Pasadena; is at present a stockholder in the Pasadena Street Railway, and a director of the Colorado Street Railway, but is not now actively engaged in business. He devotes his time principally to the supervision of the improvements of his lands. He occupies a beautiful villa at the corner of Marengo avenue and Union street, and seems to lack nothing that aids in making "life worth living." In 1874 Mr. Goodwin was allied in matrimony to Miss Abbie A. Whittier, of Canaan, Maine. They have one child, a daughter.

J. GILLMORE, of Pasadena, was born in Newton, Massachusetts, in August, 1854, and passed his early years as a clerk in a general store, receiving an ordinary school education. In 1874 he came to California with his mother, who was in feeble health, and, after spending a winter here, returned East and attended the Centennial. At this, the greatest exhibition the world has ever seen, he learned thousands of lessons which one can not learn from books. The next year he came again to California, settling in that most favored nook in this world, Pasadena. Here he purchased seven and a half acres on Orange Grove avenue, and planted it in fruit trees. After devoting a year's time to the improvement of this place, he moved into Los Angeles and engaged first in mercantile business and then for four years in the grain commission trade. At the expiration of this time he returned to Pasadena, where he has since resided, on Orange Grove avenue, devoting most of his time to the interests of his estate. He has speculated considerably in real estate with marked success. He spent one winter in Florida, and can now positively testify that Southern California is far ahead of that State, in respect both to the productiveness of the soil and perfection of climate, and the intelligence and spirit of enterprise of the people. Mr. Gillmore has always taken an active part in politics. During the Presidential campaign last year he was chairman of the Los Angeles County Republican Committee, and was an efficient worker. The Republican majority was about 3,700, a most surprising and highly gratifying result, as it entitled the county to the honor of being the banner Republican county of the State. The Republicans of Alameda County, the former banner county, have since presented to the Los Angeles County committee a beautiful flag as a token of the honor so justly earned. This flag is in charge of Mr. Gillmore, to whose efforts the grand victory is mostly due. He is a gentleman of rare intelligence and affable manner. The characteristics of his pleasant nature are so impressive that they cannot be forgotten.

ED GERMAIN, importer of and dealer in wines and liquors, 122 South Spring street, Los Angeles, is a native of Switzerland, and was born October 8, 1856. He grew up and attended school in his native country. After reaching manhood he came to America, and arrived in Los Angeles, December 13, 1877, where he entered the employ of his brother, Eugene Germain, who was established then in the grocery business here. He made the first sales of California oranges in the East, outside of Chicago and New York, in 1883; sold $60,000 worth inside of sixty days. He was engaged in business in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas during the building of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and remained there five years. In 1885 he engaged in business with Henry Baer and continued with him two years, then bought

his partner's interest and succeeded to the business. He deals in all kinds of imported and domestic liquors, making a specialty of California wines and brandies for the Eastern market, and has built up a large trade. Mr. Germain married Miss Emily Kremer, a native of Los Angeles, and a daughter of M. Kremer, one of the early settlers here. They have two children: Rose and Frankie.

ANGUS GRAHAM, contractor for brick and stone work, Los Angeles, is a native of Canada, and was born in 1852. He attended the common schools, and served an apprenticeship at brick and stonework with D. B. Campbell, contractor, Strathroy, Ontario. He came to the United States and followed his trade in Michigan at Detroit, St. Clair, Saginaw and Bay City. He next went to Chicago and worked at his trade there and in St. Paul. From the latter place he went to Helena, Montana, in 1885, and after being there a short time located in Spokane. He built the county jail, the Sisters' Hospital and other fine buildings. He came to Los Angeles in 1887, and the following year engaged in contracting. He erected McLain & Lehman's Block, on Main street, and Alameda Block, on Alameda street. While living in Spokane he made judicious investments in real estate. He married Miss Emma Ecker, of Stratford, Canada, December 24, 1880. They have two children: Angus, Jr., and Edna Lillian.

GEORGE GREMINGER is a native of Ohio. His father's name also was George, and he was of German descent. Mr. Greminger learned the carpenter's trade when a young man, which he followed the greater part of his life. For about eighteen years he engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania, and subsequently came to California. About four years ago he and his two sons, George E. and Henry, bought the land upon which they now reside, about six miles north of Newhall, in East Cañon. They have nearly 500 acres of the most productive land, and in the short period of four years they have made wonderful improvements. At a depth of 138 feet they struck an immense flow of the clearest and purest water. His well cultivated orchards of apricots, pears, cherries, grapes and peaches prove what this valley is capable of producing. And Mr. Greminger should be remembered as the first man who made the sage brush and the wild briar give place to golden fields of grain and orchards of delicious fruits. He was married in Ohio to Miss Theresa Richards, also of German origin. Their children are: Lizzie, wife of William Essner, of Pennsylvania; George E., Henry, Lewis, David and Frank. The two older sons are mechanics, and own 160 acres of land adjoining their father's farm, and the energy and enterprise displayed on their part in making a fruitful farm out of what looked like a desert is worthy to be imitated by other young men who desire to make a home.

JOHN GILLESPIE, deceased, was born near Steubenville, Ohio, in 1828, and was the son of Hugh and Martha (Kimble) Gillespie. His paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, and came to America in time to serve in the Revolutionary war. He had three sons: Hugh, William and James. Hugh had four sons and four daughters, the subject of this sketch being the second son, but fourth child. He received a good common-school education in Ashland County, Ohio, and was married there March 3, 1856, to Miss Charity M. Close, also a native of Ashland County, and a daughter of Alanson and Jerusha (Mathews) Close. The Close family was well known in Ashland County. Alanson Close was a successful farmer and died in 1843, having reared a family of five children. On March 4, 1856, the day after his marriage, Mr. Gillespie and his bride started westward to make a home and to find a fortune. They lo-

cated at Tipton, Cedar County, Iowa, where for eighteen years he was a successful tiller of the soil. He afterward moved to Page County, Iowa, and there farmed about nine years. Then he moved to Los Angeles County, and bought a farm just south of Artesia, which he afterward sold, and bought fifty acres north of Artesia. For some time previous to this Mr. Gillespie had been in declining health, and on August 11, 1885, he died, leaving a large circle of friends and his faithful wife and six children, whose names are as follows: Ella, wife of David Stanbaugh, of Shenadoah, Iowa; James W., who is a farmer in Kansas; Frank C., a mechanic in Los Angeles, who owns the farm on which the family live; Edwin G., John W. and Effie M. Mr. Gillespie was a second cousin to the Hon. James G. Blaine, the Gillespie family on both sides being from the same stock. He was a very successful business man, and a highly respected citizen. Mrs. Gillespie and the two younger sons are carrying on the farm interests, and are regarded as one of the most successful families in the beautiful Artesia country.

JOHN GUESS.—Among the pioneers of Los Angeles County is the subject of this sketch, who is now one of the representative farmers and successful men of the San Gabriel Valley, where he has resided for nearly thirty-five years. Mr. Guess is a native of Independence County, Arkansas, dating his birth March 28, 1828. His father, Joseph Guess, was a native of Tennessee, who early in life settled in Arkansas. His mother, *nee* Lottie Minyard, was also born in Tennessee. When John was about eight years of age the death of his father left the family dependent upon the mother for support, and she moved the family to Conway County, where the subject of this sketch was reared and schooled to the labors and privations attending pioneer farming. In 1852 Mr. Guess married Mrs. Harriet (Hollafield) Rogers, who was the widow of Andrew Rogers, and who was born in Alabama in 1824, the daughter of James and Nancy (Owens) Hollafield. Her father was a native of North Carolina, and her mother was from South Carolina. On the 7th of April of that year Mr. Guess, with his bride, started across the plains for California. This journey was performed with ox teams, and after months of weary travel across plain, desert and mountain, they reached the Golden State. Entering by the Southern route, they arrived at El Monte in October, 1852. After a short stop here they located about twelve miles south of that place, at what is now Florence, where Mr. Guess engaged in farming and stock-growing. In 1855 he returned to El Monte and settled at his present place of residence, which is about one mile west of El Monte, at what is now Savannah. There he entered 133 acres of land, and devoted himself to building up a home and tilling the soil. In this he has been successful, and is now the owner of a rich and productive farm of 174 acres. His attention has been devoted principally to general farming—hay, grain and stock-raising. He has thirty acres of alfalfa, which produces seven crops annually, yielding from ten to twelve tons of hay per acre. A family orchard, containing a variety of deciduous fruits, is among his improvements. A substantial and convenient two-story residence long since took the place of his humble cottage of early days. Commodious barns and well-ordered out-buildings attest the successful farmer. Although deprived in his youth of the opportunities of gaining an education, Mr. Guess acquired those industrious and energetic habits which, combined with his natural intelligence and sterling qualities, have secured his success in life and placed him in the ranks of the esteemed citizens and solid men of his section. He has ever been a strong supporter of schools and churches, and has served his district as an able school trustee for many years. In politics he is a consistent Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Guess have five children living, all born in Los Angeles County. The first child, Henry, was born January 14, 1863, and is believed to have been the first

American white child born in the county. Sarah A. was born January 4, 1857; Emma, December 29, 1859; Charles Richard, December 22, 1865, and Hattie, May 19, 1870. The second child, Louis, born January 14, 1855, died in 1861; the fifth child, Alice, born January 22, 1861, died in August, 1862; the sixth child, Fannie, born March 28, 1863, died in 1878. Henry married Miss Mary Arburn, and is a resident of San Diego County; Sarah A. married William Slock, and is living at San Gabriel; Emma married William Parker, now a resident of El Monte; Richard and Hattie are inmates of their father's household. Mr. Guess's mother is now a resident of Los Angeles County, a hale and hearty woman, fast approaching the eighty-third year of her well-spent life. There is one child by Mrs. Guess's former marriage, James Rogers, who married Miss Jane Beardsley, and after her death married Miss Mary McCrary, and now lives near Monrovia.

GEORGE E. GARD.—Among the prominent and well-known citizens of Los Angeles County is the subject of this sketch, who is now a resident of Gladstone. Mr. Gard has been a resident of the county for more than twenty years, and has been prominently identified with its civic and political history. He is a native of Warren County, Ohio, dating his birth in 1843. His father, Dr. William V. H. Gard, was a native of Ohio, and prominent in the medical circles of that State. Dr. Gard was the younger brother of Dr. I. N. Gard, of Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, who served several terms in the Senate of that State; was first cousin to the Hon. Tom Corwin, of Ohio. In 1840 he took up his residence in Lebanon, Warren County. His death occurred there in the year 1849. Mr. Gard's mother was Lucretia Williamson, a native of Ohio; was highly educated, and for a time taught private school at Middletown, Ohio. She died when the subject of this sketch was but three years old. After the death of his father, Mr. Gard became a member of his grandfather's family (Garret Williamson, then located at Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio), where he was reared and schooled, receiving his education in the public schools and graduating at the Hamilton High School. In 1859 he came overland to California, accompanying his uncle, Henry Williamson, who brought with him a band of thoroughbred horses and cattle. He remained with his uncle until the next year; resided in San José two years and then located in Mariposa County; there engaged in mining, and was soon afterward the superintendent of Lovejoy & Gard's saw-mills, and later assistant superintendent of the Mariposa Mining Company's Mills. In 1864 Mr. Gard entered the United States military service as First Sergeant of Company H, Seventh California Volunteer Infantry, and was with that command in Arizona and New Mexico until March, 1866, at which time his company was mustered out of service. After his discharge from the service Mr. Gard took up his residence at Wilmington, and there engaged in business until 1868. He then located in Los Angeles and established the Los Angeles Ice Company, and was the first to enter into that business in Southern California. This business was conducted by him until 1871, when he was appointed deputy county clerk, holding that position one year. He then spent three years as a member of the detective police force of the city, after which he accepted the position of deputy county recorder, and from 1875 to 1879 was the chief deputy recorder of the county. In 1881 he was appointed chief of police of the city; in 1883 he was appointed deputy sheriff. In 1884 he was elected on the Republican ticket as the sheriff of the county and served as such during the years of 1885 and 1886. In 1886 Mr. Gard purchased forty acres of land at Gladstone and the next year a tract of land at Alosta. Soon after his purchase he commenced active operations in subdividing his lands and inviting the settlement of that section. Early in 1887, in connection with F. M. Underwood and S. Wash-

burne, he incorporated the Alosta Land and Water Company. Mr. Gard was the president and general manager of the company, and he developed water in the Little Dalton Cañon and piped the same to that tract at an expense of about $25,000. The lands of the company found ready sale. He also sold a portion of his property at Gladstone, and was one of the prominent leaders in opening up the section in which he resided. In addition to his real-estate operations he devoted himself to horticultural pursuits. His present home is located about one-half mile east of Gladstone, where he is establishing one of the representative fruit industries of his section, having now (1889) fifteen acres of Washington Navel oranges and a large variety of deciduous fruits on his eighty-acre tract at that point. In addition to his home place he has a tract of 107 acres of hill and valley land, one-fourth of a mile south of Alosta, upon which there is a five-acre orange grove and a two-acre orchard of deciduous fruits. He also has lands on Citrus and Broadway avenues in the Gladstone tract, which is well improved and producing deciduous and citrus fruits, besides business and residence property in Alosta, including wood and coal yard, cottages, etc. Mr. Gard is an energetic and go-ahead citizen, taking a leading part in developing the resources of his section and placing them before the public. He is sanguine as to the future prosperity of the section in which he resides, knowing it to be one of the most desirable of the East San Gabriel Valley. In political matters Mr. Gard is a stanch Republican, and has for years taken a prominent part as a worker in the ranks of that party, representing his district as a delegate in the State and county conventions, serving in 1880 as the secretary of the county central committee, and in the campaign of 1888 as chairman of the Sixth Congressional District Republican Committee. He is also one of the most prominent men in G. A. R. circles in Southern California. He is a charter member of Bartlett Post, No. 6, G. A. R., of Los Angeles, and has filled the various offices of that post and of the department. In 1888 he was elected a member of the national council of administration, and in 1889 was chosen as the Department Commander of the G. A. R., Department of California, which places him at the head of the organization on the Pacific Coast. He is a member of Olive Lodge, No. 26, K. of P., of Los Angeles, and also of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 55, A. O. U. W. In 1869 Mr. Gard married Miss Kate A. Hammel, the daughter of Dr. William Hammel, formerly a prominent physician of Washington, District of Columbia, where Mrs. Gard was born. The Doctor was well known in Los Angeles County, having taken up his residence there in 1856. Mrs. Gard's mother was *nee* Barbara Von Deleaur. Both her parents were born in Germany. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Gard there are two children living: William Brant and Georgetta Miles.

JOSEPH R. GARTHSIDE.—Among the fine residence properties of Holt avenue is that owned by Mr. Garthside. In 1877 he purchased five acres in block 152, upon which he erected a modest cottage, and this he occupied with his family. While pursuing his calling as a carpenter and builder, he also commenced his horticultural pursuits by planting his acres with oranges and other trees. In 1880 he purchased the five acres adjoining him on the east. The rapid growth of the city of Pomona caused his locality to be eagerly sought for residence purposes, and in 1886 he sold one-half of his land. In 1888 he erected for himself a substantial residence upon the remaining five acres. Mr. Garthside is a native of Utica, New York, and dates his birth April 20, 1846. His father, Richard Garthside, was a native of Lancashire, England, who emigrated to the United States in 1840 and located at Utica, where he followed the occupation of carpenter. His mother, Isabella (Relton) Garthside, was also a native of Lancashire, England. He was reared and schooled in his native place, and at

the age of seventeen years commenced work at the trade of his father. In 1869 he married Miss Mary E. Lewis, the daughter of Rees and Jane (Jones) Lewis, both of whom are natives of Wales, but came to the United States in childhood. In 1873 the subject of this sketch left New York and located in the Western States, where he followed his trade as carpenter and builder until he came to Los Angeles County in 1877. Since that time he has made Pomona his home, and has been actively identified with its growth and prosperity. In his profession as a carpenter and builder he has been engaged in the erection of many of its most substantial buildings. He is a representative and progressive citizen, and well and favorably known in the community in which he has so long resided. He is a strong supporter of church and school, and a consistent member of the Episcopal church, and also a member of Pomona Lodge, No. 246, I. O. O. F.; Pomona Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M., and Pomona Lodge, No. 225, A. O. U. W. In political matters he is a Democrat, but is liberal and conservative in his views. He has one child, Harry by name.

FIELDING W. GIBSON.—There is no man more widely known by the early settlers of the San Gabriel Valley, in the days of the '50's, than the subject of this sketch. The brief facts given in relation to his early history and association with Los Angeles County are of interest. Mr. Gibson was born near Natchez, Mississippi, in 1809. His father, David Gibson, was a native of South Carolina, and was among the pioneer settlers of that section of Mississippi. His mother was formerly Frances McKinley, a native of Pennsylvania, and a descendant of an old family of that State. Mr. Gibson was reared as a farmer, well schooled in the hardships and labor attending pioneer farming, but was deprived almost entirely of any educational or schooling facilities. Upon arriving at man's estate he engaged in farming occupations in his native State and in Louisiana. He was also a large dealer and speculator in lands. In 1851 he started from New Orleans and traveled through Mexico to Mazatlan, and thence by steamer to San Francisco. After a short stay in that city he went to Sacramento and immediately sought the mines, remaining for two months. He again returned to the mines, remaining five months, and during that time made $7,000. Cattle being high in that county, he concluded there was a speculation in that business. Procuring a suitable outfit at San Gabriel Mission, he hired Mexican herders and proceeded to Sonora, Mexico, where he purchased 550 head of cattle, which he intended driving into the northern counties of California. The Mexicans in his employ, combining with others, commenced a systematic stealing of his stock as soon as the herd was *en route* for the North, and so successfully did they conduct their stealing that upon his arrival in the San Gabriel Valley he had but eighty-two head left. While recruiting his stock, Mr. Gibson determined to settle in the valley. He therefore purchased from Mr. Dalton 250 acres of land, located about one-half mile west of El Monte. This land was wild and uncultivated, but of a rich, deep soil. He took up his residence upon this purchase and devoted himself to its cultivation and improvement. He engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and soon had one of the representative farms of the valley. He was also engaged in dealing in land in other sections. His long business experience, keen foresight and practical knowledge rendered him uniformly successful in his operations, and secured him a fair competency. Mr. Gibson is at this writing (1889) in his eightieth year, with all his faculties seemingly unimpaired; but desirous of relieving himself from the cares and labors of agricultural pursuits, and at the same time make a sure provision for his children, he has deeded to each of them fifty acres of the old homestead. Mr. Gibson's long residence and identification with various interests throughout the valley and county, combined with his honor-

able dealings and manly qualities, have gained him the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. In political matters he is a consistent Democrat. In 1861–'62–'63 he served as county supervisor from his district. In 1853 Mr. Gibson married Miss Betsey Aldrich, a native of Vermont. She was the daughter of Hazen Aldrich, also of that State. From this marriage there are five children living, viz.: Edward, who married Miss Alma Jaqua, now living in Los Angeles; Fielding, Brace S., who married Miss Luty Renfro (she died March 24, 1888); Blanche, wife of James S. Chapman, residing in Arizona; and Gadi S. Fielding is a resident of San José. Brace and Gadi are residing on the old homestead, and are engaged in its cultivation, giving their attention to general farming. Mr. Gibson has given all his children the benefit of a good education.

HON. J. J. GOSPER is a native of Knox County, Ohio, where he first saw the light of this world on the 8th day of April, 1841. About the year 1845 the Gosper family moved into the far West and located on a farm near Geneva, in Kane County, Illinois. When John was about nine years of age his father died leaving a widow and five helpless children. John was the oldest. Because of his very strong will and restless spirit his mother was unable to properly control him, consequently he was bound out to a farmer to serve with him until he reached his twenty-first year. To avoid the cruel treatment constantly inflicted upon him he ran away from his heartless home after three years of service. His legal lord placing a high value on his labor caused him to be arrested by the sheriff of the county and returned like a runaway criminal. Two more years of cruel service equal to human slavery, and again the brave spirit of our young hero revolted and declared he would not submit to the demands of his merciless master. This bold and unexpected declaration aroused the wrath of his would-be owner, and the next instant John was lying prostrate and senseless at the feet of a human monster, whose clenched fist had well nigh deprived this friendless boy of his very life. With no eye to pity and no hand to help he went thence out into the strange world alone. Seed-time and harvest, summer and winter, found him laboring with his hands until the war of the Rebellion, in 1861, called him into the service of his country. In his twentieth year he entered the army of the Union as a private in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry. Four long years did he thus act as a sentinel to national safety. The last part of his service was with the Twenty-ninth United States colored troops, as a commissioned officer. His services were gallant and heroic. One of his legs was left upon the battlefield and he now wears a wooden one in lieu thereof. About this time the star of his human destiny came out from the darkness and its light has shone with unusual brilliancy ever since. For two years he was the duly elected tax collector for Geneva Township in Kane County, Illinois. About two years later, in 1869, he located his home in Lincoln, Nebraska. Two years he served in the city council and was president of the same. Two years later he served the public as Secretary of State. He was nominated to these offices by the Republican party, of which he has always been a useful and active member. In the management of local and State politics he became a strong power. One of the new counties of the State of Nebraska was given his name in recognition of his acceptable public service. In April, 1877, President Hayes appointed him Secretary of the Territory of Arizona. This position he occupied a period of five years and most of that time was the acting Governor of the Territory. About four years ago he became a citizen of Los Angeles, California. Here, as it has been elsewhere, his neighbors and friends have singled him out to hold places of trust and responsibility. He has been selected as a delegate to nearly every city, county and State convention of his party held since he became a citizen of California. Because

of his personal popularity and readiness of speech he is always in much demand in conventions to make nominating speeches. At the invitation of the State Central Committee he became one of the regular State speakers during the Harrison campaign. Recently he was elected a member of the Public School Board of his city, which position he is now filling. Few men there are of his age who have occupied so many places of public trust and responsibility, yet he is not an office seeker. Recognizing his force and integrity of character, coupled with his push and public spirit, we predict for this self-made man a future far more prominent and useful than has been his past. In early life he prepared himself for the practice of law, but his physical condition would not admit of a steady in-door occupation. His principal business is live-stock and real estate, although he has had considerable experience at mining. His habits are simple and natural. He is as affable and unpretentious as was Abraham Lincoln, indeed that man was his ideal of American manhood. From his sixteenth year he has been an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Past Commander of one of the posts. In time of trouble and danger he is as brave as a lion, yet in the presence of the weak and suffering always kind and gentle.

ROBERT GOLLMER, capitalist, 136 East First street, is a native of Wittenberg, Germany, born April 7, 1838. He attended school and served an apprenticeship to the painter's trade in his native country. In 1865 he emigrated to America, landing in New Orleans, where he remained a year and a half, then went to New York and sailed for California, by way of the Isthmus. He remained in San Francisco about six months, and in 1867 came to Los Angeles, where he was employed by John Goller, remaining with him four years. He then entered the employ of L. Lichtenberger, in the carriage painting business, and remained with him for sixteen years. At the expiration of that time he gave his attention to improving his property. In 1871 Mr. Gollmer made a trip to his native land, and on June 8 married Miss Ana Magdalena Schwaigerer. After spending some months there he returned to America with his bride, in November of the same year. His good wife has done her full share in helping her husband to secure a competency, and in this, by their industry and good management, they have been successful. They have lived in their present location for seventeen years. Of their seven children, only three survive: Adolph, Amelia and Albert.

F. J. GARBER, of the firm of Garber & Harrington, contractors, Los Angeles, is a native of Ohio, born October 22, 1854. He attended the common schools and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner in his native State. He went to Omaha, Nebraska, in 1883, remaining there until 1886, at which time he came to California, settled in Los Angeles and engaged in building. He erected the Barker Block and a number of other buildings and private residences. The firm of Garber & Harrington was organized during the present year, 1889. Among other contracts they have the contract for the residences of M. H. Newmark, on Grand avenue, one of the finest in the city; also the residence of Mr. Jacoby, on Hope street.

FRANK ASBURY GIBSON was born in Pittsburg, Iowa, November 23, 1851. He has four sisters, three of whom live here and one in Wyoming. His father, Hugh Gibson, who was of Scotch descent, was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and died in 1873, in Los Angeles. His mother, who for some years has been an honored resident of this city, was

born in the Isle of Man. She is a woman of much influence and of many sterling qualities. The family came to California in 1866, when Frank was in his fifteenth year. The latter received his education in the common schools of Iowa, and in the University of the Pacific. He lived in San Joaquin and Colusa counties three years. He came to Los Angeles in 1872, first engaging in surveying and then in the post-office, till 1877, when he went into the abstract business. He is now the manager of the "Abstract and Title Insurance Company." He was county recorder, first by appointment of the supervisors to fill a vacancy, and then by election from 1885 to January, 1889. He was a member of the board of education for the years 1883–'84–'85, and during the latter portion of the time he was president of the board. In 1871–'72 he was clerk and acting agent of the Round Valley Indian Reservation. In 1881 he married Mary K. Simons, and they have one boy. Mr. Gibson is a man of high character and enjoys the respect and confidence of the entire community.

GRIFFITH JENKINS GRIFFITH was born January 4, 1852, in Glamorganshire, South Wales. In his early childhood he heard of America and the wonderful opportunities it afforded for success, and being ambitious and full of youthful courage, at the age of fourteen years he left his old Welsh home, and crossed the Atlantic Ocean to Pennsylvania. Here the young lad fell into the good hands of famous old Benjamin Mowry, of Danville, Pennsylvania, who took him and not only gave him a first-class intellectual and moral education, but cared for him with the tenderness of a natural parent, and performed deeds of kindness which it was the happy lot of Mr. Griffith to repay in after years. His education was rounded out at the Fowler Institute in New York City. Then followed a few years of newspaper work in Pennsylvania. In 1872 Mr. Griffith visited his childhood home in Glamorganshire, and, while enjoying a quiet retreat with his parents, he received information of the failure of the Odd Fellows Bank of Pittsburg, in which were all his savings, amounting to several thousand dollars. Not disheartened by this piece of unwelcome intelligence, he immediately returned to America to seek anew his fortune. This was in 1873, and he came direct to San Francisco. Here he resumed his first venture in journalism. For several years he was business manager of the *Herald* Publishing Company, which at one time published in all thirteen different periodicals and newspapers, including the *Overland Monthly*. This was during the years of the great mining boom. He saw how rapidly fortunes were made in mining, and he employed his spare moments in studying everything he could find of value pertaining to that pursuit. Then he further qualified himself by many visits to the Comstock lode, and, by practically studying the rocks, was soon an expert. He became the mining correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta*, a very difficult position, which he held with honor and profit for a number of years. His services as a mining expert brought him a very liberal salary of several hundred dollars per month, and he soon had a little capital to invest himself in mines. His *colmillos* were speedily cut, and he awoke one day to the fact that he was about $10,000 in debt. Calling his creditors together, who only numbered five, he told them the situation, and instead of taking advantage of the bankrupt act, offered his salary as interest if they would extend his note a year. They not only agreed to do this, but offered him the use of more money. In much less than a year his obligations were all cancelled. He made three fortunes and lost two of them in mining. He dealt extensively in mining properties in Virginia City, White Pine, Pioche, Eureka and Chihuahua. After making something over $1,000,000 in his last deal, he concluded to lay a little by for after years. In 1882 he purchased the Los Feliz Ranch, just above Los Angeles City, containing about 6,700 acres.

This ranch owned a fraction of the water in the Los Angeles River, and in order to give the city a clear title to the water, about which there had been litigation for many years, in 1884 Mr. Griffith sold this fraction, amounting to 800 inches per second, to the city for $50,000. The price was very cheap, as it was easily worth four or five times that amount. While on a trip East, Mr. Griffith visited his old home in Danville, Pennsylvania, and enjoyed a large and generous reception at the hands of his old friend Mowry and his old townsmen. Danville was a mining town which had decreased in population from 20,000 to 4,000; times were very hard and homesteads were being sold for taxes. Finding his old friend and benefactor in straitened circumstances, he lifted the obligation, to the astonishment of the authorities, and no words can depict the supreme pleasure that was mutually experienced when he handed Mowry, then fourscore and ten years old, a receipt in full of all demands, and turned aside to veil his eyes from the scene when Mowry informed his aged spouse what "their boy" had done for them in their extreme old age and distress, as a small return for the great good they had done him in his youth. It was Mr. Griffith's privilege still later to visit Danville when East on his wedding tour, and erect a handsome monument of polished granite, eighteen feet high, over their graves and to the memory of Benjamin and Jane Mowry, in kind remembrance of the loving deeds they had performed for the once friendless Welsh lad. January 27, 1887, Mr. Griffith married Miss Cristina Mesmer, a daughter of the well-known Los Angeles capitalist, Louis Mesmer, who brought a handsome fortune and estate of her own. A male heir has blessed this union. During the real-estate boom of 1886–'87 Mr. Griffith parted with nearly $1,000,000 worth of his land at profitable prices, but his work has been more in the line of actual developments of the country's resources. As only one instance which may be here cited, he is having large tunnels driven through the solid granite in the hills, a mile and a quarter northwest from the city's limits, which have already developed a large stream of water about 500 feet above the city. He is still largely interested in mines in Mexico and elsewhere. In 1884 Mr. Griffith brought his parents over from Wales, and domiciled them, with five brothers and three sisters, on the Los Feliz Ranch. By one act alone, that of conveying to the city the much sued for water, Mr. Griffith prominently identified himself with its history, and by many subsequent occurrences has justly obtained the reputation of a public-spirited citizen.

FRANK GOODALL.—Of those in this county who have made their own way in the world, none are more worthy of a place in a work of this character than is he whose name is at the head of this notice. Left an orphan when less than four years of age, he was reared by Solomon Graves. After he reached young manhood he made his home with Eli Graves, with whom he afterward formed a business partnership. Mr. Goodall was born in Buchanan County, Missouri, in 1856. He came to California in 1875, farmed in Santa Clara County till 1879, then went to San Diego County and engaged in the same occupation until 1882, in which year he came to this county and purchased sixty-five acres of land. On this place he has built a commodious residence, and has planted out a fine orchard of apple, peach, apricot and orange trees. He is also devoting some attention to the raising of fine horses, and is doing a prosperous business in general. Mr. Goodall was united in marriage November 30, 1887, with Miss Sue Adams, a native of Mississippi. This excellent lady is the daughter of the Rev. Samuel M. Adams, well known in this and other counties of the State, where he served different charges as pastor in the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church. He now sustains a superannuated relation to the church, and lives in Downey. Mr. and Mrs. Goodall are both active members of the church, in which he has

been honored by his brethren with some of the most responsible offices. As host and hostess they have a cordial welcome for all, and the writer of this biographical sketch will not soon forget the true Southern courtesy extended to him, nor their hospitality which he shared.

E. HARRINGTON, of the firm of Harrington & Garber, contractors, Los Angeles, is a native of England, and was born September 2, 1848. He attended school and served an apprenticeship to his trade there, and after reaching manhood he came to America in 1868. He spent three years in Chicago, and then went to Kansas City, where he remained two years. From there he came to California in 1880, and spent several years in the mining district in the northern part of the State. In 1882 he came to Los Angeles, and engaged in building, and since then, for the past seven years, has been identified with the business here. Although a young man, he has, by his ability and good judgment in his investments, secured a competency. In 1883 Mr. Harrington married Miss Mattie Alderfer, of Ohio. They have one son, Roy Harrington.

J. W. GILLETTE, of Huguenot descent and son of a Baptist clergyman, was born in Elmira, New York. He was on the Kansas border from 1856 to 1858, and came, the latter year, with a supply train for Harney's expedition against the Mormons, to Camp Floyd; thence to the Sacramento Valley. Lung trouble and a business opportunity brought him in May, 1862, to Southern California and ultimate health. He has lived in Los Angeles since March, 1867. Was deputy county clerk, etc., till May, 1873; county recorder and auditor from March, 1874, to March, 1876. Was one of the founders (in 1867) of Merrill Lodge, Good Templars, which recently gave the Woman's Christian Temperance Union the lot whereon is their beautiful temple; also of the Brooklyn Tract Company; of the first street railroad on Aliso street; of the abstract and title firm of Gillette & Gibson, and lastly of the Arrowhead Hot Springs Company, in which he is extensively interested and secretary. He married Miss Emma Serrot, of our suburb, Florence; both are members of Fort Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and have since June, 1875, resided on Temple street, near Fort. He was a Republican till the Presidential election of 1884 when he joined the Prohibition party. Mr. Gillette is thoroughly respected by the community in which he has lived so many years, and which he has served in various public and official capacities so well. He is a man of high principle, and thorough integrity and pure life.

L. D. GRISWOLD, contractor, corner of Wells street and Columbus avenue, is a native of New York State, born May 28, 1839. He attended school during boyhood and served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and joiner. After reaching his majority, upon the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in May, 1861, in the Ninth New York Cavalry Regiment and served in the Army of the Potomac, and was with Sheridan's command in the Shenandoah Valley; also served under other cavalry leaders, General Kilpatrick and General Pleasanton. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Brandy Station, Louden Valley, during the cavalry charge on General Mead's retreat; was taken to Richmond where he was a prisoner six months. After serving three years, he returned to New York State, and then went to Chattanooga, Tennessee, in the employ of the Government, where he was engaged in rebuilding. From there he went to New Mexico, and two years later removed to Colorado, remaining there ten years, engaged in building. He afterward spent five years in Texas and two years in Mexico. Mr. Griswold came to Los Angeles in January, 1885, and since then has been engaged

in contracting and building. In 1881 he married Miss Anna Sleyster, in Texas. They have an elegant home on the corner of Wells street and Columbus avenue, with large grounds and fruit orchard, all finely improved. It is one of the most attractive homes in East Los Angeles.

WILLIAM S. HURLBUT, builder, 226 South Main street, Los Angeles, is a native of the State of Vermont, born April 26, 1837. His father was Rev. Elias Hurlbut, also a native of Vermont, and his mother, Lucinda (Stewart) Hurlbut, was a native of New York State. Mr. Hurlbut was reared and served an apprenticeship to his trade as a builder in his native State. He went to Manhattan, Kansas, in 1857, and was one of the pioneers of that State during the troublous times of the free State movement. He enlisted the 13th of April, 1864, in the Signal Corps, U. S. A., and served in the department of the Gulf. He participated in the siege of Mobile and at the battles of Forts Morgan and Gaines; was acting signal officer for the army on the United States sloop of war Ossipee. After a terrific fight with the Rebel ram Tennessee, the latter was obliged to surrender to the Ossipee. When the war closed Mr. Hurlbut returned to Kansas, and on the 12th of April, 1866, was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Limbocker, daughter of the Rev. H. S. Limbocker, of the State of Michigan. They have two children: Grace Irene and Harry Stewart. Mr. and Mrs. Hurlbut are both members of the Baptist Church of Los Angeles.

JOHN WESLEY GAINES, a farmer and stock-raiser, residing two and one-half miles east of the village of Compton, is one of the first settlers of this part of the county of Los Angeles, he having come here in August, 1871, and located where he has since lived. During that time he has improved a fine farm of sixty acres. Being a native of Kentucky, Mr. Gaines possesses in large measure that hospitality so characteristic of the Southerners. He was born in Madison County, and is a son of John W. and Sarah (White) Gaines, natives of the Old Dominion and of Irish descent. Nathan White, Mr. Gaines's maternal grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The father of the subject of this sketch emigrated with his family to Missouri at an early day, where he was a respected and honored tiller of the soil until his death. Mr. Gaines crossed the plains to California with ox teams in 1850, being on the way three months, this being the quickest time made in crossing over in those days. He landed in the mining districts near Nevada City, and there engaged in mining for two years, after which he worked at the carpenter's trade for awhile. About this time he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Clamp, a native of New York. Her parents emigrated to California when she was a small child. This union has been blessed with twelve children, all of whom are living: William A., Wesley Gaines, Edith, Sophie Lee, Edward F., Lillie Belle, Louisa, Robert E., Nathan, Margaret, Clara and Laura G. William A. married Miss Lizzie Lord, and Edith is now the wife of L. P. Abbott, of Los Angeles.

CHARLES I. GOUCHER, Superintendent of the Long Beach Development Company, has been a citizen of this place for two years. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Easton, in 1859, and is the son of William and Mary (Robinson) Goucher, natives of Connecticut and England respectively. The mother came to America at the age of six years. The father was engaged in the mercantile business in Philadelphia until his death, which occurred in 1884. William Goucher had a family of seven children: William H., who is president of the Long Beach Improvement Company; Emily, Thomas R., Minnie, Jennie, Charles I. (the subject of this

sketch), and Ulysses Grant. Mr. Goucher was educated at the public schools of Philadelphia, learned civil engineering by a six years' course in the Public Survey Department of that city, and served three years with the Norfolk & Western Road. He was married in 1886 to Miss Mary E. Ellis, of Cayuga County, New York, and daughter of Jotham and Catherine Ellis. Mr. and Mrs. Goucher are members of the Episcopalian Church, and politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He has a pleasant residence on the corner of second and Daisy streets. Mr. Goucher is an enterprising young man, and by his pluck and energy is winning his way to the front ranks among the business men of Southern California.

GEORGE HINDS, Collector of Customs, Wilmington, is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1834. He was reared in his native country, and at the age of seventeen years emigrated to America, in 1851, and lived in Pennsylvania until 1861. When the war broke out he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, served all through the Peninsular campaign, and participated in many severe engagements; was in the siege of Fort Wagner, and in Florida a portion of the time, and on James Island, serving three years. He was appointed hospital steward in the United States army, and remained in the employment of the Government until 1868. He left the service at Wilmington, became associated with his present partner, Mr. Vickery, and engaged in the live-stock and butchering business. The firm of Vickery & Hinds is one of the oldest and most prominent in the business in Southern California. They have markets in Los Angeles, Wilmington, San Pedro and Long Beach, and have a large established trade and enjoy an enviable reputation. Mr. Hinds has been twice elected a member of the board of supervisors of this county, and served during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, and during these years was president of the board. He was again elected a member of the board for four years, and resigned that office to accept the appointment by President Cleveland of collector of customs for the District of Wilmington, August 23, 1886. Mr. Hinds was married March 1, 1865, to Miss Mary Kennedy, of Pennsylvania. They have no children.

MAJOR HENRY HANCOCK was born at Bath, New Hampshire, February 22, 1822. He was in the Mexican war, and came to California via Cape Horn in 1849, and to Los Angeles in 1852. He was both an attorney and a surveyor, and he surveyed many private ranchos in different parts of California. He was also a United States surveyor for many years. He made the second official survey of the city of Los Angeles, Captain Ord, of the United States army, having made the first. Major Hancock represented Los Angeles County in the Legislature once or twice. He married a daughter of Colonel Harasthy, who still survives him. John, a brother of Major Hancock, came to California with him, and is a resident of Los Angeles. Major Hancock died several years ago.

J. G. HATHERN is one of the first settlers in Compton. He is a native of Somerset County, Maine, and was born in the town of Athens, August 28, 1823. His father, Jacob Hathern, was born September 13, 1790, at Bowdoinham, Maine, and his mother, Lydia C. Whittier, was born in Nottingham, New Hampshire, August 18, 1784. They had a family of six children whose names are as follows: Rodney R., Hannah A., Clarinda, J. G., Philena D. and Roena M. The subject of this sketch was married May 6, 1856, to Miss Martha F. Durrell, a native of Solon, Maine, and the daughter of Daniel M. and Jane (French) Dur-

rell. Jane French was the daughter of Captain Josiah French, who had five wives: First, Mollie Buswell; second, Hannah Gill, widow of John Gill; third, Jane Eaton; fourth, Temperance Durrell; fifth, Elizabeth Jackman. Captain French outlived all his wives. He was a pioneer of Solon, Maine, having moved from Old Salisbury, Massachusetts, to Solon in 1805, where he died at the advanced age of ninety years. On the 27th of February, 1811, he resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, Second Brigade, Eighth Division of the militia of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. Daniel and Jane Durrell had four children, viz.: Josiah F., Jane, Martha F. and Rachel M. The mother of these children died, and Mr. Durrell married Elizabeth Somes, by whom he had six children: Naomi S., Mary S., Daniel M., Olive D., Caroline D. and Edgar J. Daniel Durrell was a native of Nottingham, New Hampshire, and his second wife was born in Mt. Desert, Maine. Mr. Hathern and his wife, with their two children, Jennie C. and Daniel M., left their home in Athens, Maine, December 21, 1868, for California. They reached New York the day before Christmas and took steamer, via the Isthmus of Panama, which they crossed January 1. They then took the steamer Constitution to San Francisco, where they landed after a voyage of sixteen days. From that city they went by steamer to Sacramento, and then by rail to Marysville. J. F. Durrell and his wife had been their companions all the way from Maine, and he and Mr. Hathern left their wives with his brother-in-law, R. B. Russell, at Marysville, while they took steamer to Petaluma, and on horseback explored the Russian River territory. They subsequently returned to their families at Marysville, and went thence by steamer to San Pedro, looking for a home. They had heard of Compton, and, going there, met the gentleman they desired to see—A. M. Peck, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. They first purchased 200 acres of land in partnership near where Florence now stands. Mr. Hathern subsequently sold his interest to Mr. Durrell, after which he purchased the forty acres on which he is now so comfortably located, paying $1,850 for the place. Vast indeed have been the improvements he has made and that have been made around him. The farm is now managed by his son, Daniel M., who married Miss Maggie J. Johnson, a native of Canada, and by whom he has one child, Roy E. Jennie C., oldest daughter of the subject of this sketch, died July 3, 1871. The two surviving children are: Daniel and Rena R. Mr. and Mrs. Hathern are active members of the Holiness Band in Compton. Politically he has always been pronounced in his views, was an anti-slavery man, and now affiliates with the Prohibition party. He is one of the strongest and truest advocates of the great temperance question in Los Angeles County.

JACOB HARPS was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, in 1849, and is a son of Daniel Harps. He was early in life thrown entirely upon his own resources. His mother died when he was four years old, and his father, when he was seven. In 1872 Mr. Harps came to California and located in San Francisco, where for a period of four years he was engaged in bridge-building. In 1876 he came to Los Angeles County and located in San Fernando, as one of the first settlers of what is regarded as one of the most beautiful and healthful places in Southern California. He first bought 160 acres of land, which he farmed till about two years ago. He still owns the farm, which he is having set to olives, but has gone into the lumber business in San Fernando, and deals in lumber, lime, cement, etc. In 1876 Mr. Harps was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Nickerson, of Santa Cruz, California. Her parents also died before she was six years of age. They have a very pleasant home on Johnson street, San Fernando. Socially, Mr. Harps is a member of the A. O. U. W., and affiliates with Lodge No.

214, San Fernando. He was one of the charter members of this lodge, which started out with twenty-one members, in 1882, and which numbers now forty-nine members. He is the district deputy of District No. 7, Los Angeles County, having held all the minor offices. He is a member of the school board, and affiliates with the Democratic party.

GEORGE HANSEN, the eminent civil engineer, is a native of Fiume, Austria. He was born in the year 1824. He came to California via Cape Horn and Peru in 1850, and to Los Angeles in 1853. He is the oldest surveyor and engineer in Los Angeles County. He has followed his profession ever since his arrival, and he has probably records of more surveys, made by himself and under his direction, in Los Angeles County and in Southern California, than any other living surveyor. He projected and planted the vineyard town of Anaheim, the pioneer colony of the Pacific Coast, in 1857. Mr. Hansen is a very learned man, and a man of great intellectual ability. He is well read in almost every branch of human knowledge, and is familiar with several languages, ancient and modern, including German, French, Spanish and English. He is, withal, of a very genial disposition, and is held in high esteem for his social qualities as well as for his learning.

REV. A. C. HAZZARD was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1825, and is a son of William Hazzard, an old associate of General Cass. William Hazzard was born in 1798, in Connecticut. The old Hazzard family were originally from Rhode Island. His ancestors settled in Rhode Island in 1636 and came from England. As early as 1817 William Hazzard drove an ox team from Vermont to Detroit, Michigan, and walked and carried his personal effects on the yoke of his oxen. He married Casandra Coan, a daughter of Augustus Coan, who was an officer in the war of 1812, and his father a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Many were the adventures experienced by Mr. Coan. At the breaking out of the war in 1812 he was in Canada and was pressed into the British service. Not wanting to fight with the British against his own countrymen he deserted; was twice captured and was condemned to be hung by Colonel Meggs. On his way to execution, which was to take place just at sunrise, he watched his opportunity, and knocked his two guards down, springing into the brush beside the road in the twilight of the early morning, and stumbling over a log, fell behind it. Then he crawled to the water and swam the Detroit River, thus escaping two guards and two mounted dragoons! If all his adventures and narrow escapes from the British and the Indians could be published, it would be a work full of much interest. William Hazzard settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan, on Christmas eve, 1828. He built the first house in the county, and he and old Judge Sturgis, for whom the city of Sturgis was named, were the first settlers of St. Joseph County. He died at Centerville, Michigan, in 1882, his wife having died about the year 1869. They had twelve children, all living but one, James, who died at the age of forty years. The subject of this sketch was next to the oldest. He was educated at Albion College, and decided when quite young to become a preacher of the gospel, and was licensed to preach in 1854 in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1851 he married Jane A. Lee, of Branch County, and a daughter of Dennis Lee, a pioneer of that county. After his marriage he joined the Michigan Conference, in 1857, and traveled as a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church seven years. In 1864 he came by steamer to California, landing in San Francisco, April 1, 1864. When at Santa Rosa he joined the California Conference. The following are the charges filled by him during his connection with this conference: St. Helena,

Santa Rosa, Sacramento Circuit, Berryessa, Redwood, Dutch Flat, Iowa Hill, Eureka, Antioch, Ferndale, Sonora and Clear Lake. Then he took the supernumerary relation, and five years ago bought the large ranch near Santa Fé Springs, where he has since resided. Mr. Hazzard is an educated man himself, and has given all his children a liberal education at the University of the Pacific in San José. He has recently deeded 100 acres of land as an endowment fund for the post-graduate courses of the University of Southern California, and they are named in honor of him. He remained a member of the California Conference till 1888, when he was transferred to the Southern California Conference. Mr. Hazzard is a man of large experience and liberal views, and has accomplished a great deal of good. The members of his family are as follows: Mary Eva, now the widow of the late Rev. Harry Smith, of Wabash, Indiana; Hattie, wife of Rev. T. H. Woodward, of Chico, California Conference; George L., Fred A., and Alice M., now of Los Angeles County.

GEORGE W. HAZARD, manufacturer of and dealer in harness and saddles, whips, robes, etc., Nos. 113 and 115 Requena street, Los Angeles, was born in the town of Evanston, one of the most popular and populous of the suburbs of Chicago. His parents were Captain A. M. Hazard, a native of Rutland, Vermont, and Eleanor (Alexander) Hazard, a native of Glasgow, Scotland. They were among the earliest pioneers in Northern Illinois, and settled on the lake shore, on the land now occupied by the town of Evanston, and before the town was laid out or a house built. The city of Chicago was then only a straggling village. When the subject of this sketch was only ten years of age, in 1853, his parents emigrated to California with their family, coming with ox teams, and were nearly two years on the way, including several months at Iowa City and Council Bluffs. Upon reaching this county they located about four miles from Los Angeles, near Park Station, taking an upland tract. After living on the land some years, through some technicality it was declared Government land, and their claim was forfeited, and the family removed to the village for the convenience of schools. George attended school here on Spring street, where the Bryson & Bonebrake Block now stands. He also learned his trade in this city. In 1866 he engaged in business here and continued until 1871, then went East and soon afterward engaged in business in Chicago, his native city, for seven years. While there, in 1877, he married Miss Mary Anna Cox, a native of England. In 1881 Mr. Hazard returned to Los Angeles, and since then has been successfully engaged in business here. He is well and favorably known, and has a good established trade. His parents lived to a good, ripe old age. His father died in 1873, and his mother's death occurred in 1883, leaving three sons, namely, the subject of this sketch; Hon. —— Hazard, a prominent attorney, and recently elected mayor of the city; Daniel Hazard, of Etiwanda, San Bernardino County; and two daughters, Mrs. Lechler and Mrs. Teft, both living in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Hazard have four children: Mabel, Herbert, Lulu and Eva.

AMMI D. HAWKS was born in Binghamton, New York, in 1834. His father, Nelson P. Hawks, was a native of Pennsylvania, who, early in life, located in New York, and there married Miss Hannah Crocker, a native of that State. When the subject of this sketch was three years old his father moved to Wisconsin and settled in Waukesha County. He was a pioneer of that section and became largely interested in building up that portion of the State, and besides engaging in farming operations, built and conducted a hotel; also built a flouring mill and saw-mill. He was energetic, public-spirited and a thorough business man, well and

favorably known to the settlers of Waukesha County. Mr. Hawks was reared and schooled in that county, and learned the trade of a miller. When about nineteen years of age he engaged as a clerk in a wholesale and retail grocery store in Chicago, and later, in 1856, located in Milwaukee, where he followed mercantile pursuits until the next year. In the fall of 1857 he entered upon a course of study at Racine College, which he continued until the war of the Rebellion induced him to enter the service of his country. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company C, Twenty-eighth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. He served faithfully until the close of the war, and during that period participated in the battles, sieges and marches of the Thirteenth Army Corps, to which his regiment was attached. His soldierly qualities gained him the respect of his superiors and he was promoted to the responsible position of Quartermaster-Sergeant of his regiment. Among the battles in which Mr. Hawks participated may be mentioned the battle of Helena, the Yazoo expedition, the capture of Little Rock, and the siege and capture of Mobile, Alabama. The death of his father having occurred in 1863, at the close of the war Mr. Hawks returned to Wisconsin and took charge of the old homestead and spent the next six years in agricultural pursuits. In 1872 he located at Green Bay, Wisconsin, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, establishing a grocery store which he conducted until 1875. In that year he came to California and took up his residence in San Francisco, where he was employed as the bookkeeper of the Pacific Type Foundry. He held that responsible position for seven years, and then engaged in the manufacture of printers' rollers, after which he established a collection agency, which he conducted until 1887. In July of that year he took up his residence in Sierra Madre, on a twenty-acre tract of land that he had purchased in 1881. This land is located near the corner of Baldwin and Central avenues. The first year in Sierra Madre was spent by Mr. Hawks in his business as a real-estate dealer, he having established an office on Baldwin avenue, but since that time he has devoted himself to horticultural pursuits and is placing his lands under citrus and deciduous fruit cultivation. Of his original tract he now has about fifteen acres, which he is rapidly planting with orange trees. Mr. Hawks was the first to bring to Sierra Madre the celebrated Japanese orange—the Oonshiu. This is a thornless tree, producing a seedless fruit of rich flavor. He now has over 100 very fine specimens of that tree upon his place. Mr. Hawks is a thorough-going business man, and as he is applying sound business principles to his horticultural pursuits, he is destined to build up one of the representative places of the colony. He is a public-spirited citizen, taking a deep interest in the future growth and prosperity of Sierra Madre. Politically he is a Republican. He has been prominent in various fraternal and beneficial societies and organizations and is a member of the following orders: George H. Thomas Post, No. 2, G. A. R.; Fidelity Lodge, No. 136, A. O. U. W.; Fidelity Lodge, No. 2,108, K. of H.; and Memorial Lodge, No. 6, U. E. A., all of San Francisco. He was for nine years the efficient secretary of the A. O. U. W. and K. of H. lodges. He is a member and trustee of the Episcopal Church of Sierra Madre. In 1865 Mr. Hawks married Miss Almeriah A. Topliff, a native of New York. Her parents were Dyer and Elmina (Woodruff) Topliff, also of that State. From this marriage there are the following named children: Laura T., Ruth T., Daisy E. and Jamie N.

PROF. JOHN J. HART was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1843. His parents, Christian and Catharine (Morgenstern) Hart, were natives of Germany, who came to the United States in 1834. Christian Hart became a business man and a merchant at Cleveland. The subject of this sketch was reared in that city and early displayed a taste and talent for music. He was educated in the schools of

Cleveland, and after leaving the High School he entered upon his higher musical studies, and while thus engaged entered into mercantile pursuits as clerk. In 1864 he volunteered in defense of the nation, enlisting in Company F, One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving faithfully his term of enlistment, in the defense of Washington. In 1868 he crossed the Atlantic and at Leipsic entered the Conservatorium of Music for a three years' course of study. Returning to Cleveland, he founded the Cleveland Conservatory of Music. Professors Underner and Heydler, gentlemen well known in musical circles, were connected with Prof. Hart in this enterprise, the latter being the principal manager of the institution, which at once took high rank. After thirteen years of his arduous duties and strict devotion to his work, Professor Hart found himself obliged to not only change his occupation, but to seek a more congenial climate; and he came to California in 1884, and located in Los Angeles County, taking up his residence in Sierra Madre. He purchased forty acres of land, on the south side of Central Avenue, from Mr. Clement, who had made considerable improvements, building a cottage residence, planting trees, etc. Prof. Hart entered into horticultural pursuits upon his tract, which he continued until 1886 and 1887, when he subdivided his lands and offered them for sale, and about the same time opened up Manzanita, Ramona and Mariposa streets. He now owns his home of three acres and other lots, making about ten acres which he is cultivating and devoting to fruit-growing. He also owns a ten-acre tract on the corner of Sunnyside and Central avenues, which is producing oranges, grapes, peaches and prunes. His beautiful home on Central avenue is one of the most attractive places in Sierra Madre. A large variety of ornamental trees and rich floral productions add greatly to its charms. Prof. Hart has, during his residence in Sierra Madre, been closely identified with its best interests and has been a strong supporter of every enterprise that has tended to advance its interests. He is a stockholder in the Sierra Madre Water Company, and from 1884 to 1888 has been a director. He is well known in his section, and receives the well-merited respect and esteem of his friends and associates. In political matters he is a conservative Republican. He is a member of Cleveland City Lodge, No. 15, F. & A. M. In 1871 Prof. Hart was united in marriage with Miss Emma Corlett, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, the daughter of Robert and Catherine (Giles) Corlett. Her father is a native of the Isle of Man and her mother was born in England. Prof. and Mrs. Hart have three children: John W., Edwin G. and Frank R.

C. D. HOWRY, junior partner and manager of the firm of Howry Brothers, roasters of coffee and wholesale dealers in coffees, teas and spices, at No. 113 North Los Angeles street, is a native of Ohio, born in Warren County in 1855. Mr. Howry's first business experience was in the dry-goods trade, in which he engaged until his health was so seriously impaired by in-door confinement and close application that he was compelled to withdraw from business entirely. Being threatened with pulmonary consumption, he sought relief in the dry, bracing climate of Minnesota for a time, but grew worse and left there, after suffering from a hemorrhage of the lungs, so reduced that his friends feared he would never reach California alive. On arriving in Los Angeles he was able to walk only a few blocks. Going at once on a ranch in the country, his health and strength improved so rapidly that in a short time he could follow a plow all day, and in two years passed a satisfactory examination by two medical experts for life insurance. Mr. Howry has resided over six years in this land of sunshine and flowers, and his health is so thoroughly restored that few business men in Los Angeles do more work than he does. In January, 1888, W. E. and C. D. Howry, as the firm of Howry Brothers, commenced the coffee and

spice business, in a moderate way, on Banning street. Under Mr. Howry's energetic and judicious management it prospered from the start, and soon demanded more commodious quarters. In January, 1889, they moved into the ample rooms they now occupy, which are fitted up with roasting and grinding machinery and other necessary appliances. The business has steadily grown, each month showing an increase over the month previous, until the firm now does nine-tenths of the roasting for the city's consumption, aggregating 30,000 pounds per month for other merchants. The house enjoys a fine jobbing trade in coffees, teas and spices, it prepares and puts up under its own labels; and as none but the best grades in the market are handled by them, Howry Brothers' goods have attained great popularity. The firm are sole agents on the Pacific Coast for Mrs. Stewart's liquid bluing, and manufacture large quantities of it for the trade. Six men are employed in the business besides Mr. C. D. Howry, who, being the only resident member of the firm, has entire charge of the establishment.

CHARLES FREDERICK HOLDER.

The ancestors of the subject of this sketch came to America, from England, in 1657. They were among the first of the Friends or Quakers who fled to this country to escape religious persecution so common in the reign of the Georges. The little party of eleven Quakers took passage upon the ship Woodhouse. Five landed in New York, others going to Rhode Island, while Christopher Holder and John Copeland went to Boston, where they were assaulted and imprisoned for avowing their faith, and suffered much from the bigots of the time. The extent of the indignities heaped upon them, which are chronicled in the records of Essex County, can scarcely be believed when it is remembered that the country avowedly offered an asylum for those who sought religious freedom. The homestead of the founder of the American branch of the Holder family is still in use in Lynn, Massachusetts, standing upon Union street, opposite the Friends' burying-ground. It was built about 1690, on what is now the corner of Nahant and Sagamore streets, and was removed in 1855. Here Joseph Bassett Holder, M. D., naturalist and author, was born. His son, Charles Frederick Holder, the subject of this sketch, was born in Lynn, August 5, 1851. Dr. Holder was a friend of Agassiz, the elder, and Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and in 1859 went to Florida at their suggestion to make an extended examination and study of the coral reef and the fauna of the Gulf. The investigations covered a period of seven years, and much of the collecting was done by C. F. Holder, who here developed a taste for natural-history studies which shaped his subsequent career. He had the immediate contact with rare natural objects so valuable to a writer, and in later years reaped the benefits of the early association. In 1869 Dr. Holder joined Prof. A. S. Bickmore in the establishment of the American Museum of Natural History at Central Park, New York City, Mr. Holder accepting a position as an assistant, thus observing the formation of this institution which ranks but second to-day in the country. At seventeen Mr. Holder was a contributor to natural history periodicals, and year after year increased his work and widened his field. In 1875 he was offered the position of consulting naturalist of the New York Aquarium and had charge of the scientific arrangement of the specimens and publications relating to them. Continuing his writing, he did much to create the interest in natural history that began about this time. His efforts were mainly directed to interesting young people in natural history and kindred sciences. His articles appeared in nearly all the periodicals of the day. He also contributed articles on natural history and popular science to the press, weekly and daily, to the scientific publications of this country and Europe, his articles being frequently translated

into the Swedish and French languages and published in the magazines of these countries; and it may be said that his labors aroused a decided interest in this branch of science. In 1877 Mr. Holder gave up all other interests and devoted himself entirely to literary work, confining himself in general to his favorite field, marine zoology. His articles found their way, into almost every publication in the country, from Harper's Monthly to the scientific publications, and he is perhaps the most prolific writer on popular natural history to-day in this country or Europe. His first published work was a text-book on zoology, published in 1885 by D. Appleton & Co., New York. This was followed by "Marvels of Animal Life," 1886; "The Ivory King," a popular account of the elephant and its allies, published in 1887 by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; "Living Lights," a work on animal phosphorescence, published in 1888 by the same firm, this being a subject in which Mr. Holder is particularly interested; "A Frozen Dragon," by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York; a collection of his tales in St. Nicholas and other publications; "A Strange Company," by D. Lathrop & Co., Boston; and "Pasadena," by Lee & Shepard, Boston. The last three books were written in 1888-'89; the three former have been issued in London by Sampson, Low & Co. In 1886 Mr. Holder came to Southern California and settled in Pasadena, finding renewed health in the place of his choice. Here he has continued his work and has written much regarding the natural history of the region. He has published two books on Pasadena, especially calling attention to its advantages as a health resort; a guide book on Southern California in general, and numerous pamphlets and articles on its resources. His descriptions of the country, its climate and agricultural possibilities, find their way into a large number of influential publications. Mr. Holder originated the Pasadena Academy of Sciences, is a trustee of the Pasadena Library, a school trustee, a member of the Linnæan Society of New York, and a Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences. While Mr. Holder is a naturalist and a specialist on the subject of animal phosphorescence, he is best known as a writer of books on natural history subjects for young people, this being the labor of his choice and the work in which he is most interested. In his religious belief he entertains that of the (Orthodox) Society of Friends, being a member of that church.

CHARLES F. HEINZEMAN is emphatically the representative druggist of Southern California, having been in the business in Los Angeles twenty-one years. His commodious store, at No. 122 North Main street, is the most artistic and elegant in its finish and furnishings in this part of the State, if not on the whole Pacific Coast. The ceiling and walls are tastefully decorated with fresco painting, and the shelving and counters are of unique and ornate designs in rare finely carved woods, making the whole interior of the place a real work of art and a thing of beauty. In the rear of the ample salesroom, and connected by arched aisles, are the laboratory and private office, and back of them a large, well-filled store room, thus giving a completeness to one of the most attractive drug stores on the continent. Mr. Heinzeman does an extensive retail and prescription business, probably the largest south of San Francisco, in which the services of six men and a boy are required. Mr. Heinzeman was born in Wallmerod, in Central Germany, in 1841. He received a liberal education and a special training for the drug business in his native land, having attended the chemical school of Dr. Fresenius, one of the most eminent analytical chemists in the world. In 1868 he immigrated to America, and, after a brief stay in New York and San Francisco, came to Los Angeles, embarking at once in his chosen pursuit, and has carried on the business for two decades, on the site of his present

splendid new store, built during the season of 1888. Before leaving Europe, in the year 1868, Mr. Heinzeman was joined in marriage with Miss Antonia Preuss, an American lady, born in New Orleans. Three sons and five daughters comprise their family. The two oldest sons, Carl and Edward, are associated with their father in the drug business.

JOHN EDWARD HOLLENBECK was born in Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, June 5, 1829, where his parents lived until 1845, at which time they moved to Winnebago County, Illinois. Previous to their going West, Edward, or Ed as he was familiarly called, attended the district schools; but after the age of fourteen he had the privilege of school in the winter only, the summer being spent in working on the farm. In his boyhood days he was a favorite with young and old, being possessed of a genial disposition and generous to a fault, both of which traits followed him through life. One little anecdote will serve to show the strength of his will power and endurance. In the vicinity where he lived the crows were very destructive to corn when first planted in the spring. As soon as it made its appearance above the ground the crows would pull it up, root and blade. In order to get rid of them, the boys in the neighborhood joined in hunting their nests, destroying them whenever found. On one occasion, while Ed with several others was trying to dislodge a nest, a pole slipped from the hand of one of his comrades, coming down sharpened end first and passing through Ed's left foot, just back of the toes, pinning him to the ground. Of course the pole had to be pulled out; and the only time he ever shed a tear was after it commenced healing, when a large boy stepped on it. At the time of the accident he was between thirteen and fourteen years of age. In the spring of 1846, farming not being to his taste, with his father's permission, and with a dollar and a half in his pocket, he started out to make his own way in the world. He worked in different places until he made enough money to take him back to the place of his birth. From there he went to Cuyahoga Falls, only eighteen miles distant, where he apprenticed himself to learn the machinist's trade. By faithfulness and industry, he very soon gained the respect and approbation of his master. While learning his trade he received $6 per month with which to pay his board and clothe himself, and yet, from this small amount, he always had money to spare to help others. By close application he became master of his trade in three years, at which time his employers offered to take him into the business as a partner, but at this time the California gold fever was at its height, and he decided to start for the land of gold. He took passage on a sailing vessel, as the expense was less than by steamer, from New Orleans to Aspinwall; but on his arrival there, being too sick to go further, he sold his ticket for California and remained in Aspinwall until he recovered. He then engaged as an engineer on a steamer running up the Chagres River, and afterward ran from Aspinwall and Chagres to Greytown, Nicaragua, and then for a time up the San Juan River. In 1852 or 1853 he engaged in business in Greytown, furnishing entertainment to travelers, via Transit route, Nicaragua, to California. At Castillo he also established a general merchandise store and hotel; and at this time made large contracts with the Transit Company for cutting wood on San Juan River, for use on steamers. In January, 1854, he married Elizabeth Hatsfeldt, who survives him and who was in the strictest sense of the word a help-mate, undergoing all the trials and reverses of fortune while in Central America, with courage and fortitude, helping at all times without once faltering, and in the accumulation of their fortune did well her part. About 1856 or 1857 Walker, the filibuster, came into the country, and the Costa Ricans made a raid on Castillo. They, the Costa Ricans, took Mr. Hollenback and his faithful wife as prisoners and carried them up the San Juan River some



F. E. Hollenbeck

ten or twelve miles and kept them two weeks under a wood-shed. They were then taken by the same party up the river to Lake Nicaragua, where they were kept for two months. During the time they were prisoners their store, house and goods were burned, and everything they had in the world was gone. Walker was afterward conquered by the Nicaraguans, and they were allowed to return. Finding everything destroyed, they concluded to return to the States and see their little son, who had been with his grandparents in Illinois during these turbulent times. Descending the river to Greytown, they took steamer to Aspinwall, and from there to New York. On their arrival in New York, they learned that their little boy was dead. After spending a few months with their relatives in Illinois and other States, they again returned to Greytown, and Mr. Hollenbeck engaged as before in general merchandising. While doing business, he bought a river steamer of the Transit Company, which was at this time somewhat embarrassed and about to suspend business. In the fall of 1860 he and his wife returned to Missouri, intending to make their home there, having closed out their business at Greytown. Soon after arriving in Missouri, leaving his wife at a brother's, Mr. Hollenbeck returned to Greytown to take a steamer, which he had not disposed of, to Carthagenia, to sell. The steamer being built for river service, was not suitable for open sea service, and the experiment of taking her to Carthagenia proved to be a very hazardous and dangerous one; but after many trials and hair-breadth escapes, he made the voyage, sold the vessel and returned to Missouri. During his absence the civil war had broken out, and upon his return he found there was an embargo laid on travel and business; railroads were torn up and soldiers quartered in every town. So, after traveling one or two hundred miles in an old farm wagon, under many difficulties, to his brother's, he concluded to again return with his wife to Greytown, and there he went into business for the fourth time. During this stay in Greytown he did a very large commission business, having been appointed agent for the Royal Mail steamers, and also for an English mining company, shipping large quantities of India rubber, Brazil wood, hides, cedar, rose-wood, coffee, indigo, etc. About 1872 the Transit Company again became embarrassed and closed out all its business there; and Mr. Hollenbeck, in connection with three other gentlemen, bought all the property owned there by this company, including all the steamers. In 1874 he and his wife visited Los Angeles, California, which was then booming, in expectancy of the Southern Pacific Railroad coming in, and while here he made several purchases of real estate, and deposited a large sum of money in the Temple & Workman Bank, and returned to Greytown. In 1874, after varied successes with the Transit Company's property, having lost during his stay there several steamers, one of which he had built in Philadelphia, he closed out all his business and came to California. Prior to his leaving Nicaragua, that Government appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, and on his return he visited Washington, transacting business for that Government in this official capacity. Arriving in Los Angeles early in the spring of 1876, he soon after purchased land on the east side of the Los Angeles River, and built what was in those days one of the finest residences in that part of the State, expending many thousands of dollars in improvements. This was his home until his death, and here his widow still resides. This splendid dwelling stands on Boyle avenue, in the midst of several acres of highly ornamental grounds, upon which neither money nor taste has been spared, the whole comprising one of the most beautiful and elegant homes in Southern California. At the time of leaving Nicaragua, Mr. Hollenbeck's health was somewhat broken from an attack of fever, overwork and long-continued mental strain through a period of years. Some time prior to his arrival in Los Angeles the Temple & Workman Bank had failed, and of the money deposited there some two years before principal and interest amounting to about

$25,000—he never received one cent, all being a total loss. In 1878 he became a stockholder in the Commercial Bank of Los Angeles, and was elected its president, which position he held until 1881, when he, with others, organized and established the First National Bank, of which he was chosen president, and held the position until failing health compelled him to resign. He and his wife then spent a year or two in visiting every section of the United States and many of the countries of Europe. Before and after his return from Europe he purchased real estate, owning at one time 600 acres situated four miles south of the city limits. This tract he improved with fine buildings, and planted a vineyard of 300 acres. He also owned a large tract of land in the San Gabriel Valley, planted with oranges, lemons, and grapes; and 3,500 acres of the La Puente Rancho—a grain and stock ranch. In 1884 he built on the corner of Spring and Second streets, in the city of Los Angeles, the Hollenbeck Block, extending 120 feet on Spring by 240 feet on Second. He at one time was the principal owner of the East Los Angeles and Main and Sixth street horse-car line; and also largely interested in the line to Boyle Heights; but had disposed of them some time prior to his death. For five months before his decease he was too feeble to attend to business, and his mind became somewhat impaired, but he was able to be up and about the premises, and passed the day and evening of his death quite comfortably. He passed away at nine o'clock on the evening of September 2, 1885. Mr. Hollenbeck was a man of strong character, and was noted for his energy and public spirit and large-hearted generosity, always assisting every worthy enterprise, and ever willing to help those who showed a disposition to help themselves. Before his death he made provision out of his estate for all of his relatives. Mrs. Hollenbeck resides at and presides over the Los Angeles mansion; she is a lady possessed of broad intelligence, quiet demeanor and kindly spirit. The name of Mr. Hollenbeck is held in pleasant remembrance in Los Angeles by all who knew him. He was one of the few men whose character was not marred nor in any way made worse by the possession of wealth. How few there are in this world, when we come to study the matter impartially, who are as thoroughly and disinterestedly good, with riches, as they would have been if they had been poor, or, if, having been poor from the start, they had always remained so. Riches almost invariably corrode, or in some way unfavorably influence even the finest and noblest natures. All who knew Mr. Hollenbeck will agree that the harmony and beauty and amiability of his character were not, apparently, in the least prejudiced by the possession of wealth. Los Angeles is better materially, socially and morally because he was one of her citizens. Of course this can be said of others of her citizens; would that it could be said of them all; then, ndeed, it would be an ideal city!

H. W. HELLMAN, the senior partner in the extensive wholesale grocery house of Hellman, Haas & Co., is not only one of the oldest but one of the most prominent business men of this section of the State, his active business career in Los Angeles County dating from 1859, when he began as a clerk in the forwarding and commission house of General P. Banning, in Wilmington. Resigning his position there in 1861, Mr. Hellman engaged up to 1870 in the fancy-goods and stationery business, then closed out and spent a year in Europe. On his return to California he formed a partnership with Jacob Haas and opened a wholesale grocery store. Subsequently Abram Haas and Jacob Baruch became members of the firm. Under a judicious, independent management the career of the house has been one of continued growth and uninterrupted prosperity, until it now holds a commanding position in the business realm of Southern California. Their store and office occupy the two-story and basement brick building, comprising Nos. 209 to 212 North Los

Angeles street, each floor being 60x180 feet in area. The firm carries a very large stock of everything in the line of staple and fancy groceries, tobaccos and cigars, drugs and liquors. They are among the grocery houses one of the largest importers of teas on the Pacific Coast, and are the sole agents for Southern California for the celebrated Blue Point oysters, Highland corn, Imperial pure spices, and Strattan & Strong's brands of cigars. Forty men are employed to transact the business of the establishment, which extends over Southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and as far as El Paso, Texas. Over $500,000 capital is invested, and the sales amount to millions of dollars a year. Mr. Hellman is a native of Southern Germany, and was born in 1843. At fifteen years of age he came to America, and his entire active business life has been passed in Los Angeles County.

RICHARD N. LOUCKS, one of the representative business men of the thriving and progressive city of Pomona, is a dealer in books, stationery, toys, etc., and has one of the best appointed and most complete stocks of goods in his line of business in the city. He came to Pomona in 1882, and was employed as a clerk in the store of E. J. Vanter, located on the corner of Second and Gordon streets, the site now occupied by his present establishment. He was thus employed until early in 1884, and then took the position of assistant book-keeper for the extensive lumber firm of Kerchoff & Cuzner until he entered into business, succeeding R. S. Bessett in that year. Mr. Loucks was born in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in 1848, and was there reared and educated. At the age of sixteen years he entered the military service of the Confederate States, and gallantly battled for his native State until captured by the Union troops just before the fall of Mobile. This ended his military service, and at the close of the war he returned to his home, where he remained until 1882, when he came to California and made Pomona his home. He is an enterprising and energetic man, winning his way to success in his business by sound business principles and honorable dealings, and gaining the respect of his associates. He is thoroughly American, and, though a soldier in a lost cause, accepted the results of the war and is now a strong believer in and a supporter of an undivided union of the United States. In political matters he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Pomona Board of Trade, and is an active worker in advancing such enterprises as will redound to the benefit of his chosen city. He is also a member of Etna Lodge, No. 107, Knights of Pythias, of Pomona. In 1872 Mr. Loucks married Miss Ida B. Roberts, a native of Louisiana. She died in 1880, leaving three children: George Roberts, Frank Henry and Sylvester Day. His second marriage was in 1885, to Miss Cora Cromer, a native of Indiana. From this union there is one child, Richard Frederick.

ALBERT H. HOYT is one of the California pioneers of 1849, and for more than thirty-five years has been a resident of Los Angeles County, closely identified with its marvelous growth and prosperity. He is a native of New York, dating his birth in Orange County, in 1830. His father, Rev. Albert Hoyt, of the Episcopal Church, was also born in New York, and was a descendant of an old family in Connecticut. His mother, whose maiden name was Gertrude Lawrence, was from one of the prominent families of New York. Mr. Hoyt's father died in 1831, leaving him to the care of his mother, by whom he was reared and educated. He finished his studies at Rutger's College in New Brunswick, New Jersey. He then engaged in teaching. The California gold fever of 1848 and 1849 swept over the country and claimed him as a victim. In February, 1849, he embarked on board the bark Clarisa Perkins, for the Golden State. He was one of a company of 120 men who had chartered that vessel for a

voyage around Cape Horn to San Francisco. The vessel left New York Harbor February 6, 1849, and it was not until September 16 that they entered the Golden Gate of San Francisco Harbor. Soon after his arrival in that city, Mr. Hoyt sought his fortunes in the mines on the American River, where he remained for about six months. Not meeting with the desired success or reaping a rich harvest from his labors, he returned to Sacramento, and then located in Solano County, where he engaged in farming, continuing there until 1853. In the latter year his mother, coming from the East, joined him at Benicia, and they came to Los Angeles at once. He located in the San Gabriel Valley at El Monte, in 1854, and she remained in Los Angeles, teaching. There he purchased seventy-three acres of land lying just south of the village. In addition to conducting agricultural pursuits upon his farm he also engaged as a teacher in the school at El Monte, and in the year 1855 taught in Los Angeles. In 1856 his sister, who was also a teacher, joined her mother in Los Angeles, and for many years they were prominently identified with the schools of that city. His mother died in Los Angeles in 1863. As Mr. Hoyt cleared his land and brought his acres under cultivation, he abandoned his calling as a teacher and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. Excepting about two acres, comprising a family orchard, he has devoted his land to hay, grain and stock. Alfalfa is grown without irrigation, yielding six or seven crops each year, and averaging ten tons per acre per annum. Mr. Hoyt has some fine specimens of Guernsey cattle. The subject of this sketch is well and favorably known throughout the San Gabriel Valley and other sections of the county. He was one of those men who, in the earlier days, identified themselves with the best elements and enterprises of the section, strongly supporting the establishment and maintenance of schools, etc. He has a large circle of friends and acquaintances by whom he is respected and esteemed. Politically he is an Independent. During the dark days of the Rebellion he was a strong Union man, and a supporter of the Republican administration. Mr. Hoyt is unmarried, a hale and hearty man of nearly sixty years. He makes books his companions and solace when not engaged in the active pursuits of life. In connection with the life-history of this pioneer, it may not be out of place to state that El Monte was the first American settlement in Los Angeles County.

J. F. HOLBROOK, manufacturer of pipe, No. 43 Vine street, Los Angeles, was born in Adams County, Indiana, July 21, 1846, a son of Nicholas and Mary (Wehfel) Holbrook. During his boyhood he attended school at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and learned his trade at the same place. Then he went to Pittsburg and worked at his trade until 1868, and the following year came to California, reaching San Francisco in the fall of 1869. He went to San José and was there two years. Returned to San Francisco and resided there until in the spring of 1873, when he came to Los Angeles for Barber & Regan to supervise the manufacture of fourteen miles of iron pipe for Cerro Gordo. During the following year he engaged in business with Charles E. Miles in the manufacture of water pipe. They took the contract to manufacture three miles of pipe for the Indiana Colony, now Pasadena. In 1875 Mr. Holbrook bought out his partner's interest, and since then has been sole proprietor of the business. He is the oldest pipe manufacturer in Southern California. His shops are 70 x 100 feet in ground area, giving employment in the busy season to twenty and twenty-five hands. He also has large shops at Colton, where he employs thirty-five to fifty hands. He has put in seven miles of pipe twenty-four inches in diameter; has manufactured over 150 miles of various sizes since he started in business. In 1883 he organized the Union Iron Works, carried it on for three years, and sold to the present owner. Since then he has devoted his whole attention

to the development of his business. Mr. Holbrook was married January 1, 1874, to Miss Lora M. Commons, a native of Jefferson County, Missouri. They have three children: Fred W., Racine and Charles E. They lost one daughter, Jessie.

HAYDEN & LEWIS COMPANY, manufacturers of and jobbers in saddlery, saddlery hardware, carriage trimmings, harness, shoe leather, etc., 123 and 125 Los Angeles street, Los Angeles. The business of this company, established in 1884, entitles it to conspicuous mention among the commercial and industrial interests of Los Angeles. They do a large wholesale business, their store and offices occupying three floors with a frontage of forty feet, by 100 feet deep. They have eight to ten men connected with the house, and several traveling salesmen represent the interests of the house on the road. The business of the company has grown very rapidly, and the volume of its trade is enormous, the sales aggregating over $1,000,000 annually, and extending over Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico. It is needless to say, as their goods are received from their own factories, that it gives them unsurpassed facilities and enables them to offer superior inducements to the trade. The officers of the company are: S. B. Lewis, President and Manager; Palmer Bigelow, Secretary and Treasurer; and C. H. Allen, Vice-President. Mr. Lewis, the president and manager of the company, is a native of Pennsylvania, born July 30, 1834, and received his education in his native State. After reaching manhood he spent three years in Iowa. In 1860 he went to Chicago and entered the employ of Hayden & Kay, the leading saddlery and hardware house of the Northwest, and remained with this house eleven years. He then engaged in business for himself, and became a member of the firm of Ortmayer, Lewis & Co. This firm carried on an extensive trade for twelve years, when Mr. Lewis withdrew and established the business of the Hayden & Lewis Company in Los Angeles. There are few men in the trade who have had such a large practical experience in all the details of the business. Mr. Lewis has been unanimously elected president of the board of trade of Los Angeles. Previous to his election he had served four years on the board of directors. He is actively identified with all the public industries of the city.

JOHN HANLON, contractor, Los Angeles, came to this city first in 1869, but remained only a short time, and then went to San Diego, where he was engaged in contracting for many years. In 1881 he came to Los Angeles and established his present business, and during this time he has erected some of the best and most substantial blocks and residences in Los Angeles. One of the heaviest contracts he has taken is for building the new City Hall, which is being erected during the present year. He employs thirty to forty hands, and is a practical workman of large experience, and gives his personal attention to every department of the work.

BENJAMIN HAYMAN, wholesale and retail dealer in fine carriages, spring and farm wagons, 8 and 10 North Los Angeles street, Los Angeles, was born in England, November 5, 1844, and there attended school and served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith trade. Soon after reaching his majority he came to America, in 1869, and on to California the same year. After living in San Francisco two years, he went to Navarro River, Mendocino County, where he remained five years, and then came to Los Angeles in 1876, and engaged in general blacksmithing and wagon manufacturing on Aliso street. He carried on the business there for ten years, then gave up manufacturing and began dealing in ready-made work, import-

ing all kinds of light carriage work, spring and farm wagons, etc. In 1888 he opened his repository on Los Angeles street, carrying a stock of fine carriages and wagons of all descriptions, and has large, commodious rooms, with good facilities to accommodate his trade. His long practical experience, and fair, honorable dealing, have secured a good trade. He has a large store-house on Aliso street. In 1863 Mr. Hayman married Miss Rebecca M. Pears, a native of Devenport, England. They have four children: Benjamin, born in England, and William R., Bessie M. and Harry L., born in California. They lost one daughter, Mary Ann, aged twenty years and eight months, born in Devenport, England.

ISAIAS WILLIAM HELLMAN is a native of Bavaria, Germany, where he was born October 1, 1842. He came to California in 1859, via the Isthmus. He first engaged in clerking in the dry-goods business, in the Arcadia Block, on Los Angeles street, Los Angeles, which at that period was the central business portion of the town. Afterward the business was moved to Main street, on the site where the Farmers and Merchants' Bank is now located. In July, 1868, in connection with Mr. F. P. F. Temple, also an early pioneer of 1841, and a wealthy ranchero, and Mr. William Workman, Mr. Hellman started the banking house of Hellman, Temple & Co., of which he became the manager. Three years later, in 1871, the Farmers and Merchants' Bank was incorporated, of which Mr. Hellman was cashier and manager; and, except for a brief period after its first organization, he has been continuously both president and manager. The Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles is one of the most solid and substantial banking institutions of California, or of the country. Mr. Hellman has, not inaptly, been termed "a born banker." He has the true instincts of a banker and financier. He holds that the money deposited with him, or with a bank in the management of which he is in any wise responsible, is a sacred trust; and that whenever called for, no matter what happens, it must be forthcoming. In his long and extensive banking experience in Southern California, he has fully lived up to this maxim, and he has had the sagacity to see that this very principle, if strictly lived up to, at whatever cost, ultimately, by an admirable law of compensation, redounds to the credit and advantage of him who acts in accordance with it. He intuitively sees that by associating with himself men who have capital, as well as sound business sense; who, as well as himself, have besides large holdings of property, in city and county; in other words by undertaking banking with sufficient instead of insufficient capital, he thereby takes the first step toward inspiring confidence; and then, like the wise mariner who in fair weather never forgets that storms may come, Mr. Hellman holds that the true banker should conduct his business in "good times" in such a way as to be prepared for "bad times" when they come; and then when they do come, as come they must, first or last, as do storms at sea, he will be prepared for them; and being thus prepared he cannot well be taken by surprise. Although the National banking law only requires the carrying of a cash reserve of twenty-five per cent. of deposits, Mr. Hellman holds that safe banking requires that the cash reserve should not fall below fifty per cent.; and then if loans are judiciously made, stockholders and officers of the bank, as well as depositors, can all feel secure that their funds will be safe whether the weather be fair or dark storms lower. Some of the statements of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank are remarkable as showing its financial strength and impregnable attitude under Mr. Hellman's conservative management. The one made December 31, 1888, will serve as a sample: the total cash assets were $2,911,810, or counting Government bonds as cash—$182,787—the total assets were $3,094,597. The deposits were $4,300,000, showing a reserve cash fund of nearly seventy-two per cent. of the

total deposits, and yet the bank had at the same time loans out for over $2,400,000. A bank that can make such a showing as that ought to be prepared for almost any kind of a financial storm. Mr. Hellman is one of the regents of the State University. At the present time he is absent with his family on a visit in Europe. April 4, 1870, Mr. Hellman married Miss Esther Newgass, of New York, by whom he has three children,—one son and two daughters.

H. W. HAMMERTON was born in England, May 23, 1832. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Cutter) Hammerton. The mother was of English origin and the father of Irish. William Hammerton was born in 1800, had a family of three sons and four daughters, and died in 1880. His wife was educated at a boarding school in England. His father having been a brick-maker by trade, the subject of this sketch was reared in a brick-yard, and had very poor educational advantages; but by his wide observation and travel he has gained a practical education, and his library is one that many, who have had a higher education, might be proud of. He came to America in 1850, landing in New York. The vessel which brought him to this favored land was the Andrew Foster, and the voyage consumed six weeks. He worked on a farm and also at the blacksmith's trade for about a year and a half, then spent one winter in Will County, Illinois, and in 1853 he started for California. After reaching St. Louis, he determined to wait another year. From St. Louis he went to Alton, Illinois, and from there to Brighton, where he was engaged as a bricklayer. He also worked at this trade two years in Sangamon County. In March, 1856, he went to Texas, and in 1857 crossed the plains, with ox teams, to California. He arrived at Fort Buchanan, now Camp Critenden, and drove team for the Government for several months. About the 25th of June, 1858, he arrived in Los Angeles County. In 1860 he went to Tulare County, and after a year spent there he married Miss Orpah J. McCollough, a native of Texas. She is the daughter of Robert and Isabella (Shelby) McCollough. Her father was born in Alabama, and her mother in Missouri. They lived in Texas sixteen years, and subsequently went to Tulare County, where they have since lived. Mr. Hammerton moved to El Monte, where he resided one year. In 1862 he went to the mountains on Tahunga River, and in 1863–'64 lived just south of where Florence is now located. In November of the latter year he bought sixty-seven acres of land near Downey. He is one of the true pioneers. He erected the first brick house as a residence in this part of the county. His family consists of eleven children whose names are as follows: Julia, Frances, Charles, Mary, Orpha, John, James, Rosetta (who died in infancy), Sarah, William and Martha. Socially, Mr. Hammerton is an I. O. O. F., and he at present holds the office of D. D. G. P., of District 28. Mrs. Hammerton is one of the Rebeccas. Politically Mr. Hammerton is a Republican, and is practically a self-made man.

HENRY HAMILTON.—The subject of this sketch has been connected with the newspaper history of Los Angeles City. Mr. Hamilton is a native of Ireland, his birth place being the city of Londonderry. Early in life he was apprenticed as a printer, an occupation which he followed for many years. In 1848 he emigrated to the United States and engaged in his calling until the next year when the "California fever" induced him to seek his fortunes in the new El Dorado of the Pacific Coast. In March of that year he left New York for the Golden State, coming via New Orleans, thence to Vera Cruz and across Mexico to Mazatlan, and from there by vessel to San Francisco. Upon his arrival he proceeded to the mines and for the next year or more was engaged in mining on the American River and other places. Not meeting with the desired

success, he decided to turn his attention to other pursuits, and in 1850 he returned to San Francisco. He was there employed in the office of the *Public Balance*, one of the first papers established in that city. The next year he was a part owner of that paper. In 1851 he located at Mokelumne Hill, and in connection with J. J. Ayers—who at present writing (1889) is the proprietor of the Los Angeles *Herald*—established the Calaveras *Chronicle*. He conducted that paper until 1854, and then returned to San Francisco and for the following year was engaged in job printing in the San Francisco Mercantile Job Printing Office on Sansome street. In 1855 he made an extended tour through Southern California, and early in the following year purchased the Los Angeles *Star*. As the sole proprietor and editor Mr. Hamilton devoted his talents and business principles to his work and the *Star* soon ranked as the leading paper of Los Angeles County and of Southern California. As a sound Democrat he took a lead in the politics of the country, ever working for the best interests of his party. In 1863 he was elected as the State Senator of his district and served as such in 1863 and 1864. In 1864 Mr. Hamilton suspended the publication of his paper and went to Arizona, where he was engaged in various enterprises until 1866, when he visited the Sandwich Islands, returning the next year to Los Angeles. In 1868 he resumed the publication of the *Star* and continued the same until 1872, when he sold his newspaper interests to Ben. C. Truman, and took up his residence in San Gabriel. There he purchased land and engaged in horticultural pursuits. To this calling Mr. Hamilton has since devoted his attention and has been successful in his enterprise. He is the owner of a rich tract of land located just southwest of the San Gabriel Mission, which is under a high state of cultivation and improvement. Ten acres are devoted to citrus fruits, producing the most approved varieties of seedling and budded oranges and lemons. Of deciduous fruits he has such as are desired for family use. He is using fifteen acres of his land for vine culture, producing wine grapes of the Mission, Berger and Blauelba varieties. His land is well supplied with water for irrigation purposes from the San Gabriel Ditch. Mr. Hamilton has gained a large circle of friends in Los Angeles County and is an esteemed and respected citizen. He has for several years served as a justice of the peace in San Gabriel Township. For many years he was prominent in the Masonic circles of the county.

J. A. HAMILTON, engineer and repairman of the pumping department of the Pacific Coast Oil Company, was born in Clinton County, Indiana, in 1843. His father, John Hamilton, was a farmer by occupation, and a native of Ohio. The subject of this brief sketch entered the army at the age of seventeen years. He enlisted in Company E, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers; subsequently recruited a company and was Second Lieutenant in Company M, Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, and was afterward promoted to Captain. There is a beautiful romance connected with his marriage, which took place on the battle-field of Stone River, in 1862. The lady of his choice was Miss Francelia Bean, and by her he had only one child, W. S. Hamilton, now of Chicago, an employé of the Northwestern Railroad. Mrs. Hamilton died eleven years ago, and Mr. Hamilton has never married again. He is a trusted and respected employé of the Oil Company, and socially is connected with the G. A. R. and the A. O. U. W.

HENRY HASKIN, in connection with his son, E. C. Haskin, is one of the successful dairymen of Los Angeles County, and owns a fine tract of 130 acres of land twelve miles south of Los Angeles and two and one-half miles west of Comptor., on the Telephone road to

Wilmington. This was all wild land at the time it was purchased by him in 1874. A neat and attractive residence, the orchard, the long rows of evergreen trees, together with the fields dotted over with cattle, all go to make a pleasing picture and to show what has been accomplished by him in a period of fifteen years. Mr. Haskin was born in the Empire State, and in 1841 went to Indiana, where he remained till 1862. At that time he went to Chicago and engaged in the salt trade. In 1868 he left the city and turned his face toward the setting sun, stopping for a number of years in Colorado where he engaged in mining and prospecting. Here he continued up to the time of his advent in Los Angeles County. The subject of this sketch was married in Indiana in 1843 to Miss Maria Billings. This lady was a native of New York State, an earnest Christian worker, and a woman beloved by all who knew her. She died in December, 1888. They reared a family of four children: E. C., William H., L. P. and Fanny M. Mr. Haskin is one of the stanch supporters of the principles of Republicanism.

C. M. HAMILTON, proprietor of the East Side Pottery, Wells street, East Los Angeles, was born in Brown County, Illinois, February 22, 1833. When only sixteen years old he went upon the Mississippi River, and when nineteen years of age he started overland to California by ox teams and was between four and five months on the way. He was in Oregon and served under General Joseph Lane during the Rogue River Indian War, and was in San Francisco in 1856, during the "Vigilants" troubles. Then he returned East, to New York and Minnesota. After the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the First Minnesota Regiment and served two years; was at the surrender of Lee. After the war he returned to Minnesota, and in 1875 came to Los Angeles and established the Asbestine Stone Works; made the first cement pipe that was made in Southern California; also invented the system of sub-irrigation, of the Asbestine and continuous cement pipe machine. He established his present business in 1884. His pottery is located in East Los Angeles, where every convenience is provided to carry on the general operations of trade. He drives an extensive business in the manufacture of fire brick, hollow brick, drain tile, sewer and water pipe, jugs, stone-ware, terra cotta, flower pots and ornamental vase work of all kinds. He has doubled the capacity of his works and employs from ten to fifteen hands during the busy season. He owns his clay mines, and his buildings cover about an acre of ground. He has a large practical experience, and gives his personal attention to all the details of his business. He is a highly respected citizen. He owns a valuable property of eight acres where he now resides, on the East Side, and his residence is the fifth or sixth house built in East Los Angeles. He has served two terms in the Los Angeles city council. Mr. Hamilton was married April 21, 1867, to Miss Harriet Moffett, a native of Illinois, and daughter of Judge Moffett, of that State. They have four sons: Fred M., Eugene, Luster, and Truman.

R. B. HARRIS, a farmer on part of the Temple and Gibson tract of the San Pedro Ranch, is a pioneer of 1881. He makes a specialty of fine horses and cattle, and also raises hay and fruit, having a fine orchard, principally of apples and Bartlett pears. This gentleman is one of the farmers of whom Los Angeles County should be proud. He is a native of England, and possesses the push, energy and enterprise so characteristic of the true Englishman. Mr. Harris was born in Cornwall, England, in 1846, and is the son of Charles Vivian Harris, who was a butcher, wholesale and retail—the wholesale market was in London. Coming to California first in 1866, Mr. Harris worked in the mines at Soulsbyville, and later

went to San Joaquin County, purchasing land near Lockeford. This he sold soon after and went to his home across the sea, remaining two and one-half years, and again embarking for the "Land of the Free." After landing he worked in a saw-mill at Somersville, California, then went to the mines at Marklee, and later engaged in farming in San Joaquin County, where, for ten years, he raised wheat. He was married at Harmony Grove parsonage in San Joaquin County, to Miss Amie Tetheway, a native, also, of England. By her he has two children: Minnie and Addie. Mr. and Mrs. Harris are both highly esteemed members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has at various times held offices of prominence and trust. Politically he votes the Prohibition ticket. Mr. Harris is a loyal, honest, enterprising man, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

EDWARD M. HASKELL.—The subject of this sketch is the proprietor of the only general merchandise store located at Gladstone. He is also the postmaster at that place. This store was established by him in 1882, and he has since conducted it. His appointment as postmaster was in 1885. Mr. Haskell is a native of New England, dating his birth in Penobscot County, Maine, in 1852. His parents, N. Bennett and Hannah (Shorey) Haskell, were both natives of that State and descendants from old families. When about six years of age his father moved to Steuben County, New York, where the subject of this sketch was reared until eleven years old. He then returned to Westbrook, Maine, and entered the Westbrook Seminary, devoting the next six years in study at that institution. In 1869 he joined his father in Huron County, Michigan. His father was largely engaged in business pursuits in that county—lumbering, manufacturing salt, and general mercantile business. Mr. Haskell was employed as a clerk by his father, and later attended the Commercial College at Detroit. After graduating there he located in Juneau County, Wisconsin, and for a year or more was engaged in teaching school, after which he entered the employ of the Shorey Brothers, and had charge of their lumber goods at Princeton, Iowa. In 1875 he came with his uncle, Charles Storey, to Los Angeles County, California, and was employed by him as a clerk in his store at Gladstone until 1877. He then purchased land just north of Covina and for the next two years engaged in agricultural pursuits. Not suited with a farmer's life, in 1879 he went to Inyo County, and there engaged in mining, and also clerked in a mercantile establishment, remaining until 1882, when he returned to Los Angeles County and established his present business. Mr. Haskell has considerable real-estate interests in his section, among which is an eighteen-acre tract of land on the old San Bernardino road, three miles south of Azusa; his business property in Gladstone, and also a fine cottage residence on Buena Vista avenue, in Glendora. He is a progressive citizen, and a supporter of such enterprises as will aid in the development of his section. He is a member of Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1885 Mr. Haskell returned East, and while there married Miss Dollie Rowles, the daughter of Captain Nathan Rowles, a veteran of the late civil war, and the mayor of the city of Bellaire, Belmont County, Ohio. Mrs. Haskell is a native of that place. From this marriage there are two children: Charles G. and an infant son.

CONVERS HOWE.—One of the oldest mercantile establishments in the city of Pomona is that owned by the above-named gentleman. His large and well-appointed dry-goods and furnishing-goods store is on Second street, near the corner of Gordon street. His first business venture in Pomona was in 1882, when he entered into the merchandise business with Edward Evey, under the firm name of C.

Howe & Co. This partnership was continued for less than a year, when Mr. Howe, by the purchase of his partner's interest, became the sole proprietor of the business, which he has since so successfully conducted. As one of Pomona's leading and representative business men, a sketch of Mr. Howe's life is of interest in the history of the county. He is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and dates his birth from 1838. His father, John M. Howe, a native of Vermont, was a man of high intellectual attainments and education; was the principal of the McIntire Academy at Zanesville, Ohio, for a long time. His mother, Mary E. West, was a native of New York, a descendant of one of the oldest families of the Empire State. Mr. Howe was reared and schooled in his native place until 1852. He then started with his mother for California to join his father, who had preceded them to this State in 1849. His mother was destined never to complete the voyage. She died at sea between Acapulco and San Francisco, January 1, 1853, a victim of cholera, that terrible scourge of the Isthmus route in the early '50's. Mr. Howe joined his father at Sacramento and commenced life as a clerk in a store. In 1855 he commenced teaching in public schools, and was for several years engaged as a teacher in Sacramento. At this time, although yet a minor, he took a great interest in politics and was a strong supporter of the principles advocated by the newly formed Republican party. In 1856 he was the sergeant-at-arms of the first Republican State Convention ever held in California, and in 1861 he organized the Republican party in Lake County, and was sent as their delegate to the State Convention held at Sacramento. In that same year he was appointed a clerk in the postoffice at Sacramento, which position he held until the spring of 1864. He then went East and entered the United States military service as a private in the Fifteenth Regiment of Connecticut Infantry. His regiment was stationed at Newbern, North Carolina. In October of that year Mr. Howe was stricken with yellow fever, and was confined to the hospital for weeks. Upon his recovery he rejoined his command, and in March, while his regiment and other commands were on their way to open communication with General Sherman's army at Raleigh, he was captured by the Confederate forces and sent as a prisioner of war to Libby Prison at Richmond. Just before the Confederates evacuated that city Mr. Howe was paroled, and after Lee's surrender was exchanged and ordered to the front. While *en route* to rejoin his command he was taken sick and placed in the hospital at Fortress Monroe. He was honorably discharged from the service at the close of the war, in June, 1865, and in the fall of that year returned to California, and entered the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, as their agent at Freeport. From there he went to Sacramento, where he engaged in trucking for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and finally as a book-keeper for the firm of Hooker & Co. In 1867 Mr. Howe resumed his occupation as a teacher, and was engaged in Sacramento County until 1868, when he went to Alameda County, where he was appointed the principal of the San Leandro Grammar School, and afterward of the Alameda Grammar School, until 1872. Then he came to Los Angeles County and located at Westminster, where he purchased eighty acres of land and engaged in farming. He also taught school in that vicinity. In 1877 he established himself in mercantile pursuits at Garden Grove, and conducted a general merchandise store at that place until 1882, when he moved to Pomona and established his present business. As a progressive and enterprising citizen Mr. Howe has been identified with the building up of Pomona, and is a supporter of such enterprises as develop the wonderful resources of the San José Valley. He is an active member of the Pomona Board of Trade, and president of the Pomona Board of Education, taking a deep interest in the school system of the city. A hearty supporter of churches, he is a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church. He is a mem-

ber and the former Post Commander of Vicksburg Post, No. 61, G. A. R., of Pomona. In political matters he is a life-long Republican, and has ever taken an active part as a worker in the ranks of that party. With the exception of 1884 he has been a delegate to every Republican county convention held in Los Angeles County since 1872. In 1869 Mr. Howe was united in marriage with Miss Union Augusta Clawiter, a native of Alameda County. Her father, Edward Clawiter, was a native of Berlin, Germany, who came to California in 1846. Her mother, Mary Gadding, was a native of Hamburg. They have four children: Robert C., Edward C., Walter C. and Louis P.

RADCLIFFE F. HOUSE, one of the prominent and progressive business men of Pomona, is engaged in the real estate and insurance business on Second street, next to Brewer's Hotel. Mr. House was born in Haddam Neck, Connecticut, in 1848, and is the son of Chauncey B. and Jane (Forbes) House. He was reared in his native place until fourteen years of age, when his restless and roving disposition prompted him to seek his fortune in the world at large. The opposition of his father (his mother died in 1860) to this project did not restrain him, and he ran away from home and entered upon a seafaring life as a common sailor upon vessels engaged in the Atlantic coasting trade. In 1866, when but eighteen years of age, he came by steamer to San Francisco. Soon he secured employment as a brakeman upon the Central Pacific Railroad, making his residence at Sacramento. He soon showed his capabilities in railroading, and after nine months' service as a brakeman was promoted to conductor. Mr. House remained in the employ of the railroad until 1876, the latter portion of his service being on the Southern Pacific Road, with headquarters at Los Angeles. In the latter year he purchased land in the San José Valley, in what is now the city of Pomona and the home of Murchison, and engaged in fruit cultivation. When he first settled in the valley there were but a few families where now stands a thriving city. As the population increased and the demand for business enterprises arose, he established his present business, first in 1882, under the firm name of House & Thomas, and then as House, Thomas & Dreher; but since 1887 he has conducted the enterprise alone. In business he has been successful, and has done much in adding to the prosperity of his chosen city. Politically he is a stanch Republican, and in 1883 and 1884 was a deputy sheriff of Los Angeles County, and for the six years preceding 1888 was a school director. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Pomona Lodge, No. 246; of Signet Chapter, No. 57, and Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar, of Los Angeles. He is also a member of Capital Lodge, No. 86, I. O. O. F., of Sacramento, and of Ætna Lodge, No. 107, Knights of Pythias, of Pomona. Mr. House, in 1887, built himself a beautiful cottage residence on Ellen street, upon his orchard property, surrounding the same with orchard grounds. He is also engaged in orange culture. His thorough and systematic cultivation, which he is able to give from his long experience in the business, has produced results almost marvelous, and has tended to convince even the most skeptical that wonderful riches are lying dormant in the soil of the San José Valley. In 1870 Mr. House was united in marriage with Miss Florence J. McCullough, the daughter of George McCullough, a native of Scotland. Mrs. House is a native of Illinois. They have had but one child, born July 21, 1871, and died February 21, 1874.

JOHN T. HADDOX.—Among the merchants of El Monte is the subject of this sketch, whose well-appointed store is centrally located in that town. His establishment is well fitted and stocked as a representative country store, dealing in dry-goods, groceries,

boots, shoes, clothing, hardware, drugs and agricultural implements, and is well patronized by the community in which he resides. Mr. Haddox also combines the real-estate and insurance business with his enterprise, and is the agent of E. J. Baldwin in his land sales in that section. A brief *resumé* of his life and association with the industries of the San Gabriel Valley is as follows: He is a native of Hancock County, Ohio, dating his birth in 1858. His father, Jacob Haddox, was a native of that State, but a descendant of an old family of Virginia, who devoted himself to mercantile pursuits. Mr. Haddox lived in his native county until 1868, when his father moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where the subject of this sketch received a good common-school and academic education, and also received his early training in mercantile pursuits. In 1876 he started in life for himself, seeking the Golden State as the scene of his operations. Upon his arrival in California he located at El Monte, where for about a year he engaged in farming with his cousin, William Haddox, after which he rented land from Nicholas Smith, about a mile east of town, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1881. He then established himself in mercantile business in El Monte in partnership with Charles M. Bell, under the firm name of Bell & Haddox. This enterprise was successfully conducted until 1885, when he sold out his interest to Mr. Langstadter and established his present business. He has also ten acres of land located in the Temple school district, which he is devoting to vegetable cultivation, besides 240 acres near Fort Yuma, in Arizona. Mr. Haddox is a progressive and enterprising citizen, who by his energy and firm business principles has secured success in his various enterprises, and one who is ever ready to aid such projects and movements as will build up the section in which he has cast his lot. He is a strong Republican in politics, and a worker in the ranks of his party, having been a delegate in many of the Republican county conventions. In 1881 he was appointed postmaster of El Monte, a position he held until 1887. He is serving his second term as a justice of the peace, first elected in 1881, and later in 1888. He is a member of El Monte Lodge, No. 104, F. & A. M. In 1886 Mr. Haddox was united in marriage with Miss Victoria Mayes, the daughter of the late Dr. Thomas A Mayes, one of the pioneer physicians of Los Angeles County and a resident of El Monte at the time of his death. Her mother, Mary (King) Mayes, is still a resident of that place. By this marriage there is one child, Dorothea. Mr. Haddox's mother, *nee* Elizabeth Smith, was a native of Ohio. She died when he was three years old.

GEORGE R. JOHNSON.—Among the representative and enterprising business men of Monrovia is the subject of this sketch. He is the senior member of the firm of Johnson & Parker, dealers in staple and fancy groceries, crockery, glassware, etc. The well-equipped store of this firm is located on the corner of Ivy avenue, opposite the Grand View Hotel. It is one of the oldest business houses in Monrovia, and was established by the present proprietors April 1, 1887. The firm are the owners of the two-story building occupied by them. It contains two stores on the first floor, and residence and office rooms in the second story. This building was erected in the spring of 1887. Mr. Johnson was born in Rockford, Illinois, in 1859. His father, Hobert J. Johnson, was a native of New York, and a farmer by profession. His mother, Charlotte L. Johnson, was born in Connecticut. Mr. Johnson was reared as a farmer and was educated in the public schools of Rockford, and later graduated at the Rockford Business College. At the age of twenty-one years he entered into mercantile pursuits in Rockford in a general merchandise store, which he conducted until February, 1883. He then engaged as a traveling agent for the Elder Publishing Company, of Chicago, and continued that occupation until 1886. In November of that year he came to Los Angeles County, and located in the city of

Los Angeles, remaining there until the following spring, when he came to Monrovia and established his present business. Mr. Johnson is an enterprising and progressive citizen and a trained business man, and is closely identified with the building up of Monrovia. He is well known and respected; is a consistent member of the Methodist Church; has for the past ten years been an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is vice-president of the association in Monrovia. Politically he is a Republican, taking an intelligent interest in his party. In 1888 Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Hannah G. Hooper, the daughter of Edward D. and Mary B. Hooper, residents of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in which city Mrs. Johnson was born. Her father is now a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

ALBERT JENKS, artist, Los Angeles, was born in New York, May 26, 1830. His parents, Levi and Nancy Jenks, came West to Chicago in 1836, and were among the earliest settlers of that western metropolis. They located at Joliet, Illinois, when there were only three houses there. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools, and completed his education at Rock River Seminary. When quite a young man he studied medicine in the office of D. S. Smith, the veteran homeopathist of Chicago and the Northwest. Afterward he removed to Aurora, Illinois, and engaged in mercantile business for some years, and then entered into banking and carried on the business for ten years. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he went into the army. In raising a company of cavalry he had 400 applications for enlistment, but accepted only 100, and the men furnished their own horses and equipments. He was commissioned Captain of cavalry in the Thirty-sixth Regiment, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, participated in several battles, and served from 1861 to 1863. After his return from the service he engaged in mercantile business for several years, and gave it up to follow his chosen vocation. From early childhood he had a remarkable taste for painting, and in all the schools he attended during childhood, so fond was he of drawing that he was called the "boy artist." After taking up the brush he remained in Chicago until 1872. Then he was in Detroit several years, and in 1875 he came to the Pacific Coast, locating in San Francisco until 1886, when he came to Los Angeles, and since then has been busily engaged in executing orders received here, and has taken a leading position in the profession on the Pacific Coast. After the nomination of President Lincoln in 1860, Mr. Jenks received a letter from William Butler, Secretary of State for Illinois, asking him to go to the capital to paint a portrait. Mr. Jenks responded to the request, not knowing who the subject was until he reached Springfield, and found it was Mr. Lincoln, the great martyr President. Mr. Jenks has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Frances H. Wetmore, of Ohio, who died leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Charles Sontag, of San Francisco. His present wife was Mrs. Cornelia A. Trowbridge, of the city of Detroit.

J. A. JONES, of the firm of Mackay & Jones, contractors, No. 710 South Fort street, is a native of Ohio, born September 11, 1850. His parents, A. L. and Margaret (Eaken) Jones, were both natives of Pennsylvania. He attended school during his early boyhood, and, in 1865, when he was fourteen years of age, his parents removed to Illinois, where he served an apprenticeship to his trade. Upon reaching his majority he went to Iowa, in 1871, and remained there until July 1, 1878; then went to Colorado and for two years was engaged in prospecting. The next three years were spent in a quartz-mill building. He remained there until the fall of 1882, when he came to Los Angeles and worked at his trade; was foreman for Mr. Mackay for three years and then became a partner with

him. Since then the firm of Mackay & Jones has done a leading business in contracting and building, and no firm in Southern California enjoys a higher reputation than does this one. While living in Colorado Mr. Jones was married, April 26, 1881, to Miss Ella Woodfill, a native of Rochester, Indiana. They have two children: Albert and Myrtle.

D. JOHNSTON.—The Empire State has furnished some excellent men as pioneers of Los Angeles County, and perhaps none more worthy of an appropriate mention in this work than Mr. Johnston. He was born in Erie County, New York, in 1842. His father's name was Joseph E. Johnston, and his mother's maiden name was Annie Wenger; she was a native of Pennsylvania and of German descent. When the subject of this sketch was ten years old, his father moved to Lorain County, Ohio, and for many years was a farmer there, and now lives retired with his youngest son in Toledo, that State. After our subject was twenty-one years old, he went to Monroe County, Michigan, and in company with two brothers carried on the saw-mill business for nine years. In 1865 he was married near Toledo, Ohio, to Miss Eudolpha De Witt, a native of Monroe County, New York, whose father was Samuel De Witt, a New York farmer. In 1876 Mr. Johnston came to Los Angeles County and purchased a farm of 123 acres one-half mile south of Norwalk. This he has put under a high state of cultivation, and his comfortable surroundings are evidence of the prosperity which has attended him since coming to the "County of the Angels." He has about 1,200 French prune trees on the ranch, from which, at the age of four years, he produced seven tons of prunes. He cultivates forty acres of vineyard, and manufactures his own wines. Last year he made over 27,000 gallons. He is also a partner in the cheese factory at Norwalk. He is a man of large business experience, and is energetic and enterprising. He helped to organize the Norwalk school district, and for nine years he has held the office of clerk of the board of directors. He is especially interested in educational matters. His oldest daughter, Cora A., is a graduate of the Normal School and will be enrolled among the teachers of the county. Edie L. is a student in the Norwalk district school. These two young ladies are all the children of Mr. and Mrs. Johnston. Politically Mr. Johnston is one of the able, intelligent supporters of the Republican party, and is socially a Freemason.

MAJOR EDWARD WADSWORTH JONES, President of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and also of the Historical Society of Southern California, was born at New Hartford, Connecticut, November 28, 1840. He is of Puritan stock; a collateral descendant of the officer who hid the Charter of Connecticut in the famous "Oak;" of the founder of Wadsworth Atheneum at Hartford, and of William Williams, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Major Jones was educated in the schools of his native State, and at the University of Tennessee. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he entered the army, and served something over three years in the Second Connecticut Artillery, as Captain and Major. He was with the Army of the Potomac; was in the Shenandoah Valley; and at Cedar Creek was in command of his regiment, as shown by Sheridan in his Memoirs. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct. After the close of the war he settled temporarily in Illinois. From there he went to Idaho and Utah, where he engaged in mining operations ten years, from 1871 to 1881. He worked profitably some rich silver mines in the Salmon River region, his company taking out $600,000 or $800,000. During this time there were two Indian wars in that country. Major Jones made his headquarters at Salt Lake City, where his family located, and where he

spent the most of his winters during those ten years, thus affording him an opportunity to study the Mormon question with considerable thoroughness. The winter of 1876 and 1877 he spent in Central America (San Salvador) examining mines. In 1881, having sold his interest in the Salmon River mines, he spent the year in New York, and came to California in 1882, partly on account of his health. After looking over Central and Northern California pretty thoroughly, he determined to see the Southern part of the State, and came by steamer, arriving here in August. He decided as soon as he landed in Los Angeles County, as so many others have done, that this was the climate that he wanted; and he almost immediately wrote for his family, which he had left at Oakland, to join him here. He built a home in the west part of the city, where he now resides. He was a member of the city council in 1886–'87, and he is one of the most useful and public-spirited citizens that Los Angeles has. In 1863 Major Jones married Miss Spencer, a native of Illinois, in Washington. They have three children living, two daughters and one son, the latter now a student at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire.

J. E. JENISON, a farmer residing near Downey, and the senior member of the firm of Jenison & Greening, general merchants in Downey, came to Los Angeles County in 1877. Two years previous to this he was at San José. He is a native of Illinois, born in Menard County, December 10, 1838, and is a son of John Singletary Jenison and *nee* Martha McNabb, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Kentucky. The father was a pioneer of Sangamon County, Illinois, where he died in 1853. Of his seven children, only three are now living. Mr. Jenison did good service in the late war, entering the army in 1861 and serving four years and four months. He was a member of Company A, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and at the siege of Vicksburg and on the Yazoo expedition was in McPherson's Corps, Logan's Division, and Mower's "Eagle Brigade." This is the brigade that carried the eagle through the war. In 1875 Mr. Jenison was married in Menard County, Illinois, to Miss Susan B. Champion, of the same county. To them have been born four children, two of whom are living, Roy and Lena. On account of his health Mr. Jenison has retired from the mercantile business, and is now devoting his time to the management of his farm. He also conducts a good dairy business.

HANS JEVNE, proprietor of the finest retail grocery store in Southern California, and whose name is probably familiar to more households in and about Los Angeles than that of any other business man, severed his connection with his brother, C. Jevne, in Chicago, who owns the most elegant retail grocery in that great metropolis, if not in America, and in February, 1882, came to the Pacific Coast. Nine months later he opened his grocery store in the building he now occupies, at Nos. 38 and 40 North Spring street, in a room one-fourth as large as his present store. Having had a thorough training in the business in Chicago, first as salesman and afterward as manager in his brother's mammoth establishment, for seventeen years—with but ten days' vacation—Mr. Jevne was master of the grocery trade in every detail, as conducted upon the highest standard and best methods. Therefore, the success of his business has been phenomenal from the beginning, demanding frequent enlargement of store-room and facilities until now two floors of the spacious brick building are required to accommodate his immense trade, which gives employment to twenty-six or twenty-seven men and thirteen horses. Mr. Jevne makes a specialty of the very choicest brands of goods, and buys the best the markets of the world can supply. He imports large quantities of the finest French and English

bottled and other fancy goods direct from Bordeaux and other European points, which he sells at wholesale to dealers throughout Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico, besides supplying his extensive retail trade—the largest in the State outside of San Francisco. His commodious store is a model of neatness and order, and the artistic arrangement of toothsome edibles makes it a veritable palace of beauty and attractiveness. Besides the careful supervision of his large business, Mr. Jevne finds time to look after his outside investments, which are quite extensive, and also to take an active part in the Chamber of Commerce and other local organizations which he is a member of and which have for their object the prosperity and general advancement of Los Angeles and Southern California, of which he is a most loyal and public-spirited citizen. Hans Jevne was born in Norway on the 28th of February, 1849, and enjoyed superior educational advantages during the first sixteen years of his life that he remained in his native country, so much so that he was a good English and German scholar when he came to America in 1865. His entire commercial experience has been in Chicago and Los Angeles. Mr. Jevne possesses an active mental temperament, is suave and gentlemanly in manner, making a friend of every acquaintance.

WILLIAM H. JUENGER, senior partner of the firm of Juenger & Cross, druggists, No. 27 North Main street, established the business at that number over four years ago, having opened the store on March 16, 1885. About a year later he took in Frank C. Wolf as a partner, who sold his interest in the early part of 1888 to W. S. Cross, the present junior member of the firm. They have one of the largest and prettiest drug stores in Los Angeles, and carry a full and complete stock of every kind of goods usually kept in a first-class drug store. They make a specialty of the pharmacy branch of the business, and have a very large prescription trade, averaging thirty-five to forty a day. During the first four years of the history of the house it compounded and sent out 28,000 prescriptions, besides those prepared for the French Hospital, for which institution this firm has furnished all the drugs and medicines in the past three years. Mr. Juenger is one of the most thorough pharmacologists in Southern California, having had seventeen years of active experience in pharmacy. He manufactures several proprietary prescriptions. Mr. Juenger was born in New Orleans, July 22, 1859, and passed the first thirteen years of his life in the Crescent City. Coming from there to California, he located in San Francisco, where he began to learn the drug business early in his teens. Fifteen years ago he came to Los Angeles, and was five years in the employ of Mr. Heinzeman, in the oldest drug store in the city. In September, 1884, Mr. Juenger and Miss Eliza Anderson were united in marriage. She is a "native daughter," born in Los Angeles.

IRVINE JOHNSON, a true pioneer of the Golden State, who is now spending the evening of life with the wife of his youth, is a retired farmer, residing three miles west of Downey, and is a man in every respect worthy of honorable mention in a work of this character. He was born in Madison County, Kentucky, July 1, 1817. His father, John Johnson, born October 15, 1785, was a soldier in the war of 1812; and his grandfather, James Johnson, was a Captain in the Revolutionary war. John Johnson's first wife was Elizabeth Campbell, who was born in Virginia, and by her he had four children, to which family Irvine belongs. The mother died when he was three years old, and the father married Elizabeth Parker. Of this union three children were born, two of whom are living. A half-brother of the subject of this sketch, Thomas Walker Johnson, was a soldier in the Southern army, and died in prison some-

where in the South. In 1857 John Johnson moved to Gainesville, Cook County, Texas, where he died in 1860. Irvine Johnson was married March 2, 1836, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Maggard, of Randolph County, Missouri. She is the daughter of Jacob and Susan (Bright) Maggard, natives respectively of East Tennessee and South Carolina. The father was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, and the mother traces her ancestry to the Scotch. They were pioneers in Missouri, and at times were compelled to live in forts to protect themselves against the Indians. They had four sons and five daughters, one son and two daughters still living. Mr. Johnson left his old home in Missouri, April 3, 1853, with his wife and five children, to cross the plains to the Golden Coast. Six months were spent on that famous journey, and it is with peculiar interest that one listens to Mrs. Johnson tell how she enjoyed camping in wagons, and seeing the beauties and wonders of nature which were new and changing every day. Mr. Johnson spent five years in mining in Amador County, one year in farming in Sacramento County, then two years in Sonoma County, from which place he moved to Solano County, where for seven years he was a tiller of the soil. Next he farmed for seven years in San Luis Obispo County. Twelve years ago he became a citizen of Los Angeles County, where, in retirement, he expects to spend the residue of life, being now in his seventy-third year. He and his faithful companion have been workers together in the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church for over fifty years. During that time he has held the various offices of the church. Politically he was a Whig while the party had an existence, and since then he has been a whole-souled Democrat, believing heartily in its doctrines and supporting its principles by his vote and influence. He is a man of recognized ability, having, while in Missouri, served as justice county judge. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have reared a family of seven children: John, who married Martha Summer; James A., who married Nancy Root; David M., who married Sarah Barnett for his first wife and Alice Floyd for his second; Matilda, wife of Thomas Barnett; Thomas W., who married Lillie Raymond; Mary A., wife of T. N. Cocke; and Ella, wife of William J. Edwards. Mr. Johnson has twenty six grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

ALBERT H. JUDSON was born in Portland, Chautauqua County, New York, on the 21st of September, 1838. He received a common-school education in his native town, and attended the Fredonia Academy several terms; taught school, and afterward followed civil engineering for a time; then studied law, attended one term at the Albany Law School, and was admitted to the Superior Court of his native State in 1860. He commenced the practice of law in Fredonia, New York, in 1861, and in 1871 removed to San Leandro, California, where he remained, practicing law and editing the Alameda County *Gazette*, until May, 1873, when he went to Los Angeles, California, opening a law office and starting the first abstract office ever opened in Los Angeles. The abstract branch of his business grew rapidly, and was carried on successively by Judson & Fleming, Judson & Gillette, Judson, Gillette & Smith and Judson, Gillette & Gibson, and at present is known as the Abstract and Title Insurance Company, a corporation, the largest institution of the kind in the State. Mr. Judson sold out his interest in the abstract firm in 1884, but remained as counsel for the firm until 1886, when he retired from his law practice and removed to Highland Home, in San Gorgonio Valley, on account of the failing health of one of his children. He has recently returned to Los Angeles. Mr. Judson has always been an Independent Republican in politics. He has not sought office, but reluctantly consented on two occasions to permit himself to be nominated, once for superior judge and once for city attorney, but on both occasions was defeated, with



Chas. M. Jenkins

the most of the ticket, his party being both, times largely in the minority. As a lawyer Mr. Judson has occupied an honorable position at the bar, and enjoyed a lucrative practice, and is esteemed one of the best real-estate and title lawyers in Southern California. He has bought and sold largely of real property in this and adjoining counties, and was very successful. He has the confidence and respect of the community in which he lives. He belongs to no church, has no love for creeds, but believes in Christianity in its broadest and best sense; and while he has contributed liberally toward the building of half a dozen or more churches in Los Angeles, his sympathies are with the church of the Unity and liberal religion. Mr. Judson was married in 1876 to Sarah A. Fairman, of Elmira, New York, by whom he has seven children, five sons and two daughters, four of whom—all sons—still survive.

CHARLES MEYRS JENKINS was born at Circleville, Ohio, June 2, 1839. His ancestors originally came from Wales and Germany, settled in Maryland, and afterward moved to Ohio. Charles came to California via Panama in 1850. In the war of the Rebellion the Government did not call for volunteers from the Pacific States to serve in the East, for two reasons—the expense of transportation was so great, and then it was thought there might be need for them here, as there was much talk of a "Pacific Rebellion." Nevertheless a California (cavalry) battalion of 500 adventurous spirits voluntarily organized themselves, in October, 1862, and offered their services to the Government. But in order to be accepted they had to smuggle themselves into the service, and get themselves accepted as a part of the quota of the State of Massachusetts. And they actually paid their own fare from San Francisco to New York, and Governor Andrew paid their fare from there to Boston, where they were mustered in for three years, or the war, as the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, with Colonel Charles R. Lowell as commander. This battalion was in about fifty battles. Mr. Jenkins fought in twenty battles, and was a prisoner of war fifteen months, suffering a thousand deaths from sickness, cold and starvation. He was captured at Coyle's Tavern, Virginia, and was taken to Libby Prison, then to Belle Island, and from there to Andersonville. Eventually he was taken to Savannah, and then to Millen, Georgia, where he was exchanged. Of the 150 men captured, only three lived to get out: Jenkins, Dr. Dempsey (now living in Ventura County), and William Manker, who died soon after his release; he over-ate at Parole Camp and never recovered. Mr. Jenkins, who says he resolved to be a man and live if possible, controlled his appetite, and weathered through, barely. But it was nearly twenty years after the close of the war before he recovered from the effects of the starvation and chronic dysentery he suffered from during his long and terrible imprisonment. After being exchanged he joined his regiment, December, 1864, at Winchester. He was twenty-six days with Sheridan in his raid, and at the final surrender at Appomattox. Of course at this time he could only do the lightest service, but his comrades relieved him whenever they could, and he stayed with his command until the last. He was mustered out at Fairfax Court-House, July 20, 1865. During his service he acted as private, Corporal and Sergeant. Immediately after his discharge Mr. Jenkins came back to Los Angeles, where he has lived ever since. Notwithstanding all Mr. Jenkins has sacrificed, namely, the best part of his life, if his long disability is included; and notwithstanding all he has suffered, equal to a thousand deaths, for his country, he has never received one dollar, aside from his wages, from the Government, as pension or otherwise. It may be because he has not asked for it, for the reason that he is too proud or is too independent to ask favors of anybody! But can the American people consent to receive such sacrifices and not hunt up the heroes who rendered them, and re-

ward them in some measure as they deserve, even without the asking? Mr. Jenkins was married to Miss Phœbe Speague, July 13, 1869. They have no children. If, with her care and nursing and assistance, he is yet alive and has any means on which to live and "keep the wolf from the door," thanks are due to their own heroic exertions, and not to the Government of the United States! A word should be added as to the boyhood and early life in California of Mr. Jenkins, for he came to California when he was a mere boy, with his step-father, George Dalton, Sr. Young Jenkins learned the printer's trade and worked on the first newspaper published in Los Angeles, the *Star*, also on the *Southern California*, the *Southern Vineyard*, *El Clamor Publico*, and the *News*. On April 1, 1889, he was appointed special Aide-de-camp on the staff of the Department Commander, George E. Gard, of the Grand Army of the Republic, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Mr. Jenkins was "zanjero," or overseer of water or irrigation of the city of Los Angeles, for about seven years.

JOHN KENEALY was born in County Cork, Ireland, in October, 1838. At the age of fifteen years he was employed as a clerk in a large dry-goods establishment in the city of Cork. In a few years he was advanced to the position of buyer and commercial traveler. In September, 1865, he was arrested by the British Government for connection with the Irish National party known as the Fenian movement. He was convicted and sentenced to ten years penal servitude for the crime of trying to restore to Ireland her national independence. He served two years in the prisons of Pentonville and Portland, England, and two years in the penal colony of Western Australia. Forced by public opinion, the British Government released the political prisoners before the term of their sentences expired. Mr. Kenealy arrived in San Francisco in January, 1870. Here he married Miss Hennessy, a sister of one of his fellow compatriots. He became connected with a large wholesale house in that city, as general salesman and manager of a department. In March, 1875, he came to Los Angeles, with Mr. Richard Dillon, his brother-in-law, and engaged in the dry-goods business, under the firm name of Dillon & Kenealy. After a very successful business career, they closed out their dry-goods stock in this city, three years ago They have yet a store at Phœnix, Arizona. They have a fine young vineyard of over 200 acres, from four to six years old, near Roscoe, four miles above Burbank; also have large wineries and make their own wine and brandy. They are also interested jointly and separately in other valuable real estate. Mr. and Mrs. Kenealy have two children, a daughter sixteen and a son fourteen years of age.

JAMES M. KING is a native of Indiana, born in Knox County, in 1847, and is the oldest of three sons. His father was William King, who was also born in Indiana. His mother was Nancy (Murphy) King. They moved to Illinois at an early day, and later to Texas, where the father died in 1855, and the mother married J. G. B. Haynes. After three years they started across the plains with ox teams and arrived in Arizona, where they stopped for six months, and from there they pursued their westward course till they arrived in El Monte. The subject of this sketch, in company with Jefferson Beck, purchased the first land sold from the old Peco Rauch. This was in 1866, and vast indeed has been the improvement made here. Where the wild mustard nodded to the wind, and where the wild horse roamed over uncultivated plains, there the oranges bloom and the carefully tilled soil yields abundant harvests. As a wise husbandman, Mr. King has planted out about twenty acres of English walnuts, and has a fine orchard of apples, oranges and smaller fruits. The passer-by cannot fail to observe the

systematic arrangement of everything on this ranch, and its owner is recognized among farmers as one worthy of imitation. October 10, 1865, he was made one with Miss Mary J. Nicholson. Her father was James and her mother Margaret Nicholson. They had six children. The father was a pioneer of 1856 and died in 1860, and his widow is still living with her daughter, at a good old age. Mr. and Mrs. King have a family of four sons: James, William, Henry, and Charles; and one daughter, Catherine. Both the parents are active members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, and he is an enthusiastic supporter of the principles of government as taught by the Democratic party.

ABBOT KINNEY was born on a farm known as Brook Side, in Middlesex County, New Jersey, November 16, 1850. His early life was largely spent in Washington, District of Columbia, with his father, Hon. Franklin Sherwood Kinney, who filled various public positions at the national capital. Mr. Kinney also spent much of his time with his uncle, the Hon. James Dixon, for sixteen years a representative in the United States Senate from the State of Connecticut. Abbot Kinney's genealogy traces him through a long line of American ancestry and gives him a blood connection with many familiar American names, such as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, General William Henry Harrison, etc. He received his education in Switzerland, Paris and Heidleberg, and supplemented a thorough classical course with the study of law and medicine, at Columbia College, Washington, District of Columbia. In 1869 he went into the wholesale commission business in Baltimore City and acquired a competency, but ill health obliged him to give up sedentary pursuits. He was delegated as a botanical garden commissioner of the city of Baltimore and traveled in Europe on that commission. In 1873 he was connected with the United States Geological Survey under Prof. O. C. Marsh, on the Sioux Indian Reservation, now about to be opened for settlement. In this year he first visited California, passing through the State from the Oregon line to San Diego. Mr. Kinney had previously traveled in the old world, but in 1874 he received a commission from the Khedive of Egypt to investigate the famine-stricken districts of the Upper Nile. Here he gained an insight into the character of this spiritless people. In 1875–'76 he traveled in Turkey, when 12,000 Christians were massacred in Bulgaria and Macedonia. He continued his trip around the world, visiting Ceylon, Java and New Guinea. He went to Australia with the idea of making that country his future home. He had thus far found no climate to his liking, and in 1880 he came to San Francisco on his way to Florida. While on his way to San José he learned of the Sierra Madre Villa as a health resort, and in February of that year he put up at that famous hostelry. His health so improved that he was in love with the balmy clime and grand mountain scenery. In June of that year he purchased his present farm, most of which is now in a high state of cultivation, being planted with citrus and deciduous fruits. Improvements have been lavishly made on this country seat until it has attained the luxurious beauty of a fabled oriental paradise. From the grand towering Sierra Madre that forms the background, cold streams of purest water flow, while live oak, citrus groves, palms and flowers afford perpetual verdure and foliage. An extensive view of the San Gabriel and Los Angeles valleys, the Pacific Ocean and distant islands rounds out the panorama. Mr. Kinney has thoroughly identified himself with the leading interests of California and has been a somewhat conspicuous figure in the agitation and decision of some of its most important questions of State and national issue. He received a commission from the Federal Government to examine into the condition of the Mission Indians of Southern California and report as to what he might deem it necessary to do for the improvement of their condition.

He served on this commission with Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, the authoress of "Ramona," and in this he represented the practical side of the Indian question and Mrs. Jackson the sentimental. Together they visited every Indian ranchero between San Diego and Monterey. They also visited all of the twenty-one Franciscan Missions of California, gleaned facts and materials for a series of illustrated articles which subsequently appeared in the Century magazine, and the popular novel entitled "Ramona," by Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, was a result of this tour. In May, 1886, Mr. Kinney was appointed by Governor Stoneman a member of the State Board of Forestry and was elected chairman of that board, which position he filled with marked ability and enthusiasm for nearly three years. Mr. Kinney is the founder of the free public library at Pasadena. He is a Democrat in politics. Is the author of a work on free trade and also author of a book on forestry. He is an occasional contributor to several Eastern journals. In 1885 Mr. Kinney took a firm stand against the anti-riparian movement, a political agitation that like a whirlwind swept the State. Mr. Kinney married, November 18, 1884, Miss Margret J. Thornton, daughter of Judge Thornton, of the Supreme Court of California, and a lineal descendant of Mildred Washington, an aunt of the first President of the United States, and they have three children.

MAURICE KREMER was born January 14, 1825, in Loraine, France. He came to the United States in 1844, and engaged in business in New Orleans and in St. Louis about six years. In 1850 he came via Panama to California. He went to Sacramento, remaining there till December, 1851. In March, 1852, he came to Los Angeles, and has lived here ever since. April 9, 1856, he married Matilda Newmark, a native of New York, and daughter of Mr. Joseph Newmark, long a respected citizen of Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs Kremer have six children living. Mr. Kremer, during his long residence in Los Angeles, besides being in mercantile business, has accepted many public positions of trust, namely: He served six years (from 1859 to 1860) as county treasurer; was some nine years (from 1866 to 1875) on the city school board; was four years county tax collector and one year city tax collector; was clerk of the city council five years; and two years a supervisor of the county. Since 1880 he has been extensively engaged in the insurance business.

JOHN A. KINGSLEY, the subject of this sketch, is a native of the State of Michigan. He was born in the city of Eaton Rapids, April 18, 1852, and is the eldest of two children of Phineas and Adelia (Holmes) Kingsley; he is a wheelwright by trade, and a native of Jamestown, Chautauqua County, New York, and she of Niagara County, in the same State. They emigrated from New York to Michigan in 1845, and removed to Lansing, the capital of the State, in 1864. Here John A. spent his boyhood, received a liberal education and acquired the art of printing in the publishing house of W. S. George & Co., State printers. In-doors work and too close application to business injured his health, and in his search for a milder climate and open-air employment, the year 1880 found him in Los Angeles. Being a young man of good address, gentlemanly bearing and earnest endeavors, he readily found employment with the Southern Pacific Railway Company as a locomotive fireman, and was in a brief time advanced to the position of engineer and put in charge of a locomotive engine. Mr. Kingsley followed railroading four years and then resumed the calling of his early choice, opening a job printing establishment at No. 20 North Spring street in company with Thomas F. Barnes, with whom he still continues, under the firm name of Kingsley & Barnes. These gentlemen both being practical printers and proficient in the

art preservative of arts, have enjoyed marked success. They do book and job printing in all its branches and make a specialty of commercial work. From the organization of the firm these gentlemen have enjoyed a constantly increasing and well-merited patronage, and the rapid increase in the volume of their business now demands increased facilities and more roomy quarters, which they are soon to have at No. 57 North Spring street. Mr. Kingsley was married November 11, 1871, to one of Michigan's most estimable school teachers, and they have two daughters, Grace and Mildred, both bright and ambitious young ladies. Mr. Kingsley and his family are members of the Third Congregational Church of Los Angeles, and all active in church and Sunday-school affairs. Mr. Kingsley is a member of the Pentalpha Lodge, No. 202, F. & A. M., and is Junior Warden of the lodge; also a member of Signet Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M.

PAUL KERN, of 1603 South Main street, Los Angeles, is a native of Germany, and was born in Baden, June 25, 1828. He attended school and served an apprenticeship to the trade of nail-maker, and afterward served three years in the army. In 1852 he emigrated to this country, landing at New Orleans; from there he went to Texas and remained in that State until 1854, when he was employed by Captain Holliday to drive a large herd of cattle to California. There were sixty-two men engaged and they brought the stock safely to Warner's Rancho, San Diego County. Mr. Kern came to Los Angeles and worked for Governor R. D. Wilson about a year. From there he went with a surveying party to survey the Mojava Desert and was gone nearly a year. He conducted the American Bakery one year. At the expiration of that time he went out in the country and purchased twenty-four acres of land and set out a vineyard. This land is now a part of the city and is very valuable. He carried on the vineyard business, making wine and brandy for fifteen years. This property he sold to Mr. Kiefer. In 1875 he made the improvements on his property at the junction of South Main and Spring streets, and lived there until two years ago, when he sold out. Since that time he has not been engaged in active business. Mr. Kern has been a resident of Los Angeles County for thirty-five years. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community and is one of its most worthy and respected citizens. In 1859 he married Miss Kate McElroy, of this city. They have an attractive home, situated on the corner of Morris and Main streets. Mr. Kern is affiliated with the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 35.

P. KIEFER, senior member of the firm of Kiefer & Company, wholesale dealers in imported and domestic liquors, is a native of Germany, and was born in Bingen on the Rhine, January 11, 1835. His parents emigrated to America during his early childhood and located in the State of Wisconsin, near Milwaukee. During his boyhood he attended the common schools, and upon reaching manhood engaged in the grocery business in Milwaukee. In 1856 he went to St. Paul and engaged in business there until 1860, at which time he came to the Pacific Coast and landed in San Francisco on May 1, of that year. He was first employed in a store, and the following year he went to Tulare County and engaged in hotel and mercantile business and stock-raising, successfully carrying on a large business there for many years. He still owns a large ranch property in Kern County. He came to Los Angeles January 1, 1882, and afterward associated with his brother John, in the present business of Kiefer & Company; and since his brother retired from the business, January 1, 1887, he has been the head of the house. This firm deals in all kinds of imported and domestic wines and liquors. Until two years ago they handled their own wines. This company is one of the most reliable in Southern California and has a

large established trade. Mr. Kiefer was married in 1874 to Miss Edith M. Barr, a native of Placerville, California, and daughter of J. B. Barr, one of the pioneers of '49. Mr. and Mrs. Kiefer have one son living–James Paul; and one son, Oren A., is dead.

JOSEPH W. WOLFSKILL. The subject of this sketch was born at the old Wolfskill homestead, in Los Angeles, September 14, 1844. His father was William Wolfskill, the earliest Wolfskill pioneer in California, who settled in this then far-off land in the year 1831, of whom a further account is given on page 121 of this work. His mother was Doña Magdalena Lugo de Wolfskill, of Santa Bárbara, daughter of Don José Ygnacio Lugo and Doña Rafaela Romero de Lugo. Don José and Don Antonio M. Lugo were brothers; their descendants are very numerous in this and other counties of Southern California. J. W. Wolfskill's "padrinos," or godparents, were Captain and Mrs. Alexander Bell. He was educated wholly in the private school maintained for many years in his father's house. Among his teachers were Rev. J. W. Douglas, founder of the *Pacific* newspaper; Miss Goodnow, now the wife of Hon. H. J. Wells, of Cambridge, Massachusetts; H. D. Barrows, of this city; A. F. Waldemar, and a Spanish teacher. On the death of his father, in 1866, Mr. Wolfskill took charge of the extensive vineyards and orchards planted by his father, and cultivated and improved them with great success. By persistently and intelligently procuring the best varieties of citrus and other fruits from various parts of the world, he brought his orchards to a high degree of perfection. The excellence of the oranges and lemons of the "Wolfskill orchards" became known far and wide. He was one of the first to send car-load lots of oranges of his own production east of the Mississippi River. His orchards yielded some seasons nearly 25,000 boxes, or over eighty car-loads. The appearance in Southern California of the destructive white-scale insect several years ago from Australia, gradually checked production, in spite of most vigilant efforts to exterminate the pest. Inasmuch as his neighbors did not co-operate with him in fighting this dangerous citrus parasite, which multiplies with enormous rapidity, it seemed almost hopeless for him to try to save his fine groves. And so, as their proximity to the city made the land valuable for building lots, he reluctantly divided it up and put it on the market, in 1887. Thus the glory of the "Wolfskill orchards," so laboriously built up by both father and son, has become a thing of the past. The magnificent Continental Passenger Depot of the Southern Pacific Railway Company occupies a portion of the tract, fronting on Alameda steeet, where once the Wolfskill's successfully and for many years raised oranges, lemons, limes, grapes and other fruits. Mr. Wolfskill, in connection with his foreman, Mr. Alexander Craw, and Prof. D. W. Coquillett, of the Entomological division of the Agricultural Bureau of Washington, have engaged in a long series of experiments for the destruction of the white or fluted scale, with washes, sprays, gases, and latterly with parasites of the white scale which have been brought from Australia, where they are known to be the deadly enemy of that destructive bug. Prof. Coquillett has established a regular experimental station at Mr. Wolfskill's place, for the purpose of breeding and experimenting with this parasite of a parasite. September 20, 1869, Mr. Wolfskill married Doña Elena de Pedrorena the youngest daughter of the late Don Miguel de Pedrorena, of San Diego (a native of Madrid, Spain), and Doña Maria Antonia Estudillo. Mr. and Mrs Wolfskill have eleven children. Following the example of his father, he maintains a private school in his own house. Mrs. Wolfskill has large landed interests in the San Jacinto Rancho, amounting to about 12,000 acres, in San Diego County, which she inherited from her father. Mr. Wolfskill has been for one or two terms an active and useful member of the city council. Like his father, he has never



J. W. Wolfskill



been a seeker for public position; but his quiet labors in his orchards and vineyards, like those of his father, have been invaluable to this section in demonstrating the wondrous fertility of its soil and its possibilities for the profitable cultivation of almost every variety of deciduous and semi-tropical fruits. Mr. Wolfskill, Sr., introduced here most of the best varieties of modern French and American pears; besides planting in 1858 the, then, largest orange orchard in the United States; the son has helped to introduce by budding and grafting some of the best varieties of citrus fruits to be had anywhere. Mr. Wolfskill has two sisters living: Mrs. C. J. Shepherd and Mrs. Frank Sabichi. His younger brother, Lewis, died in 1884.

MRS. J. W. WOLFSKILL is the youngest daughter of Don Miguel Pedrorena and Doña Maria Antonia Estudillo de Pedrorena, and is a native of San Diego, where she was born in December, 1849. Her father was born in Madrid, of a good family of high social and official standing; and while still a young man he lived in London several years, where he learned to speak the English language as if it were his own vernacular. One of his brothers held a high office in Madrid, in 1887, when Right-Rev. Bishop Mora, of Los Angeles, visited him, and of whom he made eager inquiries concerning his, Mr. Pedrorena's, relations in distant California, whom he had never seen. Don Miguel, father of Mrs. Wolfskill, came to California in 1837, as a supercargo of the Spanish-American brig Delmira of which McCall & Co., of Lima, South America, were agents. Bancroft says he owned some building lots in San Francisco in 1845 and 1846; that he had a claim against the Mexican Government of $3,000 and upward; and that he declined an appointment to present charges against Governor Micheltorena, etc. From 1845 his home was in San Diego, where he married Miss Estudillo, by whom he had four children: Victoria (deceased), married H. Magee; Miguel, Jr. (deceased), who married a daughter of Captain Burton; Ysabel, wife of J. A. Altamirano; and Elena, wife of J. W. Wolfskill. Mr. Pedrorena was the grantee of the Rancho San Jacinto Nuevo in 1846, and his wife was grantee of the Rancho El Cajon in 1845, the former of which Doña Elena still owns—the portion she inherited. He strongly favored the cause of the United States, acting as Juez de Paz and as Stockton's aid, with the rank of Captain, in the California Battalion. In 1847-'48 he was Collector of Customs at San Diego. He represented the San Diego district in the Constitutional Convention at Monterey in 1849, being one of the most popular and influential members of the Spanish race in that body. He died in 1850. Of him, Bancroft says: "Don Miguel was an intelligent and scholarly man of excellent character, who by his courteous affability made friends of all who knew him." Mrs. Pedrorena died February 2, 1851, while Elena was still an infant. The orphaned children were reared by the grandmother, wife of Don José Antonio Estudillo. Doña Elena, who was educated at San Diego and at the College of Notre Dame, at San José, was married to Mr. Wolfskill, in San Francisco, September 20, 1869. They have a large family of eleven children; and they still live on the old homestead founded by William Wolfskill, over half a century ago.

C. J. KUBACH, contractor, East Seventh street, Los Angeles, was born in Germany, October 30, 1855. He received the advantages of a common-school education, and served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and joiner, afterward pursuing a course of study at the architectural school in Heidelberg. Upon reaching early manhood, he determined to seek his fortune in the new world, and accordingly came to America in 1873. Having an uncle in Pittsburg, he went there and remained one year; and the following year came

to the Pacific Coast, and worked at his trade in San Francisco until 1876. He then went to Nevada and spent one year in Virginia City, and from there went to Sacramento. In the winter of 1877 he made a trip to Los Angeles, the following year went to Sacramento and from there went to Mexico. In the winter of 1880 he returned to Los Angeles and since then has been prominently identified with the contracting and building interests of this city. He has taken the contracts for some of the best buildings in Los Angeles; has a large practical experience, and enjoys an enviable reputation for his ability, integrity and fair dealing; and he is a generous, public-spirited citizen, actively identified with the progress and development of the city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W. lodges. In 1883 Mr. Knbach married Miss Sophia Wetterhaner, a native of Germany. They have two daughters: Rosa and Sophia.

A. J. KERNS is one of the substantial farmers of Los Angeles County. He carries on a large dairy business, and is also largely interested in fruit growing. There is no kind of fruit grown in Southern California that is not produced in fine varieties on his nicely arranged and well-kept grounds. Mr. Kerns is also engaged in breeding fine horses. His residence, one mile south of Downey, is a neat structure, where, with his wife and six children, he enjoys as much true happiness as any other man in this or any other country. He is a native of Illinois, born in Kankakee County, in 1838. He is a son of John and Margaret (Vrooman) Kerns, natives of Schenectady County, New York. His father was one of the first settlers of Chicago, but thinking it would never amount to much of a town, he sold out and went south to Kankakee County, where he purchased a farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1842. The subject of this sketch left home at the age of fifteen years, going to New York with the expectation of taking a steamer for California. Arrived there he found the fare to San Francisco was up to $210. This was more money than he had to spend, and meeting an old Irishman, who, after having purchased a ticket, had concluded not to venture so far from home, he purchased the Irishman's ticket for $160, and in great excitement took the steamer. They landed safe at the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Kerns walked across it, and by the first departing steamer continued his journey to the Golden Gate, arriving in California in 1854. He went directly into the mines of El Dorado County, and continued there until 1864, engaged in mining in placer, hill and quartz mines. In 1864 he went to Sonoma County, and, in connection with Daniel Branthaver and C. W. Howland, built a saw and planing mill, and there made the first rustic siding ever made in that county. In 1869 he came to Los Angeles County, and bought 240 acres of land in the New River Settlement. This, however, he subsequently sold and purchased eighty acres where he is now so nicely located. In 1874 he was married, choosing for his partner in life Miss Fannie G. Moores, daughter of the well-known pioneer preacher, Rev. William Moores. This marriage has been blessed with six children: Eva Moores, Mary Alma, Fannie M., Edith P., Willie E. and Florence E.

JACOB KUHRTS, capitalist, corner of Main and First streets, Los Angeles, was born in Germany, August 17, 1832. At the age of twelve years he stepped on board of an English vessel and went to England, thence to America, Australia, China, and other foreign ports. He followed the sea for about five years, and came from China to California in 1848. Soon after his arrival here he went to work at the Mission Dolores. Upon the discovery of gold in this State he was among the first to reach the mines in Placer County, and was engaged in mining until 1858 and then went to

the Slate Range, 200 miles from here, where he continued his mining operations and was back and forth between this place and that for five or six years. In 1864 he engaged in mercantile trade in this city, on Spring street, where the new Shoemaker Block now stands, and two years later removed to the corner of Main and First streets, the location of his present block, which was erected for him in 1866. He carried on a large and successful business until 1878, and since then he has not been engaged in active business, but has given his attention to the care and improvement of his property. Mr. Kuhrts has been actively and prominently identified with the municipal government of the city for many years. He has been a member of the city council fourteen years, serving in every position from president down. He held the position of chief of the fire department, also that of superintendent of streets, and now holds the office of fire commissioner. There are few persons in any community who have received such abundant evidence of the confidence of its best citizens as has the subject of this sketch. He has traveled extensively throughout the State and is familiar with its every portion; and there are few persons better known all along the coast. Mr. Kuhrts was united in marriage, May 29, 1864, to Miss Susan Buhn, a native of Germany. They have four children: George, Emily, Grace, and William.

JOHN M. KING, rancher, near Whittier, was born in Morgan County, Indiana, in 1849, and is the second son of William and Nancy (Murphy) King, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He, with his two brothers, had very poor educational advantages, but they made very good use of what they did have, and by reading and observation he may be regarded as a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He was reared principally by his step-father, and early thrown on his own resources. His first purchase of real estate was a small tract of twenty acres near Santa Ana. This he afterward sold and purchased where he now lives, near the beautiful town of Whittier. On this ranch may be seen over 400 English walnut trees in a good state of cultivation; also a vineyard and an orchard of various fruits. In 1870 he was married to Miss Ellen Noe. This lady is a daughter of L. D. Noe, who died in Texas, and her mother married Alfred Hickox, who came to California in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. King have an interesting family of eight children: James, William, Mary, Daisy, Arthur, Gertrude, Lory and Allie. Mr. King is an enterprising man, and has been eminently successful. He is generous and public-spirited, and favors every enterprise that has for its object the public improvement.

ALBERT FENNER KERCHEVAL was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 10, 1829, and is of French Huguenot ancestry on the paternal side, and on the maternal side, English. His father, who was a native of Virginia, moved with his family from Ohio, when Albert was a child, to Northern Illinois, just before the Blackhawk War, in 1832. The latter received his education in the common schools and in an academy at Joliet. He was left an orphan at the age of sixteen, when he was thrown upon his own resources. In 1849 he came to California across the plains and reached Hangtown (now Placerville), where lynch law had before his arrival been inaugurated, from which fact the town had derived its name. At Sacramento he saw Sam Brannan on a pile of his own lumber (which was selling at $500 per thousand wholesale or $1 per foot, retail), haranguing the populace, urging them to "clean out the squatters!" —he having bought land under the Sutter title, which included Sacramento. Eggs were then selling there at $12 a dozen or $1 a piece. He worked at mining near Drytown with varied success; he had to send to Sacramento for rockers which cost $50 each. At one time he took out

$75 a day, from "pocket diggings." Early in 1850 he went to Rough and Ready, near Grass Valley, where his party had a fight with the Indians who were hostile and very numerous. In March they started for the head-waters of the Yuba; the snow was deep and they had to send their mules back to where there was grass, and pack their things on their backs over the frozen crust of snow, that in places was twenty-five feet deep. Some of their men picked out with their knives $50 in an hour or two, on "Poor Man's Creek," which they turned, after six weeks' labor, when Kercheval took out $300 in half an hour; and a company below took out $40,000 to the man in about three weeks. Mr. Kercheval followed mining with the usual ups and downs till the fall of 1850, when he came to Sacramento, and he and his brother and an uncle named Runyon took up land below the city which the two latter still own. In 1855, after a visit East, he went to San Antonio, Texas, where he located 20,000 acres of land, with Texas Soldiers' Warrants. In 1857 he married Sarah A. Wilson; they have three children living. Mr. Kercheval came to California again in 1860; lived awhile in the Sacramento Valley; in 1864 went to Austin, Nevada; engaged profitably in farming three years, but the water on which they depended was taken from him in a big lawsuit, causing the loss of a $20,000 crop. In 1870, about Christmas, he came with his family via Owen's River to Los Angeles. 1871 he moved on to the lot on the west side of Pearl street, near the end of Sixth, formerly known as the Gelcich place, where he raised strawberries which he sold at 50 cents a pound, and early tomatoes which he sold in San Francisco for 20 and 25 cents a pound. Afterward he bought and moved on to his present home. Here he has an orange and lemon orchard which some years yields him as much as $500 per acre. Mr. Kercheval in 1884 published a volume of his poems, which was very favorably noticed by the local press. Some of his poems have genuine merit. He has great natural facility in versification, as also has his daughter, Rosalie, whose sense of musical rhythm seems to be more highly developed than that of her father.

LAWSON M. LA FETRA.—Among the representative farmers and horticulturists of the Azusa Township is the above-named gentleman, who is the owner of 160 acres of rich and productive land, about one mile south and west of Glendora. Mr. La Fetra took up his present residence in 1883, upon this land, which was then wild and uncultivated, and by his industry and intelligence has built up one of the most pleasant homes in his section. He has a fine orange grove of ten acres in extent, about two-thirds of which is in budded fruit. The most of his farm is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. Among the stock are some fine specimens of Jersey cattle and good American horses. His improvements are first-class, consisting of a well-ordered cottage residence and commodious barns and out-buildings, the general appearance of which attest the successful farmer. His cottage residence is located upon high ground, which affords a magnificent view of the Azusa Valley away to the south. It is situated in a natural park of live-oak trees, the grounds of which have been transformed into shaded lawns. Mr. La Fetra's lands are supplied with water from various mountain cañons, which he has developed by tunnels, etc., and the system is capable of being increased so as to furnish from twenty-five to thirty inches. In addition to his home farm of 160 acres, he is the owner, in connection with his brother, M. H. La Fetra, of some 300 acres of land adjoining his premises. These lands are beautifully located, and among the most desirable for villa residence purposes in the East San Gabriel Valley. The erection of the Methodist Female College, under the direction and control of the University of Southern California, upon his lands, is to be one of the events in the near future. The subject of this sketch is a native of Harveysburg, Warren County, Ohio, born in

1844. His father was James H. La Fetra, a native of New Jersey, who, early in life, took up his residence in Ohio, and there engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. His mother, *nee* Sarah Harmell, was a native of Warren County, Ohio. Mr. La Fetra was reared upon his father's farm until about eighteen years of age, receiving a good education. He was then for a short time engaged in his father's store, after which he completed his education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware. Upon the completion of his studies at that institution, he returned to his native place and was engaged in mercantile and other pursuits with his father, until about 1872. At that time he went to Washington, District of Columbia, where he was employed as the business manager of the Washington *Chronicle*. He held that responsible position until the summer of 1874, when he came to California, and in the spring of the next year located in Los Angeles, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits and other enterprises until he took up his present residence in 1883. Mr. La Fetra is a man of culture and trained business habits, a desirable acquisition to any community, well meriting the respect and esteem accorded him by his friends and associates. He is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Glendora. In politics he is allied with the Republican party, but in principle is a strong Prohibitionist. In 1881 Mr. La Fetra was united in marriage with Miss Stella B. Lanterman, the only daughter of Dr. J. L. Lanterman, a prominent citizen and principal owner of the famous Rancho La Cañada, Los Angeles County.

A. LAUBERSHEIMER, druggist in Wilmington, came to Los Angeles County as a soldier in 1861, and in 1864 located here as a druggist, which business he has successfully and profitably carried on up to the present time. This gentleman is a native of Bavaria, Germany. He came to America in 1849, landing first in New York, and later going to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged in the grocery business. After this he traveled extensively through several of the States, and in 1856 came to California, coming by the typical mode of travel at that time—the ox team, and being a little over six months on the road. He engaged in mining in Amador County until he entered the service of the country. He enlisted in the First Regiment, California Infantry Volunteers, serving three years and being mustered out at Prescott, Arizona. He was hospital steward, and was in several Indian fights, and was also on the celebrated march to the Rio Grande, under General Carlton. Mr. Lauberscheimer was married August 20, 1867, to Miss Lucy Chapman, of Los Angeles, and daughter of Charles Chapman. They have a family of five children: Lilian, a graduate of the Normal School at Los Angeles, and now an active teacher in the county; Adina, Daniel, George and Grace. The subject of this sketch has dealt successfully in real estate, and is the owner of valuable lands in this and San Bernardino County. He has built as fine a residence on the corner of Fifth and D streets, Wilmington, as there is south of Los Angeles.

W. B. S. LEWIS, now engaged in the milling business in Long Beach, has been a resident of California since 1877. He located first at Wilmington where he farmed for about a year. He subsequently purchased farm lots five and six of the Wilmington tract of the Cerritus Ranch. This he lived on and improved until he came to Long Beach, where he has built the mill property, and where he has also been actively and successfully engaged in buying and selling real estate. Mr. Lewis is a native of Missouri, and a descendant of one of the best old Virginia families. He was born in Saline County, Missouri, in 1840, and is the son of William H. and Elizabeth Lewis. He received a good common school

education, and after the death of his father, which occurred in 1857, his mother sent him to school in Virginia. He attended school at Staunton preparatory to the University. From here he returned to the old homestead and took charge of the farm until the war broke out. He at once enlisted in the Southern army, and entered Company D, Gordon's Regiment, Missouri Cavalry, Shelby's Brigade. He was captured by Price's last raid, and carried a prisoner to Indianapolis, where he was kept until May 22, 1865. After the war he again took charge of the old farm. October 13, 1868, he married Miss Mary Garrison, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of John and Sarah Garrison, who were also descendants from one of the best families of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have been blessed with four children: Sadie M., William H., John C. and Ernest Lynn. Politically the subject of this sketch affiliates with the Democratic party. He and his wife are both highly esteemed members of the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Lewis holds the office of elder. Their residence is on the corner of Second and Linden streets, Long Beach, California.

MARTIN LUPER, a farmer three miles south of Norwalk, is a native of the Keystone State, born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, in 1817, and is a son of Jacob and Nancy (McMuntry) Luper. His father moved to Huron County, Ohio, when Martin was twelve years old, and there followed farming until his death. Mr. Luper went to Illinois when a young man, and there, on October 24, 1841, married Margaret Robinson, who died April 11, 1844, leaving one child. He married Frances Dunbar, April 14, 1846, with whom he crossed the plains in the early days of California, coming with three two-horse wagons and eighteen yoke of cattle, about half of them being cows, and one span of mules and one of mares. They were on the way from April till August 27, 1853. His wife died May 16, 1859, leaving five children. He followed farming very successfully in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, till 1878, when he moved to Los Angeles County. Since coming here he has also been very successful. He owned a fine farm near Downey till recently, when he sold out at a handsome profit and bought 160 acres of land where he now lives. He has built a very commodious residence and barn, overlooking the finest scope of country toward the ocean that can be seen in this county. On this ranch he has two fine artesian wells, and has planted some fine orchards of bluegum, oranges, peaches and apricots; and in his wide and fertile pastures may be seen some of the finest horses in this or any other part of the State. Mr. Luper married Mary Gosner in Los Angeles, February 8, 1889. She is a native of the Buckeye State, being born near Mount Vernon, and is a daughter of Dr. Joseph and Sarah (Plue) Gosner. Her father was of Pennsylvania Dutch origin, and her mother of French. Her father was a farmer in his early life, but later a practicing physician. Mr. Luper has been a man of energy and eminently successful. He is one to whom "Nature has been kind," and in his old days, which are now beginning to come on, he will be able to extract as much comfort from life as any man living.

SOLOMON LAZARD, who has been a resident of Los Angeles for thirty-seven years, is a native of Lorraine, France, where he was born April 5, 1827. He came to New York in 1844, and to California, via New Orleans and the Isthmus, in 1851, and to Los Angeles in 1852. He was engaged in mercantile business, on the corner of Aliso and Los Angeles streets, from 1852 till 1867—about fifteen years—when he moved to Main street, northeast of the Downey Block, where he carried on a large dry-goods business, under the name of "The City of Paris," till 1874, when he sold out to Eugene Meyer & Co., who afterward removed that ex-

tensive emporium to its present quarters on Spring street. In 1868 S. Lazard, P. Beaudry and Dr. J. S. Griffin bought of J. L. Sainsevaine and D. W. Alexander their lease from the city to lay pipes and supply water, etc., with the understanding that the city would renew the lease for thirty years, and the new lessees would lay iron in place of the wooden pipes with which the city was then being supplied with water. A joint stock company was formed, of which the original members were: Lazard, Beaudry, Griffin, Meyer, Sainsevaine, C. Lepan and ex-Governor John G. Downey. The original water pipes laid for the city by Mr. Sainsevaine and D. Marchessault were made of logs of pine from the mountains of San Bernardino, bored and fitted end to end together. The cost of iron pipes was then thought to be beyond the reach, financially, of our primitive city. Of course, soft sugar-pine logs could not be made into very durable water pipes, and, as a consequence, they were continually bursting, and springs of water were constantly making their appearance in our streets wherever these wooden pipes were laid. Workmen were compelled to clamp them with iron bands; but the leaks were too many for them. Mr. Marchessault, who had formerly been mayor of the city, and who was superintendent of these wooden water-works, committed suicide one morning in the old city council room, in the adobe on the site of the present Phillips Block, on Spring street. Whether discouragement at the hopelessness of stopping these perennial leaks had anything to do with driving him to this desperate deed is not certainly known. Mr. Sainsevaine, who died a month or two ago in this city, offered these water-works to the administrators of the William Wolfskill estate for about $9,000, which, though he truly characterized them as "*magnifique*," they declined. The City Water Company, to whom he sold the franchise later, have now a magnificent and very extensive iron pipe system, with an annual income running up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, thus making true to the letter the words of good Don Louis Sainsevaine that, in view of its future value, he was offering for a mere nominal price something that was really "*magnifique*." Mr. Lazard, who had the nerve and the foresight to take hold of this great enterprise, has been a stockholder and director of the company from the first organization of the same till the present time. On July 5, 1865, Mr. Lazard married Miss Carrie, daughter of Mr. Joseph Newmark, long a resident of this city, but now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lazard have six children—three boys and three girls. The eldest daughter is married to Louis Lewin, of the firm of Michel Levy & Co. In 1861 Mr. Lazard visited France, when he was arrested on the pretext that, though he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, he owed military duty to his native country. He was promptly tried by court-martial and sentenced to six days' imprisonment, which he served, when he was taken to the barracks of his regiment. The matter was finally settled by his hiring a substitute, when he was released. Our Minister, Mr. Faulkner, took much interest in the matter; but he could do very little, as France insists that every native-born Frenchman owes seven years' military service to his country, and that absence or expatriation does not annul that obligation, and if he ever returns he must perform it. Formerly, French law provided that if the subject paid a certain amount (3,500 francs), which was the amount Mr. Lazard paid, the Government would undertake to supply the substitute. But that law has been abrogated, and now if an expatriated Frenchman owing military duty sets foot on French soil, he is compelled to serve out his time in prison.

DAVID LEWIS, deceased, was one of the early men of San Gabriel Valley, a man who, by his active, honorable life, won the respect and esteem of an entire community, a law-abiding citizen, a liberal in religion, unhampered by creeds, just to all men, kind and charitable to the needy. His life was so well

spent that all who knew him felt bereaved at his death. Mr. Lewis was born and reared in Chemung County, New York, the year of his birth being 1820. He crossed the plains, deserts and mountains to this State, and located in San Gabriel Valley in 1851. October 2, 1852, he wedded Miss Susan A. Thompson. Their home was two miles southeast of what is now El Monte. There he engaged in general farming, though in later years he turned his attention to the culture of hops. To him were born eight children, five of whom lived to receive a father's loving care and to become men and women. At the home he founded in the prime of manhood, his widow and her son Chauncey yet reside. The names of all the children in order of their birth are: Isabella, now the wife of A. T. Garey, of Los Angeles; Hardy and Chauncey, twins (Hardy died at the age of four years); Ira D., a resident of El Monte; Abbie H., the wife of Albert Rowland, of Puente Ranch; Agnes died in infancy; Olive is the wife of Charles Blackley, of El Monte; and Ida, who died in infancy. Chauncey and Ira D. are their mother's assistants. Ira D. is at present deputy sheriff of this district. Mr. Lewis died January 21, 1885, in his sixty-fifth year. Mrs. Susan A. Lewis, a lady remarkable for her business qualities, combined as they are with culture from early educational advantages in the East, is a representative of one of the early American families who settled in San Gabriel Valley. Her father, Ira Thompson, was born in the old Green Mountain State in 1800, of one of the old New England families. He became a stone mason, and after reaching manhood was a resident of the State of Massachusetts. There he wedded, in 1832, Miss Rebecca Hall, who was born in 1812, also in the State of Vermont, and of an old family. Their home was made in the town of Amherst, Massachusetts, where Mrs. Lewis was born, and also her eldest brother, Elbridge R. When the children were quite young the parents moved to Terre Haute, Indiana, thence to the State of Wisconsin, and later to Muscatine, Iowa, where Mrs. Lewis received much of her schooling. In June, 1850, having made ample preparation for a long, leisurely journey to this county, the family started on the overland journey. They drove ox teams, and brought cows. Plenty of time was taken, resting for months, as rest was needed, where the necessaries of life could be had and comfort secured. Her mother's youngest child was born on the Gila River, opposite Fort Yuma, and named Hila, the English pronunciation of the name of the river. She lived to marry Wallace Case, of San Bernardino County, but died at the age of twenty-four years. The eighteenth birthday of Mrs. Lewis occurred January 8, 1851, while the family were at Tucson, Arizona. July 18, 1851, the family reached their future home, "Willow Grove," at what is now El Monte. Mr. Thompson was the founder and improver of the "Willow Grove" property. Then they opened a hotel, on a small scale at first, later building larger, also improving fifty acres of land. He kept the overland stage station, becoming known and respected far and wide. He was a strong, stalwart New England man. His death occurred in June, 1865. His widow still lives, and is in excellent health considering her age. Besides her children whose names have been mentioned, we give the names of the others as Ira S., who died in Shasta County, this State, leaving a large family; Lucy, now Mrs. Lucy Maxy, of Los Angeles; Joseph, a ranch owner of this county; and Harriet R., now Mrs. Harriet R. Park, of Reno, Nevada. Mrs. Lewis is the eldest of the children.

RICHARD LIVINGSTON, foundryman, No. 432 South Los Angeles street, Los Angeles, is a native of Canada, born in Montreal, June 12, 1852. He was reared in Ohio, and served an apprenticeship to his trade in Mansfield. After reaching manhood he came to the Pacific Coast, in 1875, and engaged in mining in Plumas County, in the Feather River mines, remaining there six years. He came to

Los Angeles in 1882, and was employed at the Baker Iron Works for eight months, after which he was with Bath & Fosmer one year. He then started the Union Iron and Brass Foundry, taking in J. B. Ginther, the firm being Livingston & Ginther, and later George Morton became interested with them, when the name was changed to the Union Foundry and Machine Company. It continued until July, 1887, when Messrs. Livingston and Ginther withdrew, and the Union Iron Works bought the foundry business. Mr. Livingston ran the foundry for them about six months, and in July, 1888, he and his son established the present business. Afterward Mr. Cornelius bought an interest and the firm became Livingston & Cornelius. They do all kinds of light foundry, iron and brass work. Mr. Livingston has had a large practical experience, and the firm has built up a good trade. In 1871 Mr. Livingston married Miss Jennie Starry, of Richland County, Ohio. They have four children: Frank, Maud, May and Susie.

ANNA E. LOGAN.—Among the representative farm properties of the Azusa section is that owned by Mrs. Logan. This farm consists of 150 acres and is located in the Azusa school district, five miles directly south of Duarte and four miles north of Puente. Her lands are devoted principally to general farming, though well adapted to fruit culture, as is attested by the remarkably fine specimens of citrus and deciduous fruit trees to be found in her orchards. Mrs. Logan has one of the most attractive and beautiful residence properties in that section. She purchased the place in 1877 from Mrs. Mary I. Caldwell, it being a portion of the well-known Reed tract. A neat and well-ordered cottage residence was erected in 1881 and Mrs. Logan commened improving the grounds by the planting of ornamental trees and flowers, also laying out circular drives, which were bordered with cypress hedges. She is enthusiastic in horticultural pursuits, and most of the rich floral productions, etc., have been planted and reared by her own hands. Mrs. Logan is one of those energetic ladies to whom the word failure is unknown. She has, with her characteristic sound business principles and practical knowledge, built up and conducted for years one of the finest farms in this section, achieving a success in her enterprise that is often sought for in vain by practical farmers. Mrs. Logan is a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in which State she was reared and married. Her husband was Daniel Logan, a native also of that State, and a farmer by occupation. Domestic troubles arose, and Mrs. Logan secured a divorce. Her daughter, Mary E. Logan, had married John B. Reichard in 1876 and had come to California. It was natural for the mother to follow her only child and remain near her, so she at once took up her present residence just west of her daughter, and commenced the practical life of a horticulturist. Mrs. Logan is well known in the community where she has resided for the past twelve years. Her straightforward and consistent course of life, and the interest she has taken in the welfare and prosperity of her section, have gained her the well-merited respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

LACY, WARD & CO., manufacturers of sheet-iron, well and water pipe, factory in East Los Angeles, on Lecouver street, was established in 1883, under the name of the Lacy & Verick Hardware Company. This company carried on the business until 1886, when it was succeeded by the present firm of Lacy, Ward & Co., in the manufacture of riveted iron and steel pipe and also the manufacture of iron tanks for storing oil in Los Angeles and for the Puente Oil Company. This firm has executed some of the largest and heaviest piping contracts in Southern California. Among them are five miles of large pipe for the city water works of Los Angeles, six miles of thirteen-inch pipe for the

Mound City Land and Water Company at Riverside, three miles of pipe for the National Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica. This company also operates a factory at San Diego, which has just completed eight miles of fifteen-inch pipe to conduct the water of the great San Diego flume to the city. They have the most extensive works in this line in Southern California, with ample capacity to turn out contracts of any size. The works of the company are located in East Los Angeles on Lecouver street, giving employment to from fifty to seventy-five hands. William Lacy, Jr., of this firm, is a native of California, born November 12, 1864. His parents, William Lacy and Isabella (Regg) Lacy, are both natives of England. He received his education in the common and high schools of his native State. After leaving school he served an apprenticeship of three years in the sheet metal business, and since then has been actively identified with the management of the business, and has a practical knowledge of every detail connected therewith. It is owing to his ability and energy that the business of the company is being so rapidly extended.

LEW. J. LLEWELLYN, of the firm of Llewellyn Brothers, proprietors of the Columbia Foundry, corner of San Fernando street and Magdalena avenue, Los Angeles, was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, September 29, 1858; attended the common schools, and during his boyhood his parents came to California. He served an apprenticeship, learning his trade with his uncle, Reese Llewellyn, in San Francisco, and afterward continued in his employ, becoming foreman of his foundry and machine shops; remained until he came to Los Angeles in January, 1887, and established their present business the following April. He has associated with him his two brothers, Reese and William. They make a specialty of architectural iron-work of all kinds for building purposes, and ornamental iron-work; also act as agents for Dale's celebrated concrete tiles for lighting basement areas. Their foundry room is 35x60 feet in dimensions, and pattern shop 65x35 feet. They employ during the busy season twenty-five to thirty men, and have built up a good trade here and in Pasadena, Santa Ana, San Bernardino and other interior towns, reaching as far north as San Buena Ventura and to the east to Arizona Territory. They are all practical workmen, and give their whole attention to the different departments of their business. Their father, David Llewellyn, was an iron-worker, a native of Wales, who died in San Francisco in 1881. Their mother, Hannah (James) Llewellyn, is also a native of Wales, and is living here with her children.

S. W. LUITWEILER, dealer in Studebaker farm wagons, carriages and agricultural implements, 100 and 102 Los Angeles street, Los Angeles, is the proprietor of one of the largest establishments in his line in Southern California. The store was established by Mr. Luitweiler in 1877. He occupies as salesroom a two-story brick building, 50x153 feet, and basement, which is used for the storage of carriages, wagons and farm implements. He is agent for the celebrated Studebaker farm and spring wagons, carriages, Moline plows, Champion mowing-machines, Thomas rakes, Planet, Jr., cultivators, Monitor windmills and other of the most standard makes of farm machinery. He has by his energy and enterprise built up a large established trade, which is constantly increasing and extends all over Southern California and into Arizona and New Mexico. Mr. Luitweiler was born in the city of Rochester, New York, April 9, 1847; is a son of Jacob G. and Martha (Woods) Luitweiler, early settlers of that State and still living there. He attended school during boyhood, and when fourteen years of age entered the bank of Rochester Brothers. Desiring to enter the army as a drummer-boy, his parents objected. In 1863 he left the bank

to go to the army; enlisted in the First New York Veteran Cavalry, and was at one time an orderly for General Sheridan during his campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. After the war he entered his father's store, and through his energy and ability built up a large business. Upon coming to California in 1877, he traveled through the Northern and Central portions of the State and decided to locate in Los Angeles. Besides having the active supervision of his extensive business, he is connected with several land and water companies; is president of the Los Angeles and Santa Monica Land and Water Company, and is vice-president of the Los Angeles & Pacific Railroad. It was largely through his efforts that the Soldiers' Home was located in Southern California and in Los Angeles County. He is actively identified with all measures of public interest in the city and county and in this section of the State. In 1869 Mr. Luitweiler married Miss Sophia C. Maurer, a native of the city of Rochester, New York. They have six children. The sons are Walter, Jesse and George, and the daughters, Mabel, Ethel and Adelaide.

MICHEL LEVY, of the firm of M. Levy & Co., wholesale dealers in imported and domestic wines and liquors, Los Angeles, was born in France, February 18, 1834. He emigrated to this country in 1851; came to California the same year and located in San Francisco. Afterward he went to Benicia and Placerville, and was engaged in business there and at Diamond Springs five years. Going next to Sonoma County, he was engaged in business in Cloverdale five years, and then went to Nevada, Humboldt County, and remained five years, until 1868, when he came to Los Angeles and established his present business, in Downey's Block, on Main street, the firm being Levy & Coblentz. They carried on the business together for eleven years, when Mr. Coblentz retired and Mr. Levy became sole proprietor and carried on the business alone for several years. Then Louis Lewin was admitted to a partnership in the business, and later Lesser Hershfeld also became a partner, and since then the firm has retained its present name of M. Levy & Co. They started the Los Angeles Vintage Company, and now both are conducted under the same name. This firm transacts a large business in all kinds of imported and domestic liquors, wines, etc. It is the oldest house in this line in Los Angeles, and has a large established trade, and Mr. Levy is the oldest dealer in wines and liquors in the city. He enjoys a high reputation for integrity in commercial and business circles. Mr. Levy was married April 12, 1870, to Miss Rebecca Lewin, a native of Germany. They have three children: Hortense, Therese and Isaac Oury.

THOMAS LEAHY was born in Cork, Ireland, August 12, 1834. He came from Liverpool, via Cape Horn, to California, arriving in San Francisco, February 15, 1851, and in Los Angeles the succeeding April 6. At first he worked for his uncle, Mathew Keller, as a clerk and otherwise, about nine years. After that he engaged in merchandising on his own account, for some fifteen years. He then devoted himself to vine culture and wine making, and is now so engaged. He was a member of the city council three years. In 1873 he married Miss Garthorne, a native of New Orleans; they have six children. After the death of his uncle, Mr. Keller, Mr. Leahy was made the guardian of two of his minor children.

JOHN LANG is a native of Herkimer County, New York, born May 5, 1828, and is a son of James P. and Lucy (Rarick) Lang, the former an Irishman by birth and the latter of Mohawk-Dutch extraction. James Lang located with his family in Waterloo, Wis-

consin, and followed farming and the dairy business; reared a family, and there died. He had four sons and two daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch is the third. He left home at twenty-one years of age; taught school successfully for a time; also acted as salesman in dry-goods houses for several years. He subsequently engaged in merchandising on his own account at Rochester, Wisconsin. Later he took a situation as tutor in Todd's Seminary at Camden Point, Missouri. In 1854 he crossed the plains to California, by way of the North Platte, entering the Golden State on Dry Creek, thirty five miles north of Marysville, where he spent his first California winter. The following spring he went to Sacramento, opened and operated two hotels, the Tremont and the American, for about one year. He then located at Martinez, California, and engaged extensively in the dairy business, and there made the first cheese vats in the State, in the spring of 1856. In 1862 he moved to Virginia City, Nevada, and was one of the leading pioneers of that section. Owing to the ill health of Mrs. Lang, he was compelled to sell his property there, which he did at a heavy sacrifice, and returned to California. He then located on thirty-five acres of land now comprising the Washington Gardens, where he cultivated grapes, oranges, olives, etc. He also spent two years in the San Gabriel Valley, and manufactured cheese on the ranch of Hon. D. B. Wilson. The profits of this business venture netted him $25 per day. In 1870 he purchased 160 acres of land, forty miles north of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, paying $300 for the same. This he has since developed into one of the finest estates on the line of that thoroughfare. Lang's Station, Lang's postoffice and express office are there, the results of his enterprise. He also owns the valuable Sulphur Springs at that point, and the Sulphur Springs Hotel. His ranch now comprises 1,200 acres, devoted to diversified farming. It is finely located and the improvements are of the most attractive and modern character. In connection with the life of Mr. Lang, we note that in 1873 he killed the great bear that was known as the Monarch of the Coast. This bear was for over thirty years the terror of California, as he roamed over the entire State and proved invincible against all the many plans invented to capture him. Many human beings fell before him, and by his cunning hundreds of cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., were mowed down in his wake. But on July 7, 1873, Mr. Lang made up his mind that this outrageous and ferocious brute had spilt human blood long enough; hence he took his trusty gun and followed his trail for about twelve miles into the San Fernando Range of mountains, in Los Angeles County, and there came upon him. The brute at once started after him with a scream that made the mountains ring for miles away. Then the battle for life began, for it was only victory that could save either, as escape was impossible. But Lang, knowing his gun, waited for the mad brute until he came within thirty feet, then aimed for the sticking place in the beast, and the infuriated champion bear fell to rise no more. His weight was 2,350 pounds; size of foot, ten and three-fourths inches in width, and nineteen and one-half inches in length. The hide is at the museum in Liverpool. It was the largest grizzly bear ever known. Mr. Lang was married May 3, 1862, to Mary E. Floretta. They have three sons and two daughters living, all at home. The Lang estate is valued at about $50,000.

SW. LA DOW, farmer, five miles southwest of Los Angeles. Of all who are represented in this work, none are more deserving, none are more worthy, than he whose name stands at the head of this biographical notice. He was born in Milton, Saratoga County, New York, in 1824. His parents were Daniel and Laura (St. John) La Dow. His grandfather had twenty-three children, by two wives, and his father was a native of France. Mr. La Dow's maternal ancestors were of English origin. The subject of this sketch is the fifth of



Isaac Lankershim

seven children. His mother was a first cousin of P. T. Barnum, her mother, Ruhanna Taylor, being a sister of Barnum's mother. Laura St. John had but one brother, Taylor St. John, a well-known clergyman in New York. He had four sons, all of whom occupy honored positions in Albany, New York, in educational and scientific circles. Mr. La Dow was married in 1846, in his native State, to Margaret McWilliams, of Galway, New York. By that marriage he had two sons, Charles and John. In 1852 he left his family at the old home and came to California via Panama as a seeker of gold. He arrived in Los Angeles in May, and in July received the sad intelligence of his wife's death. His home was then broken up in the East, and his boys were taken care of by their grandmother, Mrs. McWilliams. Mr. La Dow went to the northern part of the State where he engaged in mining till 1863, when he returned and bought twenty-five acres of land near Los Angeles, and soon added to it thirty-five acres more. On this farm he lived until 1868, when he preempted 160 acres where he now lives, near the southwest limits of the city of Los Angeles. He has recently erected a new residence near the La Dow school-house. In 1860 he married Miss Harriet Dorman, of Stanford, Maine, and they have one daughter, Hattie M., who has recently graduated at the Los Angeles High School. It is altogether proper, in this connection, to state that Mr. La Dow's sons by his first wife are very successful business men. Charles, the elder, is an inventor and machinist well known throughout the country. He is at Albany, New York; has accumulated considerable wealth, and has recently beautified the old homestead in New York. John is an inventor, now located at Denver. Mr. La Dow is one of the best citizens of Los Angeles County; is now well along in years, and can look back over a life well spent, and with a clear conscience enjoy the prosperity which he has so well earned. Mr. La Dow gave one acre of land to the school district in which he lives, and which was named in his honor, the "La Dow District;" and he has been a trustee of the district twelve years and upward. He was the first person to take water for irrigating purposes to that locality, which had a very beneficial effect on the material prosperity of the community living there. Though Mr. La Dow has lived a quiet and rather uneventful life, it has been an industrious and useful one.

ISAAC LANKERSHIM was born in Nuremberg, Bavaria, 1819. He came to the United States when seventeen years of age, and made his way to St. Louis, where, for several years, he engaged in the stock and grain business, buying and shipping cattle, grain, etc., from St. Louis down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. In 1854 he came to California, bringing cattle across the plains. He went to Napa County and again engaged in the stock business and in raising grain. Afterward he went to San Francisco, where for a number of years he was a heavy shipper of grain to Europe. In 1868 he bought El Cajon Rancho, in San Diego County, where, the next year, he commenced raising wheat; and later he built a flour mill there. In 1869 he bought one-half of the immense San Fernando Rancho in Los Angeles County. Eventually, he and Mr. Van Nuys began to raise wheat successfully on their ranch, till nearly the whole 60,000 acres were brought under cultivation. In 1878 they built a flour mill in Los Angeles. In this enterprise he was the moving spirit. This mill is equipped with all the modern appliances, and has a capacity of 400 barrels of flour per day. For a number of years previous to his death Mr. Lankershim carried on farming and milling simultaneously in San Diego and Fresno counties, where he owned a farm of 14,000 acres; and at the same time he was at the head of a company that was engaged in the same business in Los Angeles County. Mr. Lankershim was a man of strict honesty and integrity, and of good, practical business capacity, as must be obvious from the

foregoing; and he was also public-spirited, generous, and of strong religious convictions. He built and equipped the Metropolitan Temple, including a $14,000 organ, in San Francisco, so that the Baptist denomination there, of which he was a member, could have a commodious place in which to worship. His estate owns the property yet. He also gave in his life time a good farm in Vacaville, as an endowment of a Baptist College. In 1842 Mr. Lankershim married Miss Moore, who was a native of Kent County, England, and who still survives him. Two children were born to them: a daughter, now the wife of I. N. Van Nuys; and a son, James B. Lankershim, all of whom are residents of Los Angeles. Mr. Lankershim died April 10, 1882, at the age of sixty-three years. The good that he did lives after him.

ADDISON W. LEE.—Among the prominent capitalists and health-seekers who have chosen the beautiful Monrovia for a residence is the above-named gentleman, whose elegant residence, located at the corner of Prospect and Grand avenues, is one of the landmarks among the beautiful homes that nestle at the base of the Sierra Madre Mountains. In February, 1888, Mr. Lee purchased one acre of land at the above-named location and immediately commenced its improvement and the erection of a home. In this he spared no expense. The location of his residence gives one of the most pleasing, varied and magnificent views that it is possible to obtain of the San Gabriel Valley, while the immediate grounds are beautified with lawns, floral productions and ornamental trees; nor has he failed to combine the useful with the ornamental, for he has planted on his grounds nearly 150 of the choicest citrus and deciduous fruit-trees to be obtained. Mr. Lee is largely identified with Los Angeles County and is one-third owner (with Messrs. Spence and Bicknell) of the well-known Church tract, comprising 716 acres, about three miles and a half southeast of Monrovia. With the exception of thirty acres of deciduous fruits this land is now (1889) devoted to hay and grain. The brief facts given in regard to the life of Mr. Lee, and his success in business pursuits, are of interest. He is a native of Huron County, Ohio, dating his birth in 1829, the son of Benjamin and Mary (Smith) Lee, both of whom were of old families of New England, his father being a native of New Hampshire, and his mother of Rhode Island. His parents were among the early settlers of Huron County, having taken up his residence there in 1820. Mr. Lee was early in life put to work, and given but limited time to devote to schooling. From the age of ten to twenty years he was almost constantly engaged in the hotel and on the farm of his father. In the fall of 1849 he concluded to seek his fortunes in the El Dorado of the West, and started via New Orleans for California, arriving in San Francisco in January, 1850. He proceeded to Sacramento and there joined his brother, Barton Lee, and was with him engaged in mercantile pursuits, and later in the livery business. In 1851 he returned to Ohio, and engaged in farming in Huron County. From 1866 to 1869 he spent in railroading. In the latter year he went to Toledo, Ohio, and established himself in the manufacture of barrel staves, heading, hoops, etc. He was successful in his enterprise, and in 1873 moved to Henry County, Ohio, where he increased his business, establishing three large factories and employing a large corps of men. The success he achieved and the accumulation of large property interests in various counties in Ohio, is the result of his business habits, his strong will, and his untiring energy in carrying to an end whatever he undertook. Years of this life has broken his health, and recently he has sought the genial climate of Southern California, for a much needed rest. Despite his business cares, he takes an intelligent interest in politics, and is an uncompromising Republican. In 1851 Mr. Lee married Miss Mercy Hoyt. She died in 1867, leaving one son, Dwight L., who is

now (1889) a resident of Lucas County, Ohio. In 1868 Mr. Lee married Mrs. Eliza C. (Wiers) Yates.

ELDRIDGE W. LITTLE was born in Frederick, Maryland, in 1832. His father, William Little, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother, *nee* Wilhelmina Stanger, was a native of Prussia. In his youth Mr. Little's parents moved to Springfield, Clarke County, Ohio, and later, in 1841, emigrated to Iowa and located in Louisa County. His father was one of the pioneers of that county, and built the first house erected in Columbus City. In 1848 the family moved to Ogle County, Illinois, and there the subject of this sketch was educated, completing his studies in Rock River Seminary. At the age of twenty years he left the school and engaged in the study of medicine; but not feeling suited for the practice of that profession, he entered upon legal studies, and in 1857 was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in Oregon, Ogle County, Illinois. He was successful in his profession and took a leading part in the affairs of the community in which he resided. He was superintendent of schools in Ogle County from 1858 to 1862. In the latter year, at the urgent solicitation of Secretary Fred Law Olmstead, he entered the employ of the United States Sanitary Commission as a Field Agent—making no charge for his services—and for the next year was with the Army of the Potomac. Then he accepted a clerkship in the office of General Meigs, Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, and in 1865 was appointed chief clerk to General Luddington, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington. Mr. Little held this responsible position for the next four years, spending two years of that time in Santa Fé, New Mexico. In 1869 he returned to Washington, and in the spring of that year was appointed United States Sub-Treasurer at Santa Fé. He was also Receiver of the Land Office and agent for the payment of pensions at that place. As receiver he made the first sale of public lands in the Territory of New Mexico Mr. Little's trained business habits and legal mind soon enabled him to place the affairs of his office, which had been for years badly managed, upon a sound basis, and gained him the high encomiums of his superiors at Washington. He held his office until 1874, and then resigned to accept the position of secretary and assistant treasurer of the Orinoco Navigation Company of New York, of which Governor A. B. Cornell was president, which he held until 1876. In 1871 he was appointed one of the managing commissioners of the Centennial Exhibition, and at the close of his labors in 1876 he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the *Daily Herald* and *Sunday Chronicle*, of Philadelphia. In February of 1877 Mr. Little re-entered upon his legal profession, and as the attorney of the Pusey-Jones Company, a large ship-building company of Wilmington, Delaware, went, in their interest, to South America, where he remained until the spring of 1878. In 1874 Mr. Little married Miss Lulu Pile, the daughter of General William A. Pile, now of Monrovia. Mrs. Little became an invalid, and in 1878 Mr. Little was compelled to abandon his business occupations and seek the restoration of his wife's health. He accordingly took up his residence at Ocean Grove, near Long Branch, New Jersey, where he resided until the fall of 1886. In that year he came to California and in December located at Monrovia, Los Angeles County. Upon his arrival he purchased three and a half acres of land on the south side of Banana avenue, east of Mayflower avenue. In March, 1887, he commenced the erection of his handsome residence. Mr. Little has one of the representative places of Monrovia, and has spared no expense in fitting his home with all the modern conveniences, and even luxuries, that characterize a well-ordered home. His grounds are beautifully laid out, rich in ornamental trees and flowers. He has also planted 104 citrus fruit trees and fifty de-

cidnous fruit trees, comprising a large variety of the most approved fruits grown in his section. In 1887 Mr. Little commenced the practice of his profession in Monrovia, and has been identified with the remarkable building up and growth of that city. Upon the incorporation of the city of Monrovia in December, 1887, he was appointed city attorney, a position which he has since held; and in the same month was appointed a notary public by the Governor of the State. He is the secretary and treasurer of the Monrovia Street Railroad and one of the original incorporators of that company. In politics Mr. Little is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Little have one child, William E.

EDWIN P. LARGE.—Among the representative business men of the city of Monrovia, mention must be made of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Large is the senior member of the firm of Large & Wheeler, dealers in furniture, carpets, oil-cloth, etc. Their establishment is located on Myrtle street, and is the pioneer furniture store of Monrovia, having been established in October, 1887. Mr. Large came to Los Angeles County in the spring of 1886 and located at Pasadena, where he was engaged in real-estate business and building enterprises until he came to Monrovia in June, 1887. Upon his arrival in Monrovia he identified himself with its interests, purchasing and improving both business and residence property. He is the owner of the store he occupies, also a substantial residence on Myrtle street, and other real estate in the city. Mr. Large is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, dating his birth in 1853. He is the son of Andrew T. and Sarah (Hendrickson) Large. His father is a native of New Jersey, and a carpenter and builder by trade. In Mr. Large's youth, his parents located in Monroe County, Wisconsin, where he was reared and received his schooling until 1865. In that year the family moved to Chicago. At an early age the subject of this sketch was put to work in his father's shops, and there learned the carpenter's trade. When about seventeen years of age he entered the employ of the well-known firm of F. H. Hill & Co., of Chicago, as a shipping clerk. The great fire of Chicago in 1871 swept away most of the business houses of that city, and at that time he returned to his trade, helping to rebuild the city. In 1872 the house of F. H. Hill & Co. re-established themselves in business and he again entered their employ. He remained in their service, filling many positions of responsibility and trust until 1886, when he came to California. Mr. Large has taken a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of his chosen city, and has been a liberal supporter of such enterprises as tend to advance the welfare of the community. He was one of the first school trustees of the city, a position that he still holds. In politics he is a consistent Republican, taking an interest in the affairs of his party, serving as a delegate to the county conventions. In 1888 he married Miss Jeanette Beebe, the daughter of Alonzo Beebe, a well-known resident and pioneer of Kendall County, Illinois, in which county Mrs. Large was born. Mr. Large's father is at this writing (1889) a resident of San Diego. His mother died at that place in 1888.

SIDNEY LACEY, notary public and a dealer in real estate at Los Angeles, is a native of England, and was born in Bristol in 1845, his parents being John and Anna Maria (Davies) Lacey. His father was a mechanic and of Irish ancestry, while his mother was of Welsh parentage. Young Lacey was educated in the common schools until his thirteenth year, when he began to clerk in the dry-goods store of Mr. William Jones, at Bristol, and was so employed until 1863, when, in the early part of that year, he came to America. After visiting friends in Canada he went to Detroit, Michigan, and was employed as clerk by the dry-goods firm of Campbell, Linn & Co.,

until 1867. He then started for the West, and after spending two years in Colorado, New Mexico and Dakota, and being variously employed, he came to California; and while sojourning at San Francisco he was employed in the carpet house of Mitchell & Bell as clerk and carpet-layer for about one year. In 1870 he came to Los Angeles under an engagement with Smith & Walter, the pioneer carpet, upholstery and paper firm of Los Angeles, with whom he remained until 1873, when he engaged in the same business with the firm of Dotter & Lord, afterward Dotter & Bradley, which later merged into the Los Angeles Furniture Company, remaining with the concern through its various changes, by having an interest and being an employé, until 1886. In that year he made a trip to the East to visit the friends he had left twenty years before. He returned to Los Angeles in the summer of the same year, and being a member of the Democratic State Central Committee for the county of Los Angeles, he spent several months during the campaign at San Francisco, working with the executive committee of the Democratic State Committee, in behalf of the party candidates. In 1885, while in the employ of Dotter & Bradley, he started the carpet beating and cleaning works known as the Los Angeles Carpet Beating Works, which are located on Alvarado street, above the woolen-mill reservoir, said works being still owned and run by him. In 1887 he was commissioned notary public by Governor Bartlett, and was re-appointed in March, 1889, by Governor Waterman, and during the same year he engaged in the real-estate business at Los Angeles, in which business he is still actively engaged at 101 North Main street. Politically he is a Democrat, ever being active in the interests of his party. He has been a delegate to every Democratic State Convention for the past ten years, and has been a member of the State Central Committee for Los Angeles County since 1879; a member of the executive committee of the same for six years, and is still a member. The holding of the late Democratic State Convention at Los Angeles, which passed off so harmoniously, is conceded by all to be due to the exertions of Mr. Lacey. December 10, 1874, he was married at Los Angeles to Miss Conception E. Williams, a native of Los Angeles, and of English-Spanish parentage. Her parents are both deceased. Mr. Lacey is a member of Ashler Lodge, No. 91, F. & A. M., of Detroit, Michigan. He is one of the organizers of the Iroquois Club (Democratic) of Los Angeles, of which he is president, the membership of the club being over 200.

CARL LAUX, proprietor of Laux's pharmacy stores Nos. 48 South Spring street and 447 South Fort street, has been in the drug business for more than a quarter of a century, and is a thoroughly representative man in his profession in all that that term signifies. He was born in Germany forty-six years ago, and came with his parents to America in early childhood. On reaching the proper age he began to learn the drug business, and was engaged in it in various capacities of employé and proprietor in the city of Chicago over twenty years. Being affected with bronchial trouble, induced by the rigorous climate of Chicago, Mr. Laux decided to sell out his prosperous business in the Lake City, in 1883, and came to California. Locating in Los Angeles, he resumed the drug business at 208 North Main street. After purchasing the store he refitted and refurnished it and put in an entire new stock of goods. This store he has recently removed to the handsome new Burdick Block, corner of Spring and Second streets. The store, which is furnished in curly redwood, is one of the finest and most completely stocked retail drug houses in Southern California. A prominent feature of Mr. Laux's extensive trade is his large prescription business. He prepares several proprietary compounds, among which are a quinine hair tonic, a "beading oil" for liquor manufacturers and dealers, and his celebrated Kumyss, a beverage alike

palatable, healthful and nutritious. Mr. Laux was one of the first in Chicago to manufacture Kumyss, by a formula of his own. It soon gained great popularity and had a large sale. He now makes a great specialty of this remedial agent so valuable for persons with weak or diseased digestive organs, and being the only manufacturer of Kumyss in the State, south of San Francisco, he sells large quantities of it. His formula is so superior to any other that the druggists of the Golden Gate City use it. Mr. Laux's faith in the therapeutic advantages of the Southern California climate has been fully realized in his complete restoration to health since settling in Los Angeles. Confident of the great future of Los Angeles, Mr. Laux has recently increased his business by starting a branch store at 447 South Fort street.

MILTON LINDLEY, Esq., is a native of North Carolina and was born in Guilford County in 1820. When he was twelve years of age his parents, David and Mary (Hadley) Lindley, removed to Morgan County, Indiana. The former was of English-Scotch and the latter of English-Irish extraction. She was a descendant of the Hadleys, one of the old and prominent Quaker families of Hendricks County, Indiana. Milton Lindley lived with his parents until manhood and was given only a common-school education, yet through much reading and study—which is even now his daily habit—he has acquired an excellent education. Although reared a farmer he did not follow that vocation, but on leaving the homestead started out on his business career as a harness and saddle maker at Monrovia, Indiana, which occupation he continued for twelve years. In 1850 he engaged in general merchandising at the same place, and four years later, when his health became impaired by a too close application to business, he engaged in farming and afterward in general merchandising in Hendricks County, Indiana, remaining there twelve years. During this time he was sent East by a number of wealthy gentlemen to study the new National banking system. His investigations proving satisfactory, he assisted in organizing the First National Bank of Danville, Indiana, which is yet a stanch institution. In 1866 he removed to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he resided until the latter part of 1875. In that year he came to Los Angeles, having previously spent two winters there for the benefit of his health. He purchased forty acres of land adjoining the western limits of the city, which he devoted to fruit culture, the varieties being so numerous that he could pluck ripe fruit of several kinds every day in the year. Selling his ranch in 1882 and retiring from business, he became a resident of the city of Los Angeles. Politically he is a Republican. In 1879 he was elected treasurer of Los Angeles County, which position he held for three years, holding over one year on account of a constitutional change. In 1884 he was elected a member of the county board of supervisors, and served as such during 1885 and 1886. Mr. Lindley was married in 1849, at Belleville, Hendricks County, Indiana, to Miss Mary A. Banta, daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Eccles) Banta. She was born in Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana, but reared principally in Hendricks County. She is a member of the Christian Church. They are the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living: Walter, a physician of Los Angeles; Hervey, banker and dealer in real estate at the same place; Ida B., filling the chair of modern languages in the University of Southern California at Los Angeles; Arthur, a contractor of Claremont, California; William, a physician of Albion, Idaho; Albert, solicitor and collector for the Black Diamond Coal Company, of Los Angeles; and Bertha, still at home, and a graduate in both letters and music, of the University of Southern California, with the class of 1887. Mr. Lindley is now nearly seventy years of age, but retains all the genial social attributes for which he was noted during his younger days.



Yours Truly
Milton Lindley

While a careful business man, he is also a generous one, and what he has given to assist worthy young men and religious, charitable and educational institutions would be considered a competence by almost any family. He has yet with him, much of the time, his mother, who is bright and intelligent and eighty-seven years of age. With a wife, who has been in every sense of the word a helpmate to him for the last forty years, with seven grown children around him, with several grandchildren looking up to him with love and veneration, he is passing the evening of a well-spent life in this sunny land of the Pacific Coast, where the orange, the vine and the fig-tree flourish, and the mighty ocean and majestic mountains proclaim the glory of the Creator.

HERVEY LINDLEY, of Los Angeles, was born in Belleville, Hendricks County, Indiana, June 25, 1854. When twelve years of age his family moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was educated in the grammar and high schools. In 1870 he began learning the lumber business, with one of the leading Minneapolis firms. Three years later, when but nineteen years of age, he became a partner in the lumber business in Waterloo, Iowa. He soon became one of Waterloo's most active citizens and, while always refusing any political office himself, was very active in the Republican party. He served for several years as secretary and treasurer of the Republican County Central Committee. In 1875 he was married to Miss Kate C. Owens, of Waterloo. Like many other successful men, Mr. Lindley can attribute much of his prosperity and advancement in life to the force of character and wise council of his wife. The firm in which Mr. Lindley owned a one-half interest soon established three branch yards in Dakota, all proving very profitable. In 1879 Mr. Lindley came on a visit to his father and family in Los Angeles. He was much delighted with Southern California, and returned to Iowa determined to close out his business and transfer his home to the Pacific Coast. Almost immediately on his becoming a resident of Los Angeles, he was recognized as a considerable factor in financial, political and social circles. The co-operation of his active, comprehensive mind is always considered a valuable aid to any enterprise for which it can be secured. Mr. Lindley was one of the organizers of the California Bank of Los Angeles, in which he is a director and member of the finance committee. He is a stockholder in the Southern California National Bank of Los Angeles, and a one-third owner in the Whittier Bank. While he spends the most of his time in Los Angeles, he has a country residence at Whittier, twelve miles away. Mr. Lindley takes great pride in the village of Whittier, where he has several hundred acres of land devoted to barley and fruit. His farm and his horses are his chief delight and recreation, and he is never happier than when he can take a day's absence from his multifarious duties in Los Angeles and spend it with his stock and trees. While a business man in business matters, he is also very generous, and his purse is invariably open to every worthy call for aid. He was recently appointed by the Governor of California as president of a board of three trustees to locate, build and control a State Reform School, for which the Legislature has appropriated $200,000. He was also selected as one of a commission of five to control the police department of the city of Los Angeles, under the new charter adopted early in 1889. Hervey Lindley is noted for his indefatigable energy and industry, his keen, quick and comprehensive mental grasp, his incorruptibility and his intense patriotism. He is a typical American, and his boyhood days were spent where the strains of Yankee Doodle from the fife and drum of the recruiting officer were making the blood of the Union man run quick from heart to head and from head to heart again; where wounded boys in blue came home to tell of the valor of the country's defenders, who were risking their lives that the "stars and

stripes" might float over a free and undivided country. Cradled in such an atmosphere, his every fiber thrills with love for his home and native land.

ANTONIO MARIA LUGO.—One of the old patriarchs of California, whose descendants to the fourth and fifth generation are scattered throughout the State, was born at the Mission of San Antonio de Padua in 1775, and died in 1860. He was a soldier here under the King of Spain. He lived many years in a large adobe house on the east side of Negro alley, which in early times, before gamblers and Chinamen took possession of that locality, was a sightly and desirable place of residence. There the greater portion of his large family of children were born. He told the writer in 1856, that he obtained permission to settle on his Rancho of San Antonio where he then lived (near the present town of Compton), in 1813, after the expiration of his term of service as a soldier. Later he obtained a formal grant of eleven leagues. Eventually, as his boys grew up, and his flocks and herds increased to such an extent that he did not know what to do with them, he obtained a grant in his boys' name of the Rancho of San Bernardino, which at that time belonged to this county, and a portion of his horses and cattle were moved to the new grant, where they continued to increase and multiply. In after years he planted a vineyard on San Pedro street, and sometimes made his home in the long adobe house on the tract, still standing, and belonging to his granddaughter, Mrs. Woodworth, now Mrs. O'Reilley. In the latter part of his life, he used to ride into town on horseback with a sword strapped to his saddle, according to the custom of Spanish Caballeros. One of Mr. Lugo's daughters, Merced, married a Perez; she is still living and is now the wife of Stephen C. Foster; her daughter married Wallace Woodworth, and her grandchildren are numerous. Another daughter of Lugo married Colonel Isaac Williams, the owner of El Chino Ranch. The descendants by this line include the Carlisles, the McDougalls, the Rains, etc., and their children. Don José Ygnacio Lugo the grandfather of the Wolfskills, was a brother of Don Antonio. The wife of old Sergeant Vallejo, mother of General Vallejo, was one of Lugo's sisters.

ON. FREDERICK LAMBOURN, senior partner in the wholesale grocery firm of Lambourn & Turner, was born in England, in 1837, but passed most of his childhood youth on his father's farm in Marshall County, Illinois, his parents having immigrated to the United States while he was quite young. He attended Eureka College in Woodford County, Illinois, but did not stay long enough to graduate, for want of funds, and in 1859 came to California and has been a resident of Los Angeles County ever since. Previous to 1876 he was engaged in farming, wine-making and ranching, part of the time as manager of William Workman's extensive Puente stock ranch. In July of the year last named Mr. Lambourn started in the grocery business, in company with William F. Turner, his present partner, in one room of the brick block they now own and occupy, comprising numbers 23, 25, 27, 29 and 31 Aliso street. The firm had erected the first story of that part of the block including numbers 29 and 31 the same year they opened their grocery in one of the rooms; and the following year (1887) built another story. Two or three years later they erected the first story of the remainder of the block, and some four years ago added the second story to that part. The block has over ninety feet frontage on Aliso street, and is a substantial business building. In the beginning of their modest mercantile ventures the proprietors did all the work, one of them acting as salesman and book-keeper and the other delivering the goods to customers; but by upright dealing and judicious management the volume of busi-

ness steadily increased and more help and facilities were added; another, and later another, room was occupied; gradually a jobbing department was developed; and now the bulk of the goods handled is sold by wholesale, though the firm does a flourishing business in the retail department. Their jobbing trade extends along the lines of railroad to points throughout Southern California and as far east as New Mexico and Western Texas. Mr. Lambourn has had some experience in politics, having been elected on the Democratic ticket to the General Assembly of California, in which he served in 1875 and 1876, with satisfaction to his constituents. Since coming to Los Angeles, Mr. Lambourn married Miss Georgia Morrison, a Texas lady. They have two sons: Frederick Francis, aged nine years, and William Walter, seven years old.

WILLIAM LITTLEBOY was born in Parkersburg, Virginia, in April, 1840. On the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in the Union army, and rose to the rank of staff officer. On June 5, 1864, he was appointed Captain of Commissary, in the Army of the Potomac, by President Lincoln, and served till about the close of the war. Soon after returning from the army, he located in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the drug business and soon built up a fine trade. But owing to ill health, he was compelled to seek a milder climate. After spending a winter or two in Florida, he decided to move to California, believing it to be a better State for business than the Peninsular State; he came from Philadelphia to Los Angeles in 1874, bringing with him, by steamer, a stock of drugs and store fixtures with which he fitted up and stocked the drug store now owned by his widow, Mrs. A. E. Littleboy, at Nos. 56 and 58 North Main street. During the ten years following he carried on a growing and prosperous business, which, at the time of his death, in 1884, was one of the best retail drug stores in the city. Since her husband's decease Mrs. Littleboy has continued the business with equal success under the efficient management of Mr. Edward B. Rives, a practical pharmacist of some ten years' experience. The fine store is kept fully stocked with the purest drugs and chemicals, and choicest toilet goods. The business requires the services of two clerks besides the manager.

FRANK LECOUVREUR is a native of Ortelsburg, East Prussia. He was born June 7, 1830. He came to California by way of Cape Horn in 1851. Mr. Lecouvreur, who is a very accomplished civil engineer, was county surveyor four years; but most of his work in his profession has been done for private parties, in surveying ranches, etc., in this and other counties in Southern California. He was also engaged in the county clerk's office for a number of years. In June, 1877, he married Josephine Rosana Smith, a lady of Irish origin who had been for several years a resident of Los Angeles. They have no children. Mr. Lecouvreur, on account of ill health, has lived a retired life latterly, at his pleasant home on Main street. He is a man of great learning, and in former years he lived a very active and useful life; and he is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. MUDGE is one of the later pioneers of Compton, and one of Los Angeles County's most honored and popular men. He was born in Monroe County, New York, November 21, 1833, his parents being Ebenezer and Lucretia (Heaton) Mudge, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Vermont, and both of English descent. The original families settled in Plymouth and Boston in 1638. In 1838 Ebenezer Mudge moved to Lenawee County, Michigan, and subsequently to Branch County, where he still lives, at Quincy. He was born in 1804, was a mason

by trade, and some of the fine buildings in Buffalo, New York, stand as a monument to his architectural skill. The mother died in 1886, aged seventy-nine years. They had a family of four children, three still living. In the service of their country in the late war, few men are deserving of more praise than is Lieutenant-Colonel M. Mudge. He raised a company in 1861, in Branch County, Michigan, for the three months' service, and was mustered in August 24, in the Eleventh Michigan Volunteer Infantry. December 9 his command moved to Louisville, Kentucky, was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland, and remained with that army till Atlanta was taken. January 7, 1863, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment, which rank he held till mustered out near the close of the war. At the battle of Chickamauga he received a severe wound in the left arm. While convalescing he was assigned to court-martial duty, and was president of General Thomas's court. After his recovery he asked and obtained leave to join his regiment at the front at Atlanta, and commanded a regular brigade till the fall of Atlanta. At Sydney, Ohio, his regiment captured a cannon which the citizens of that place were firing as a salute to Vallandigham and Pendleton, who were entering their city as guests. Colonel Mudge's regiment took this cannon into their car and carried it with them to Sturgis, Michigan, where it still remains as a relic, and is known as Vallandigham's cannon. He was mustered out of the service at Sturgis, Michigan, September 30, 1864. In 1873 the subject of this sketch went to Chicago and worked on the *Evening Post*, and was traveling correspondent for the *Inter Ocean*, and established agencies in different parts of the country. He was subsequently one of the editors of the *Northwest Lumberman*, then a monthly paper. Later on he was connected with two papers in South Chicago. Previous to going to Chicago he had for six years been a general agent for the Security Life Insurance Company of New York, for the State of Michigan. In 1877 he came from Chicago to Los Angeles County, California, and located near Florence, remaining there two years. Then he was partner with A. M. Hough, in the hog business, for three years. Later he purchased fifty-two acres of land where he now lives, within the corporate limits of the city of Compton. Colonel Mudge is now a member of the city council of Compton, and deputy assessor of Los Angeles County. In 1884, with sixteen others, he established Shiloh Post of the G. A. R., at Compton, and served as Commander five years. The subject of this sketch was Commander, during the year 1889, of the Seventh Inspection District Encampment of Southern California. Socially, he is a Mason. He was nominated by the Republican party in 1882 for assemblyman for Los Angeles County, but was defeated. In 1884 he was nominated for supervisor of the Fourth Supervisorial District, and was again defeated. During these years the Democratic party was largely in the majority, he having received his party vote in both instances. The Colonel was married in Quincy, Michigan, in 1865, to Miss Sarah Ashley, who is the daughter of George and Jane (Wheat) Ashley. She was born in Canandaigua, Michigan, November 19, 1842. Her mother was a native of Orleans, New York, and her father of Massachusetts. He was a student in Yale College, and a schoolmate of our late Chief Justice Waite.

JESUS F. MORENO, manufacturer and dealer in saddles, harness and saddleware, No. 136 Los Angeles street, Los Angeles, is a native of Mexico. He was born in Sonora in 1840, and during his boyhood he attended school and learned his trade there. After reaching manhood, in 1863 he came to Los Angeles, and began working at his trade and continued until 1875, when he established his present business on Los Angeles street; afterward he removed to Aliso street, and thence to his present location. He employs from three to six hands,

as his trade requires, and by fair dealing and close attention to his business he has secured for himself a good patronage. In 1866 Mr. Moreno married Miss Susanna Montano, of Sonora, Mexico, and they have ten children—seven sons and three daughters.

REV. WILLIAM MOORES.—A more worthy name is not to be found in the history of Los Angeles than the one at the head of this sketch. He is a native of Middle Tennessee, born January 26, 1808. His father, Josiah Moores, was a local preacher and died in Arkansas. Mr. Moores received a liberal common-school education, or rather, as it was known in those days, a boarding-school education. In 1834 he was licensed to preach by Rev. Joshua Butcher, who was then presiding elder of the district. In the fall of that same year, 1835, he took work in the Tennessee Conference, and traveled three years. In 1840 he transferred to Ash Conference. Later he transferred to the Alabama Conference, for which he traveled seven years. Within this time he was married to Miss Juliet S. Hardwick, who lived only seven months after they were married. Two years later he chose for his second companion Miss E. Mariah Greening, of Alabama. She is the daughter of Eldridge Greening, a prominent lawyer in Alabama. After his second marriage Mr. Moores moved to Arkansas, and joined the Arkansas Conference, in the bounds of which he traveled twenty-four years. During the greater part of the time he was presiding elder. In 1870 he again transferred, this time to the Pacific Conference, and when the Los Angeles Conference was organized he chose that for his future home, where he has been actively engaged in the Master's service for eighteen years. Since joining this conference he has been presiding elder of the district of Los Angeles, and also of the San Luis Obispo district. He served the congregation at Downey most acceptably as pastor several different times. It should be further stated that he helped to organize the conference which he joined in 1870. He has purchased forty acres of land near Downey, upon which he resides. There he is quietly spending the evening of life, and waiting the summons of the Master. Mr. Moores and his excellent wife have reared a large family, in all eleven children: Julia, now the wife of George E. Butler; Olin G., Charles W., Fannie G., now the wife of Thomas J. Kearns; Josiah B., Lucia, wife of J. C. C. Harris; Glorvenia, wife of L. V. Glasscock; Mariah, wife of James O. Butler; William, Orlanda and Edna. Their children are all on the coast. Charles W. is a lawyer, but is now teaching in the city schools in San Francisco.

EN. McDONALD, capitalist, Wilmington, is one of the earliest pioneers of Lower California who are still engaged in active business. He was born in Oswego County, New York, May 9, 1832, a son of Colon and Jane (Winslow) McDonald, the former a native of Scotland, and the latter of Ireland. They had eleven children, only two of whom are now living: John, in Canada, and Edward, the subject of this sketch. The family moved to Canada when Edward was twelve years of age, and took possession of a tract of land. After four years' labor on the farm, the lad returned to New York and served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade. September 20, 1853, in company with two cousins, he left New York on the steamship Illinois, and arrived at San Francisco October 17, following. The very next day he engaged to come to San Pedro for Alexander & Banning, and worked for this firm and for General Banning for a number of years; then, in partnership with Horace Wheeler, now in Japan, he followed the mercantile trade in Los Angeles, and also dealt in live-stock; and for fourteen years he followed sheep-raising. In all his business ventures thus far he had been signally successful. In 1876 he built McDonald's Block, on Main street, Los Angeles. Of his large es-

tate he has disposed of 5,000 acres, and yet has several thousand left, which is valuable. He is an honest but shrewd manager of business affairs, and in all of his dealings his word is his bond. October 19, 1865, Mr. McDonald married Miss Mary Winslow, a native of Argyle, Washington County, New York. They have had two sons: Winford Savage, who was born March 1, 1871, and Ranson Walton, who was born October 27, 1873, and died November 27, 1886.

WILLIAM MARSHALL.—One of the most successful horticulturists of the San Gabriel Township is the subject of this sketch. His fifteen-acre orange grove is located in the Alhambra School District, about one-fourth of a mile west of the San Gabriel Mission. He purchased this land from B. D. Wilson in 1875, and in 1876 commenced its improvement and cultivation. Nearly fifteen acres are devoted to seedling oranges, 1,000 trees of the Tahite and Sandwich Islands varieties, and about five acres to budded trees. He has also 140 deciduous fruit trees, comprising the most approved varieties of peaches, apricots, plums, apples, etc. Mr. Marshall has kept his place under a high state of cultivation and is liberal in the use of fertilizers, and though having an abundant supply of water has not used any for irrigation purposes for the past four or five years. His seedling trees are in full bearing, and their yield is noticeable. Individual trees have yielded twelve or thirteen boxes, and the average yield in 1888 from about ten acres of trees was nearly nine boxes per tree. His improvements comprise a neat cottage and substantial out-buildings. Mr. Marshall is a native of Ireland, dating his birth in Limerick in 1835, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Griffin) Marshall, natives of that country. When twenty years of age he came to the United States and engaged as an apprentice at cabinet-making in New York for about eighteen months. His failing health then compelled him to seek an out-door and more active occupation, and he engaged in teaming. In 1857 he located in Bloomington, Illinois, and for the next two years was employed in the nurseries at that place. In May, 1859, he entered the United States army as a private in Light Battery E, Second United States Artillery. He served in that battery until honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of enlistment, May 3, 1864. His record during the war of the Rebellion is worthy of mention. He participated in some of the severest campaigns and hardest-fought battles and sieges of that memorable struggle, commencing at Bull Run in 1861. He was through the Peninsular and Maryland campaigns of 1862, and at the sieges of Vicksburg and Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1863. His record embraces fourteen of the historic battles of the war, beside the exposures of skirmishes, sieges, etc. After his discharge he was employed in the Commissary and Quartermaster's Department at Washington until the close of the war. For the next three years he was engaged in various occupations in New York, and in 1868 came to California, locating at San Diego until the fall of that year when he took up his residence in Los Angeles. There he engaged in nursery labor until he took up his present residence. Mr. Marshall is a practical horticulturist, industrious and energetic in his labors. He has made a success of his operations and gained a comfortable competency. He is a consistent member and strong supporter of the Catholic Church. In politics he is Democratic. In 1877 Mr. Marshall was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Isabella O'Donovan, a native of Limerick County, Ireland. No children have blessed this union.

R. McGARVIN, real-estate dealer, 120½ South Spring street, Los Angeles, is a native of Canada, and was born June 2, 1841. During boyhood he attended the common schools and served an apprenticeship to the

carriage and wagon making trade. After reaching manhood he worked at his trade in Michigan and Ohio. Then he engaged in the oil business in West Virginia for two years, after which he went to Southern Kansas, remaining there eight years. Mr. McGarvin came to California in 1875 and located at Los Angeles. The following year he engaged in carriage and wagon making on South Spring street, between Second and Third streets, on the site of his new block. He built up a large established trade and carried on the business successfully a number of years, until two years ago, when he retired from active business. After his retirement he improved his property by erecting the present substantial business block. Mr. McGarvin is a member of the Board of Trade and is identified with all the progress and development of the city. In 1869 he was married to Miss A. B. Woolsey, in Kansas. They have one son, D. C. McGarvin.

RICHARD MOLONY, wagon and carriage manufacturer, Aliso street, Los Angeles, is a native of New York State, and was born in the city of Syracuse, February 25, 1839. In early childhood his parents went to Dubuque, Iowa, and he grew up and learned his trade there. After reaching manhood, he determined to come to California. Landing in San Francisco, he went to Sonoma County, and remained there ten years. In 1872 he came to Los Angeles and established his business on Aliso street. Being a practical workman in all branches of his business, he soon built up a good trade. In 1888 he built his present large and commodious factory, 140 x 80 feet, three stories in height, which when running to its full capacity gives employment to from twenty-five to thirty hands. He manufactures all of his own work, heavy and light, importing all of his material,—steel springs, iron bolts, wood and trimmings, and warrants everything he turns out of his shops. By good management and close attention to the details of his factory he has been successful in establishing the leading business in his line, and is the oldest manufacturer in the business. Mr. Molony has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Ellen Mulcahey, of County Limerick, Ireland, who died in 1875, leaving three children: Mary, Mark and Clement. His present wife was Miss Kate Fennesy, of County Cork, Ireland. They have four children: William, Margaret, Frances and Johanna.

F. G. McGARVIN, carriage and wagon maker, No. 235 East Second street, Los Angeles, was born May 7, 1848, in Chatham, Canada. His parents, John and Susan (Houstin) McGarvin, are both living. He attended the common schools in his native town and learned his trade there. He remained in Canada until 1883, when he came to Los Angeles. Here he worked at his trade until 1886, when he engaged in business for himself. He employs four hands. His work is mostly on orders, and he has built up a good local trade. Mr. McGarvin has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Cottier, of Canada, who died in 1882, leaving two children: Frank and Maggie. His present wife was Mrs. Ollie Bellew, of Granby, Missouri. She has one son, Thomas.

MONTGOMERY, GRANT & CO., 233 North Los Angeles street, Los Angeles, importers and dealers in agricultural implements, wagons and carriages. This business was established in 1886, and the following year the Bull & Grant Company was organized, who carried on the business until the past year, when Mr. Grant withdrew and the territory was divided, Mr. Bull taking the northern part of the State and Mr. Grant succeeding to the business here. The firm is now Montgomery,

Grant & Co. This company represents some of the best-known agricultural implement makers in the United States for wagons, plows, mowers, reapers, rakes, buggies and traction and portable engines. They carry a full and complete stock of agricultural machinery, wagons, carriages, etc., at their establishment, No. 233 North Los Angeles street. They have a branch house at San Bernardino and also one at Pomona. E. Glencross Grant, the manager here, is a native of England, who came to California in 1884 and was connected with the agricultural implement business in San Francisco until he came to Los Angeles in 1886. He understands the business in all its details, and is an energetic, practical business man.

DANIEL M. McGARRY was born in County Antrim, Ireland, January 20, 1842. He came to Philadelphia and from there to Chicago, in 1866, where he was in business until 1881, at which time he came to Los Angeles. He settled in his present home, at the corner of Eighth and Alameda streets, soon after his arrival, and engaged in the vineyard and wine business. He married Margaret McCaughan in 1871, and they have six children. Mr. McGarry was a member of the city council from 1883 to 1885. He is a man of many sterling qualities and is respected by all who know him.

OSCAR MACY was born in Liberty, Union County, Indiana, July 28, 1829. His father, Dr. Obed Macy, a pioneer of Los Angeles, was of New England stock and was born on the Island of Nantucket in 1801. He moved West with his family when a young man and practiced medicine for years in Southern Indiana. He crossed the plains with his wife and nine children, one of whom died of cholera on the way, arriving in Los Angeles in December, 1850. He settled first in El Monte, but afterward rented and conducted the Bella Union Hotel (now the St. Charles) in this city two years, when he disposed of the same to W. G. Ross, who was, some years after, killed by C. P. Duane in San Francisco. Dr. Macy started the Alameda Baths, on the site of the three-story brick building on the corner of Main and Macy streets, recently erected by his son Oscar. Dr. Macy died July 9, 1857. His eight children are still living in California. Oscar, the subject of this sketch, worked awhile in 1851, as a printer, in San Francisco, but could not resist the temptation of a miner's life, and left his position to rough it in the mines, where he worked with varying success for two years. Returning to Los Angeles, he took up a claim in El Monte, which he afterward sold to the father of Judge A. J. King, of this city. He then took up his residence in Los Angeles, working most of the time at the printer's trade. During these times the Republican party was in a chrysalis state; and when General J. C. Frémont was nominated for the Presidency he became an enthusiastic advocate of his election and of the success of that young national political organization from whose principles he has never swerved. On the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, he received the appointment of collector of customs at San Pedro, which position he held until the port was reduced to an inspectorship, when, at the solicitation of the department, he accepted the position of inspector. After some time he resigned in favor of George C. Alexander, who was appointed in his place. In addition to the above Mr. Macy has filled various places of public trust in the city and county. He was a councilman for several terms, city treasurer for two years, and chairman of the board of supervisors for four years, occupying the latter office from January, 1885, to January, 1889, during which time the present site of the new county court-house was purchased, that substantial structure, the county jail, was erected, and also plans of the court-house adopted. This magnificent temple of justice, when completed, will do credit to the people of

Los Angeles County, whose wealth and liberality have made it possible to erect a public building unsurpassed by any county on the Pacific Coast, excepting San Francisco County. Mr. Macy has been largely engaged with others in the sheep industry on San Clemente Island, some fifty miles off the coast, where the sheep run wild and thrive with very little care; and where, twice a year, the owners go over and stay several weeks to supervise their shearing and the packing and shipment of their wool, or to look after the sending to market of the mutton sheep. From 8,000 to 10,000 sheep range over the island and the business is understood to be profitable. Mr. Macy married Miss Margaret E. Bell in 1873, and has five children.

G. W. MORGAN was born in Theresa, Jefferson County, New York, April 30, 1831. He lived upon a farm and attended the neighboring schools, which were held in primitive log school-houses with high pine benches for seats, until fourteen years of age; and during the intervals when his time was not devoted to his studies, he did his share of plowing and hoeing, as many of our prominent men have done whose boyhood days spent on a farm gave that vigor which enabled them to battle successfully for eminency in after years. His family then emigrated to Wisconsin, and he remained with them for nine years. About 1855 he removed to Oberlin, Ohio, where he lived for seven years, during a portion of which time he attended the Oberlin College. His intention had been to complete a college course, but being troubled with bronchial affections, on the advice of a physician he prepared to emigrate to California. After a short visit to his parents in Wisconsin, he went to New York City and took passage via Panama, and after an uneventful voyage he arrived in San Francisco a day or two before Christmas, 1862. On his way out he contracted a severe cold, and his ill health kept him in San Francisco for about eight months. At that time there was considerable excitement over the discovery of quartz mines in Contra Costa County, and the report of the richness of the Mt. Diablo mines induced him to go there, where he obtained his first mining experience. His claims, as well as those of others, proved a failure, and Mr. Morgan turned his attention to various other pursuits for about a year and a half. While in Contra Costa County diphtheria was very prevalent, and he had the misfortune to lose his wife and two children, who were all carried away so near the same hour that all were buried in the same grave. At about the same time the much lamented Rev. Starr King, to whose memory a handsome monument was erected last year by prominent Californians, died of the same disease. Not caring to remain on the scene of so much sorrow, Mr. Morgan went to San Francisco in the spring of 1865 and remained there for eight years, following the business of life insurance. So successful was he in this business that in one year he secured $900,000 worth of insurance. The intricacies of this calling so interested him that he became thoroughly wrapped up in it, and his earnestness and thorough familiarity with the problem of insurance bore him the most signal success. His reputation resulted in receiving the most flattering offers from first-class Eastern companies to take charge of their business on the coast. January 26, 1868, Mr. Morgan was again married, in Santa Bárbara, to Miss Alice Brown, of that place, who had been a former acquaintance at Oberlin. The result of this union has been three children, one son and two daughters. It was on his wedding journey, in 1868, that he first visited Los Angeles. He became so favorably impressed with the place that he took up 320 acres of Government land, and after remaining one month went back to San Francisco. His land purchase at $1.25 per acre in 1868, the most of which he has disposed of, is to-day worth from $200 to $1,000 per acre. Even that price has been refused for some of it. Every winter thereafter for four years he visited Los Angeles in the interest of his

business, and in August, 1872, he became determined to reside permanently. Soon after arriving he opened an office and engaged in the real-estate business and incidentally did a little insurance. His real-estate business, which he has followed ever since, became very extensive during the first twelve years of his residence. Almost one-half the sales transacted in the city passed through his hands. His business acumen and good judgment inspired everybody with confidence in his ability to buy or sell property to the best advantage, and his advice on such matters was eagerly sought for and acted upon. He was, it may be truthfully said, the first man in the city who bought large tracts of land and divided them into lots. Others followed the same plan, and from that time the boom in Southern California commenced. Mr. Morgan's time is now taken up in looking after his large personal interests. He has large interests in the Highland View tract; is a stockholder and president of the Highland Park Water Company. He is a Republican in politics, but has never desired or sought any political office. Mr. Morgan, who is a member of the Methodist Church, is an earnest and consistent Christian, believing in doing all the good to humanity within his power for their spiritual and moral welfare; and all charitable affairs and any movement tending to advance the interests of the city receive generous support from him. He has a very interesting family to whom he is devoted, and his fireside presents a picture of rare happiness.

JUDGE H. W. MAGEE, President of the San Gabriel Valley Bank, Los Angeles, was born in Coles County, Illinois, October 9, 1847. His parents, B. W. and Elvira (True) Magee, were natives of Kentucky. His mother died in 1874, and his father is living in Nebraska. At the age of seventeen years the subject of this notice entered the office of the clerk of the court of Coles County, and after remaining there three years was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. After serving his term, he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and graduated in the Law Department in 1873. He practiced law in his native county for seven years, and in 1882 came to Los Angeles, continuing in his chosen profession. In 1885 he was nominated by acclamation for the Legislature, but withdrew on account of not being eligible for the office. He was elected president of the San Gabriel Valley Bank in 1887, and since then has held that position. He has one of the most attractive homes in Pasadena. In 1873 Judge Magee married Miss Ellen J. Barnes, of Indianapolis. They have three children: H. Grace, William H. and Paul.

WILLIAM MOSS was born in Arkansas in 1825, and is a son of Matthew and Mary (Caldwell) Moss, both of whom were natives of the Old Dominion. They were early settlers in Hempstead County, Arkansas, but subsequently moved to Texas, and in the Lone Star State he farmed until his death. The subject of this sketch came to California in 1849, worked in the mines for some time, later engaged in farming, and in 1859 returned to Texas, remaining there ten years. In 1860 Mr. Moss married Miss Henrietta Field, a native of Tennessee, born in 1836, and daughter of Harrington and Lucy (Mitchell) Field, both of Virginia. Mr. Field was educated for a physician, but chose farming for his occupation. He moved with his family to Texas in 1851, where, after farming successfully for eight years, he died. His aged companion is still living in Austin, Texas, in her eighty-third year. It may not be out of place here to note that Mr. Field had one brother, Dr. Thurman Field, also a half-brother, Prof. J. A. McRoberts, for many years an honored and widely known public instructor in several colleges in Tennessee. It is also proper to state that Mrs. Moss is a first

cousin to General Thomas Green, well known in the history of our late war. Mr. and Mrs. Moss have reared a family of four children. The two oldest, Harry and Mollie, were born in Texas. The latter is now the wife of J. S. Moss, of El Paso. Matthew and Willie were born in California. In 1869 Mr. Moss, with his wife and two children, came to the Golden State, and for five years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits on a rented farm near where the town of Rivera is now located. In 1874 he purchased fifty-six acres where he now lives. On this farm he has erected a comfortable and commodious residence, which is surrounded by an orchard of oranges and lemons, bearing the choicest variety of fruit. He has also planted out forty acres of English walnuts, the cultivation of which he has demonstrated to be an industry which will yield handsome returns. Politically Mr. Moss affiliates with the Democratic party, and is one of the strongest supporters of its principles. He is one of the self-made men, and a man liberal in his views, and ready to forward the interests of any enterprise having for its object the public good. Mrs. Moss and her daughter are active members of the Baptist church.

ELIJAH MOULTON was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1820. His father, Elijah Moulton, was a native of Massachusetts, and moved to Montreal at an early day. Mr. Moulton traces his ancestry back to the French. He was apprenticed to learn the cooper's trade of a Scotchman in Montreal, but on account of the old gentleman's ill treatment of him, he ran away when his time was half out, and went to West Troy, New York. From there he went to Cincinnati and spent one year. Then he went to Akron, Ohio, and followed his trade for some time, after which he went into Pennsylvania, and from there to Michigan, then to Ohio, and in 1843 he concluded he would like to see some of the rough side of life and its hardships. He accordingly hired himself out to the Union Fur Company, and set out for the Rocky Mountains. They started from St. Louis and went westward to the mouth of the Yellowstone River, and there remained until the spring of 1844. At this time he asked and obtained leave to join Jim Bridger, in an expedition to California. They trapped in Montana and the Black Hills, then to Bridger's Fort, to Fort Laramie, to Fort Pier, Missouri, and back to Bridger. Then the company set out on a trapping expedition to Arizona in the fall of 1844. In the spring of 1845 they came to California, where our subject severed his connection with the company, and went to work for Don Louis Vignes, and continued with him till 1851, with the exception of two trips he made to the mines. He then bought a piece of land located near Wolfskill's, and in 1855 took charge of William Wolfskill's property, and continued with him three years, when he bought 160 acres in what is now East Los Angeles. This was before there was any city here, and Mr. Moulton has been an eye witness of the wonderful growth of the City of the Angels. He was the first deputy sheriff of Los Angeles, under George Burrell. He was marshal of the city and a member of the city council in 1860 and 1861. Mr. Moulton served in the war with Frémont, and belonged to the Mexican veterans. He can relate some of the most interesting incidents of the war, and of the hardships they endured. For days at a time they were without food, and on one occasion he and another man used the stars and stripes as a seine to catch some fish to eat. Financially Mr. Moulton has been eminently successful. He was for some years in the dairy business. He has recently sold land and city property to the amount of nearly $100,000. He still owns several houses and lots in East Los Angeles, and also property in Santa Monica. He married a daughter of Mr. William Wolfskill, and by her had one child. Both mother and child died in 1861. He was again married, and has an interesting family. Their residence is on

Lyle street in East Los Angeles. Mr. Moulton is a self-made man and highly respected by all who know him, and it is only justice to him, in writing the history of his county, to say that of the pioneers he is a true pioneer.

RICHARD T. MILLER was born is Caswell County, North Carolina, in 1841, but was reared from early childhood in Virginia. His father was Rev. John A. Miller, an itinerant preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, a native of Virginia, and of English origin. He married Jane B. Williams, of North Carolina, by whom he had a family of seven children. He died in Prince Edward County, Virginia, in 1849, well known and much beloved by a very large circle of friends. His wife died in Virginia in 1888. Our subject was the third child and was quite young when his father died. His opportunities for an education were very limited. He was a soldier in the Confederate army, a member of the "Danville Blues," Eighteenth Virginia Regiment, and was one of the first who went to Richmond. He was in the battles of Cloyd's Farm, Cold Harbor and around Petersburg. Was taken sick prior to the battle of Bull Run with typhoid fever, and sent to hospital, and was afterward discharged for disability. Having regained his health, he enlisted in the Ringgold Battery, Thirteenth Virginia Battalion Artillery, and was appointed Commissary-Sergeant, and held that position until March, 1865, when he was appointed Quartermaster-Sergeant; was captured on the 2d day of April, 1865, when General Grant broke the lines at Petersburg, and was carried a prisoner to Point Lookout. He was released on the 15th day of June, 1865. He was married in 1869, to Ella R. Flippen, of Danville, Virginia, and they have an interesting family of nine children, whose names are as follows: Emery L., Janie E., Arthur, Edwin B., Minnie V., Edna T., Gracie, Grover Cleveland and Belle. When he first started in life Mr. Miller learned the drug business, and after coming to California he clerked for three years in a store in Fresno County, and subsequently went to farming there and lost very heavily. Not discouraged, however, he came to Los Angeles, with nothing but two horses and a wagon, and his family. He bought thirty acres near Compton, which he soon sold. Then he rented for several years, till he purchased the twenty-acre ranch where he now resides.

WILLIAM C. MARTIN was born in what is now Red River County, Texas, January 29, 1824. His father, Gabriel N. Martin, was a native of North Carolina, who went to Texas in 1812. His mother was formerly Henrietta Wright. She was born in Alabama. Mr. Martin's father was a wealthy farmer and a prominent man in his section. He was for some years a judge and a leader in political circles. He also engaged largely as a contractor, furnishing supplies for the Indian agencies of the United States Government. He was killed by the Indians in 1834. The subject of this sketch was reared as a farmer, receiving limited educational advantages until the age of eighteen years, when he educated himself. December 31, 1843, he married Miss Rebecca C. Miller. She was the daughter of Richard G. and Rebecca (Bayless) Miller, who resided in Lamar County, Texas. Mr. Martin was engaged in farming and cotton-planting in the county of his birth until 1853. In April of that year he started overland for California, making the journey by ox teams. After a short stay at Warner's ranch, in San Diego County, he came to Los Angeles County, and located near El Monte, taking up what he supposed to be Government land, about a mile southwest of what is now Savannah. There he engaged in general farming and stock-raising until 1865. In that year he abandoned his farm (the land having been decided as grant land) and located in El Monte,

where he opened a hotel which he conducted until 1872. He then purchased a squatter's right to 160 acres of land located just north of the San Dimas Cañon. There he took up his residence and engaged in general farming and the bee business, until 1887, when he sold out and moved to Pomona, and took up his residence on the corner of Seventh street and Town avenue. Mr. Martin also owns other property in Pomona, among which is a ten-acre tract in block 197, twenty acres in block 212, and two houses and lots on Third street in block 52. He has been a resident of Los Angeles County for more than thirty-five years, and is well known throughout the San Gabriel and San José vallies. Politically he is a Democrat. In 1854 he was elected justice of the peace, serving as such for several years; and for more than twenty years he has served as a school trustee. He is a consistent member and a steward of the Methodist Church, South; is a charter member of Pomona Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Martin: William T. (a sketch of whom is given in this volume), and Henrietta Jane, who died in 1853, aged seven years.

CLARENCE S. MARTIN, of Pasadena, was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 12, 1852. After a three years' course at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, he graduated there, and then went to Boston, where he learned the printer's trade. For a time he was employed on the Boston *Herald*, and for another period he was engaged on the *Congregationalist*. After a six years' residence in Boston he was absent a year and a half in South America, during which time he visited Peru, Chili and other places of note. He returned to Boston, and in 1876 came to California and settled in Pasadena. He built the first house east of Fair Oaks avenue, the present site of E. C. Webster's residence. Purchasing twenty acres of land, he stocked it with fruit trees, and since then he has operated considerably in real estate. To-day he is in possession of a large fortune. He built an elegant residence on Orange Grove avenue, costing over $10,000, which he now occupies. He has been a director in the San Gabriel Valley Bank ever since its organization; is also a part owner of 160 acres on Wilson's Peak, the site for the new observatory. He is not at present engaged in active business—only attending to his investments. Mr. Martin married a daughter of Lucy Gilmore; she died in 1888, and he now lives with his mother. Mr. Martin is a genial gentleman, who will always have many friends.

JAMES W. McGAUGH was born in Davidson County, Tennessee, in 1813. His father, Robert McGaugh, was a native of Virginia. His mother, Elizabeth (Miller) McGaugh, was born in Georgia. In 1819 his parents emigrated to Missouri, first settling in St. Louis and afterward in St. Charles, Rice and Daviess counties, where his father was engaged in farming and stock-growing. Reared upon frontier farms of that State, he received such a limited education as the pioneer schools afforded. On arriving at his majority he entered into farming upon his own account, in Daviess County. In 1836 he married Miss Sarah J. Edwards. She was born in Kentucky, of which State her father also was a native. Mr. McGaugh continued his residence in Missouri until 1850, when he decided to seek his fortune in the new El Dorado of the West. In the spring of that year, accompanied by his family, he started across the plains for California. His journey was made by the typical ox team of that period, and the "prairie schooner of the plains." Arriving in due season in the Golden State, he located in the mining districts of Placer County and engaged in mining enterprises. Here he had the misfortune to lose the faithful wife who had so cheerfully followed his fortunes and shared in his labors and hardships. She died

in 1850. Mr. McGaugh labored in the mines until 1853, and then with his children returned to his old home in Daviess County, and resumed his agricultural pursuits. In the same year he married Miss Emma Ann Scott, who was born in Lexington, Missouri, a daughter of John and Charlotte (Meek) Scott, natives of Virginia. In 1857 Mr. McGaugh made his second overland trip to California and located in Yolo County, and for the next three years engaged in grain raising. He then moved to Lake County, and entered into general farming and stock-raising, which he continued until 1870. In that year he visited Southern California, and, selecting Los Angeles County for his home, he purchased fifty acres of land, a portion of the Pico Ranch, in the Ranchito school district, about two and one-half miles from Rivera. The land was then in a wild and uncultivated state, but with his characteristic energy he set to work cultivating the soil and building himself a home. In this he has been successful, and now has a fine farm under a high state of cultivation, yielding abundantly the various productions to which he is devoting his acres. A plentiful supply of water is available from the San Gabriel River. His fine orchards show care and attention, and are producing both citrus and deciduous fruits, such as oranges, lemons, apples, pears, peaches, apricots, quinces, prunes and pomegranates. Alfalfa gives large yields; also hay, grain and corn. He takes a well-merited pride in his live-stock, having some fine Jersey, Holstein and Durham cattle, and remarkably fine specimens of horses from the famous "Echo" stock. Mr. McGaugh's consistent manner of life and straightforward dealings have gained him the respect and esteem of his neighbors and a large circle of friends. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Church, South, and an honest supporter of churches and schools. He has for many years been a school trustee in his district. In politics he is a Democrat, but is liberal and conservative in his views. By his first marriage there are three children living: Matthew J., who married Miss Harriet Goodwin; Phillip G., who married Miss Martha Speigle; and Mary J., the wife of Judge J. B. Hollaway. All of the above are residents of Los Angeles County. Five children have been born by the second marriage, three of whom are now living, namely: Sarah Belle, now Mrs. J. F. Goodwin, of Santa Bárbara County; Sue L.; and William G., who married Miss Lydia Pierce and resides in Los Angeles. His son, Wesley Preston, died in 1879, aged twenty-two years, and one daughter, Nancy Ellen, died in 1880, at the age of twenty years.

JOSEPH MULLEN, of the firm of Newman & Mullen, retail grocers, whose store is located on the south side of Second street, west of Gordon street, was born in Grant County, Wisconsin, in 1845. His father, John Mullen, a native of Ireland, settled in Grant County in 1834. His mother was also a native of Ireland. Her name before marriage was Margaret O'Connell. She was a niece of the great Irish patriot, Daniel O'Connell. In 1852 Mr. Mullen's father, with the family, crossed the plains to California and located where Redding now stands, in Shasta County, and engaged in farming and stock-growing. There the subject of this sketch received his education, and became schooled in the practical knowledge of agricultural pursuits. When eighteen years of age the death of his father occurred, and he then took the care and control of the farm, and conducted the same until 1875. He then engaged in the livery-stable business in Redding until 1882, when he came to Los Angeles County, and located near Los Angeles and engaged in farming and fruit-growing. In October, 1883, he moved to Pomona and established a livery and sale stable on Second street, just east of Thomas street. After conducting that enterprise for some months, he sold out and devoted his attention to real estate and building operations, in which he was largely engaged for several years, purchasing lots and erecting both

business and residence houses for rent in the rapidly growing city. In 1888 Mr. Mullen entered into partnership with Mr. O. G. Newman and established his present business. He is the owner of the brick building in which his business is established, and also of his pleasant residence on the corner of Fourth and Main streets; and of other improved residence property, which he rents. He is one of the progressive and energetic men to whose efforts and enterprise is due the rapid growth and building up of the city of Pomona during the four years preceding 1889. In political matters Mr. Mullen is a Republican. He is city assessor of Pomona, and also deputy assessor of the county. He is a member of Pomona Lodge, No. 225, A. O. U. W., and of Redding Lodge, F. & A. M. He was a charter member of the Redding lodges of I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. He is a supporter of the Episcopal Church, of which his family are members. In 1878 Mr. Mullen married Miss Lillian G., the daughter of Henry and Mary E. (Davis) Garuham. Her father was a native of Scotland, and her mother of New York. The children from this marriage are Frank B. and William, both members of their father's household.

DUNCAN McGREGOR.—Among the men who have sought the genial climate of the foot-hills in the Sierra Madre Colony, as a desirable place of residence, is the above-named gentleman. Mr. McGregor is a native of Scotland, dating his birth March 4, 1821. His parents were Peter and Clementina (Sems) McGregor, both natives of that country. In 1822 his parents emigrated to Canada East and located at Cornwall, where his father engaged in farming and lime-burning. Mr. McGregor was reared as a farmer until eighteen years of age. He then learned the trade of a bricklayer and mason. In 1837 and 1838, when the Patriot Rebellion broke out in Canada, Mr. McGregor, despite his youth, enlisted in the British army, or the Canada Loyalists, and served until the Rebellion was ended. In 1843 or 1844 he came to the United States and worked at his trade in New Orleans, and also worked in Pittsburg soon after the great fire of 1845. In the fall of the latter year he returned to his home. In 1848 he married Miss Jane Moss, a native of Canada, and the daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Hill) Moss. Her father was a native of Canada, and her mother of Scotland. Mr. McGregor remained in Canada until 1849 and then decided to try his fortunes in the United States. In that year he located in St. Croix County, Wisconsin, which at that time was an unbroken wilderness; and he was the second settler who located in the county. He took up his residence near what is now the thriving town of River Falls, on the Kinnickinnick River. There he took up prairie land and commenced the life of a farmer. As the settlement of the great Northwest increased he engaged in work at his trade in St. Paul, and other points. He saw cities spring up as if by magic, where he had first found nothing but small trading posts, and thriving and populous towns take the place of the wilderness. Mr. McGregor prospered in worldly goods, and took a leading and prominent part in developing the resources of his section. He was called upon to fill many positions of trust and responsibility in the community in which he resided. In 1851 he was the first assessor ever elected in his district. In 1853 he was elected the chairman of the town board of councilmen, of Hudson, and was also chairman of the county board of supervisors. In 1855 he was the chairman of the Kinnickinnick board of councilmen, and a member of the county board of supervisors, and in 1857 was the first chairman of Troy board of councilmen, and a member of the county board. He was universally respected and esteemed for his manly qualities and straightforward, honest dealings. In 1876 Mr. McGregor entered into mercantile pursuits and established a hardware store in River Falls. This enterprise he conducted until 1883, when his failing health admonished

him that he must seek a less rigorous climate than Northern Wisconsin. He retired from his business and spent two or three winters in California, in Santa Clara and Sonoma counties, and in 1886 he came to Los Angeles County and located at Los Angeles until August of 1887, when he decided to take up his residence in the Sierra Madre Colony. He therefore purchased a lot upon which he erected a comfortable and well-ordered cottage residence, and also planted orange and deciduous fruit trees, for family use. Of Mr. McGregor's family there are three children living. His eldest son, Roderick, is a resident of River Falls, Wisconsin; Malcolm M. is a resident of Billings, Montana; Norval is a resident of San José, Santa Clara County.

MISS IDONIA McLAIN, owner of the St. Nichols Hotel, Union street, Pasadena, is the daughter of John McLain, a wealthy and public-spirited planter of Louisiana, who, at the commencement of the late war, owned about a hundred slaves. During that national struggle he lost his valuable estate, but by his extraordinary business tact he amassed another fortune. He served one term in the State Legislature, and was strongly urged to accept the position for a second term, but his business interests were too extensive to permit him to do so. Miss McLain graduated with high honors at the female college in Minden, Louisiana. She was strongly devoted to her parents, and since their death she has spent much of her time in educating her younger sisters. She came to California in 1884 to care for her uncle, Captain Thomas McLain, of El Monte, who was an invalid, and who afterward died, leaving her to settle up the estate. In 1886 she located in Pasadena, investing some $15,000 in real estate. By shrewd management she accumulated property, which was at one time worth over $75,000. Her extensive dealings in real estate have compelled her to devote most of her time to its care, thus depriving her in a great measure from enjoying the pleasures of her fortune. Miss McLain is a lady of accomplished literary attainments. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* published a long and able article which she wrote concerning Southern California, picturing in truly graphic style the society, homes, labor system and climate of this favored land. That article was said to be the best ever published in that city on these subjects; its influence was marked. Of course she has no idea that she could ever be contented to live in Louisiana. Miss McLain is also a portrait and landscape painter of more than ordinary merit, but she has had but little time to devote to this fascinating art. Nevertheless she has taken several valuable prizes for her superior oil paintings. She is also skilled in pencilings and in work in India ink. Her brother, Captain L. D. McLain, is the owner of the largest cotton-seed oil mill in America, located at Monroe, Louisiana. The public finds the St. Nicholas Hotel at Pasadena conducted in a very neat and liberal manner; everything is first-class.

WILLIAM. T. MARTIN.—Among the well-known residents of the city of Pomona is the subject of this sketch. A review of his life, although briefly stated, is of interest. Mr. Martin is a native of Texas. He was born in Red River County, in 1844. In 1853 his father, William C. Martin (whose history is included in this volume), came with his family to California and located near El Monte, in Los Angeles County. There the subject of this sketch was reared and received his education in the public schools. He was brought up as a farmer, but at the age of nineteen years engaged in teaching school. In 1864 he went to Healdsburg, Sonoma County, and entered upon a course of study in the Sotoyome Institute. After a year devoted to study in that institution, he resumed his teaching. Mr. Martin was a skillful penman, and for several years was engaged at various places as teacher of penman-

ship. In 1865 he was united in marriage with Nancy M. Thompson, the daughter of Samuel S. and Margaret (McKamy) Thompson. Her father was a native of Virginia and her mother was born in Tennessee. They settled in Harrison County, Texas, where Mrs. Martin was born, and in 1852 came to California and located in El Monte, Los Angeles County. In 1869 Mr. Martin located at San Dimas Cañon, and there engaged in farming and bee-raising until 1871. In that year he came to the San José Valley and located about four miles northeast of Pomona, where he took up 160 acres of Government land, upon which he conducted agricultural pursuits until 1884. At that time he sold out and took up his residence upon a fifteen-acre tract on the corner of Fifth street and Town avenue, block 174, in Pomona, which he improved by planting citrus and deciduous fruits, and erecting a comfortable two-story residence, barns, etc. Since that time he has devoted himself to horticultural pursuits. Mr. Martin is an energetic and progressive citizen and closely identified with the building up of the city in which he resides. He is a Democrat in politics and has always taken a deep interest in the success of his party. In November, 1884, he was the Democratic nominee in the Seventy-eighth Assembly District of Los Angeles for the Assembly and was defeated by seventeen votes only. He has been a prominent worker and a delegate in many of the county conventions. In 1886 he was elected supervisor of the first supervisorial district of Los Angeles County, term of office four years. He has also served several years as a justice of the peace and school trustee. He is a prominent member of Pomona Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M., which lodge he organized and was its master in the years 1877, '78, '80, '81, '82 and '83. He is also a member of Etna Lodge, No. 107, Knights of Pythias, and Knights of Labor of Pomona. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have seven children living, viz.: John Samuel, who graduated from the grammar department of the public schools in Pomona in June, 1888, and has since graduated from the Woodbury Business College of Los Angeles City, in May, 1889; Thomas Claibourn, Richard Riley, Floretta Caroline, Hugh Thompson, Robert Andrew, who attend the public schools in Pomona, and Margaret Mary, the baby. The first child, Gabriel Matthew, died January 13, 1878, near twelve years of age.

J. S. MILLS, a prominent business man of Pasadena, was born near Perth, Ontario, Canada, August 11, 1853. His father was a manufacturer of woolen cloth, and the subject of this sketch for several years worked in the factory with his father during the summer seasons and attended school winters. At the age of fifteen years he went to the Marmora gold mines and worked as "all round boy," but by industrious attention to business he soon learned mining in all its branches, when he was given positions of trust and responsibility. After operating in the gold mines he was engaged in the Blairton iron mines, part of the time as engineer. Then, until he was twenty-one years of age, he was a clerk in the general store of Mr. John Petus, in Hastings, Ontario, at a salary of $100 a year and expenses. During the latter period he suffered from congestion of the lungs, and in the spring of 1875 his physician advised a change of climate, when he concluded to come to California. He first came to Los Angeles, where he was employed by Thomas A. Garey, nurseryman, for $30 a month and expenses. At the expiration of a year and a half he moved to Pasadena and took charge of the orange and lemon grove and vineyards of A. O. Porter. During the fourteen months he was thus engaged he established the present fine orchard on the Swiss Cottage property. By hard work and strict economy he saved some money, with which he has bought seven and a half acres of land, paying one-third cash in advance. By this movement he obtained a substantial start, and was enabled to purchase twenty-five acres on Fair Oaks avenue at $150 an acre, Twenty acres of this is now known as the Mills

tract. Subdividing this into building lots, he has sold off about $50,000 worth and still retains about one-third of the tract. He has been an extensive orchard-planter, having set out the Mutual Orchard tract of 210 acres, the magnificent place of J. W. Hugos, Esq., containing 200 acres, and many others, aggregating fully one-eighth of all the trees and vines in Pasadena. In 1887, with a partner, Mr. Mills engaged in the produce commission business in Colton, but his partner's mismanagement prevented success. Subsequently Mr. Mills, in partnership with W. S. Arnold, entered the real-estate business, and still later took in another partner, W. L. Woodward, the firm name now being Arnold & Mills Co. Mr. Mills is sole owner of the property of the Pasadena Brick Company, a director in the Lordsburg Hotel Company and in the Security Title and Abstract Insurance Company of Southern California, located in Los Angeles; and he is one of the largest stockholders in the Pasadena Syndicate at Lordsburg. Mr. Mills has had many varied experiences with Mexican bandits, and many a narrow escape with his life. In June, 1880, he was married to Miss Sarah Letitia Gladney, a daughter of one of the pioneers of Ontario. Of their two sons only one is living. Mrs. Mills has contributed in many ways to her husband's welfare, and much of his success is due to her efforts; and he appreciates it. When he first came to California he had only $5; now he enjoys a comfortable fortune.

GEORGE EDWARD LONG was born at Athens, Georgia, January 16, 1819. Mr. Long, when a young man, was a volunteer in the Seminole war in Florida. In 1842 he married Miss L. A. Talbot. They lived two years in Mobile, Alabama, and after that in Louisiana till 1847, when they moved to Texas. Mr. Long came to California in 1849, and remained some months, when he went back after his family, who came with him to this State in 1852. Except about eleven years in Tulare County, where he engaged in stock-raising and farming, Mr. Long made his home in Los Angeles County, mostly, till his death, which occurred at his home on Date street in this city, February 22, 1888, he being at the time in his seventieth year. His widow still survives him, together with an only daughter who married William East, now living near Downey, this county, and also several grandchildren. Mr. Long was respected by all who knew him. He was a singularly honest and truthful man. He could not be swerved one iota from his convictions of right and duty by any consideration whatever. He left a good name to his family and to his descendants that they must cherish as a precious heritage.

ALEXANDER McLEAN was born in Vergennes, Kent County, Michigan, his parents being Hector and Rebecca McLean, well-to-do farmers and of Scotch extraction. The mother died when he was an infant, and the father when he was nine years of age. Two elder brothers being in the Union army where they lost their lives, he was thus early in life, with three other minor children—two brothers and a sister—thrown largely upon his own resources. Until he was seventeen years old he worked for farmers in the summer and attended public and private schools in the winter. After that he taught a common school for two terms, then attended the Michigan State Normal School for two years, pursuing the common school and classical courses of study. In 1876 Mr. McLean came to California and located in Lompoc Colony, Santa Bárbara County. Obtaining a first-grade State certificate, he taught school for two years, after which he was nominated county superintendent of schools by the Republican party, but was defeated by a very popular candidate, H. G. Thurmand, who has held that office for the past fourteen years. In 1884 he was nominated assemblyman by the Republican party and elected, being the first Republican



G. E. Long

assemblyman elected from that county for many years. He served in the Legislature two years and was commended by the press of both parties in the county, and gained the reputation of being an honest and capable legislator. Among other services rendered, Mr. McLean has the honor of first introducing and paving the way for its passage at a subsequent session, the bill providing that "all pupils in the public schools of the State shall be instructed in physiology and hygiene with special reference to the effects of narcotics and stimulants on the human system." He also served on the committees on Municipal Corporations, County and Township Government, and Education. In the way of private business, Mr. McLean has dealt in real estate, was engaged for some time in the cattle and sheep business, and for three years was editor and proprietor of the Lompoc *Record* Santa Bárbara County. He came to Pasadena in 1887, invested in city property, and engaged in the insurance and real-estate business with Knight, McLean & Co., and was made a member of the city council in February, 1889, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Edison Turner, which position he still retains. Mr. McLean was married in June, 1886, to Mae A. Broughton, an accomplished young lady of Lompoc, Santa Bárbara County. They have one child, and constitute a happy family.

HON. THOMAS D. MOTT.—In the history of Los Angeles, as of most other cities that have grown into commercial prominence, there have been times when its future seemed to hinge upon the determination of various public issues in the wise solution of which breadth of character, keen foresight and moral courage were largely involved. Fortunately the City of the Angels has for years past had among its citizens several men possessing these invaluable qualities of brain and heart, to whom it chiefly owes its most brilliant achievements as a city, and of those men none have figured more conspicuously than the subject of this biographical sketch, the Hon. Thomas D. Mott. Mr. Mott is a native of Saratoga County, New York, and was born near Schuylerville on the Hudson, July 31, 1829. His boyhood was spent at his native home where he acquired a good common-school education, and at the age of fifteen launched out into the world full of the hope and vigor which constitutes so important a factor in a successful business career. His first practical business experience was gained as a salesman in a general store of his home town. The discovery of gold in California, in the year 1849, fired his ambition and he at once, turning his face westward, determined to seek his fortune on the golden slope of the Pacific. After successfully mining for a brief time in the Northern part of the State, he located at Stockton, where he entered merchandising. In the spring of 1851 he established ferries on the San Joaquin River. His attention was directed to Southern California, her wonderful climate and resources, and the year 1852 marked his first visit to Los Angeles. Without loss of time, he, with characteristic promptitude, seized the first opportunity that in the way of occupation promised success, and engaged in the livery and stock business. His genial nature and excellent social qualities drew around him a large circle of friends, and to his business an extensive and profitable patronage. He evinced a lively interest in local public affairs, and all movements tending to the development and future prosperity of Los Angeles found Thomas D. Mott one of its most hearty and liberal supporters. In 1855 he identified himself with the Democratic party, and since that time he has been regarded as one of the most worthily successful politicians in Southern California. In the year 1863 he was elected to the office of clerk of Los Angeles County, and succeeded himself in the years 1865, 1867 and 1869, at a period when the responsibilities of that office were most arduous, the county clerk then also being ex-officio auditor and recorder. The duties of his several terms of office were discharged with ability and integ-

rity. Mr. Mott was foremost in a movement to secure the establishment of a branch of the Supreme Court in the city of Los Angeles and was appointed its first resident deputy clerk, filling the position most acceptably until a change of administration brought about a new appointment. In 1871 Mr. Mott was chosen to represent his legislative district in the State Assembly, and while there and following his return to Los Angeles rendered the public a most eminent service in inaugurating and pushing to a successful issue a movement which secured to his city and Southern California railway communication with the outside world. In 1876 he was sent as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, which nominated the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency. In all matters involving the public weal Mr. Mott has ever shown himself a large-hearted, open-handed and public-spirited citizen, and his life has been an unusually active one, filled with responsibilities both public and private and characterized throughout by the singular energy so typical a product of the western country. The evidences of Mr. Mott's enterprise and push are shown in his large property holdings in various sections of Los Angeles City, not the least of which is the Mott Public Market, a substantial brick structure on South Main street, erected in the year 1886. Mr. Mott has been most fortunate in his domestic relations. December 23, 1861, he was united in marriage with Miss Ascension Sepúlveda, a typical Spanish lady and a daughter of Don José Sepúlveda, one of the prominent early-time citizens and large ranch owners of Southern California, and of Doña Francisca Abila, a member of another well-known family of Los Angeles. Don José Sepúlveda was owner of the magnificent San Joaquin Ranch, located near the present city of Santa Ana, in this county, and now owned by the heirs of the late James Irvine. He was an extensive raiser of stock and especially of horses, in which he had great success and a commendable pride. Don José Sepúlveda died in the year 1875 in the seventy-first year of his age, leaving a most exemplary record as a citizen and a business man. Don Ygnacio Sepúlveda, now of the city of Mexico and formerly for many years district judge of Los Angeles County, is a son of the late Don José. Mrs. Mott was born September 15, 1844, and is of pure Castillian extraction, a lady of rare intelligence and refinement. She is social in her disposition, loving in heart, loyal in her affections, and courageous in her living. She is firm and devout in the Catholic faith, in which she has carefully reared and educated her children, who are five in number, as follows: Georgie, now Mrs. Henry Van der Leck, of Los Angeles; Thomas D. Mott, Jr., John Griffin, Stephen D. and Ygnacio Leon. These constitute the household of one of Los Angeles' brightest and most interesting families. The family residence is located at No. 543 South Main street.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN.—Among the representative substantial business men of Los Angeles perhaps none has done so much—literally speaking—to transform it from a Mexican adobe village to a modern American city of metropolitan appearance as the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Being the leading member of the oldest and most prominent firm of architects in the city, he has been connected with the construction of a majority of the principal business blocks and public buildings erected in and about Los Angeles within the past fifteen years. Out of the large number of such structures planned and erected by Keysor & Morgan, the following are worthy of mention: The Catholic Cathedral, the Pico House, the Los Angeles Infirmary, Sisters' Hospital, St. Vincent's College, the Orphans' Home, the Nadeau Block, Hoffman House, McDonald Block, Grand Opera House, Los Angeles National Bank Building, San Gabriel Winery, Naud's Warehouse, Capital Milling Company's buildings, Turner's Hall, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, First Baptist Church, Fort

Street Methodist Episcopal Church Los Angeles Abstract Building, the elegant dwellings of I. W. Hellman, Jasper Hurrell, Frank Sabachi, besides many others designed and built by them. This firm is so well and favorably known that they seldom enter into sharp competition where plans are advertised for. Their work is chiefly from the oldest, most substantial and conservative citizens of the city and surrounding country, whose long-continued patronage of this firm is conclusive evidence of their reliability and good standing. An idea of the great magnitude of the business done by this firm will be gathered from the fact that it amounted, in 1886–'87, to $1,687,000, and the aggregate cost of the buildings erected by them in the past five years is nearly $6,000,000. Their business extends as far north as Visalia and over a large area of Southern California. Their office was established by E. F. Keysor in 1872. Two years later Mr. Morgan came to Los Angeles and entered his employ as a draftsman, and in 1876 became a partner. This relation continued until 1887, when Mr. Keysor retired, being succeeded by John A. Walls. The name of Keysor being retained, the firm title became Keysor, Morgan & Walls. Octavius Morgan was born in Canterbury, Kent County, England, in 1850, and was educated for his profession in his native country; came to the United States in 1871, and was two years in Denver, Colorado, before coming to Los Angeles. He spent 1879 and 1880 traveling in the East. In 1884 Mr. Morgan was joined in marriage with the widow of Judge Offenbacher, of Custer County, Colorado. Two children are the fruit of their marriage to date. Mrs. Morgan's maiden name was Weller, and she is a native of Ohio. Mr. Morgan is one of the oldest members of the American Institute of Architects on the Pacific Coast; is one of the charter members of the Southern California Architects' Association, and has been president from its organization; is Noble Grand of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F.; is vice-president of the Temple Street Cable Railway Company, of which he was one of the organizers, and was managing director and secretary during its construction. This popular line was begun in 1884, when the population tributary to it was but 1,400 by actual census. The first cars ran over the line in July, 1885. It is three miles in length, and when the double track is completed sometime during 1889, it will have cost $400,000. The population now tributary to it is about 8,000. This line has carried upward of 5,000,000 passengers to date without an accident, thereby showing the excellence of this road and the care of its management and its employés.

COLONEL W. E. MORFORD, Superintendent of Streets, 240 South Hill street, Los Angeles, is a native of Sussex County, New Jersey, born October 23, 1827. At the age of fifteen years he left school and entered a bank in the city of New York, where he remained six years. At that time he started on a tour around the world, for the benefit of his health. Upon reaching California, the genial climate of the Golden State induced him to remain for a time. In 1848 he was secretary for Captain Sutter and held that position until he was obliged to resign, in November, 1848, on account of ill health. He returned to the States, via Cape Horn, leaving San Francisco, March 14, 1849, and carried with him the first gold taken from the diggings and mines discovered during the mining excitement of 1848. It was sent by Frank Lemon, of Stevenson's Regiment, to his brother, William Lemon, a partner of John Anderson, the famous tobacco merchant of New York, and was delivered to him August 22, 1849, and this gold was exhibited in Benedict's jewelry store, No. 7 Wall street, New York, attracting great attention. Colonel Morford was engaged in business in New York until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He enlisted April 19, 1861, and served five years and seven months, on staff duty the most of

the time. He served on the staffs of General Phil Kearny, General George Stoneman, General John Newton, General J. Q. A. Gilmore and General Phil Sheridan. After the war he received an appointment in the New York Custom House and remained there during the administration of Grant. In 1875 he came to the Pacific Coast and engaged in the real-estate business in Los Angeles, and was prominently identified with the business until the present year, when he was elected to the office he now holds by a plurality of 1,789 votes. Colonel Morford married Miss Jane M. Cochran, a native of Sussex County, New Jersey. This estimable lady died March 6, 1889, leaving three children: Kate, Hattie E., and William E., Jr.

A. G. MAPPA, 32 Franklin street, is a native of New York, and was born May 16, 1823. He received his education in his native State, and entered the engineering corps of the New York and Erie Railroad and afterward went to Buffalo, New York. In 1851 he came as far west as Wisconsin, and was employed as clerk in the United States Land Office at Stevens' Point. In 1856 he located in Eau Claire, remaining there about eight years. In 1864 he came from Eau Claire direct to Los Angeles City. For a short time he engaged in farming and then accepted a position in the public offices. In 1867 was nominated for county judge of Los Angeles County. In 1872 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue and held that office two years. In 1880 he went to San Diego as book-keeper for a firm of contractors on the California Southern Railroad, remaining there about nine months. With the exception of this short time he has lived here continuously for a quarter of a century, and during the most of this time has been connected in different capacities with the public offices of the city and county. He has had a large experience in public affairs, and there are few men in the county who have such an intimate knowledge of the affairs of the public. In October, 1859, Mr. Mappa was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Swift, a native of the city of Albany, New York. They have three children: Elizabeth, wife of Frank R. Day, of this city, and two sons, John and William, both residing here.

I. MESSER, capitalist, corner of Jackson and Vine streets, Los Angeles, is a native of Germany, and was born August 25, 1824. He attended school and was reared in his native land. After reaching manhood he determined to emigrate to the United States; sailed from Hamburg, November 9, 1850, on the ship Emma; was shipwrecked on Cape Verd the day before Christmas; had to wait there fifty days for another ship, the Clara C. Belle; went to Rio Janeiro; remained there over five months; and from that place came around Cape Horn to California, on the old warship William Monney, reaching San Francisco, November 9, 1851. He went with the throng up to the mines where he remained about one year, then returned to San Francisco and continued there several years. He was taken with fever, and in 1854 came to Los Angeles and was one of the pioneers of this place. He engaged in the brewing business, on a small scale, at the corner of Third and Main streets—the New York Brewery. After one year he sold out to his partner, and again entered into the same business, alone, on the corner of Los Angeles and First streets. In 1857 he bought the old Government vineyard of twenty acres; bought afterward more land up to the scale of forty-five acres, now occupied by the depot grounds of the Santa Fé Railroad, and carried on the business successfully for twenty-two years, when he sold it and bought the property on the corner of Rose and First streets, and engaged in the grocery trade. He carried on this business six years, after which he retired from active business, rented his property and removed to his present home on the corner of Jackson

and Vine streets. Mr. Messer has been a resident of Los Angeles for thirty-five years, and is well known as an honorable and generous citizen. He was married October 4, 1862, to Miss Johanna Louise Schmidt, a native of Germany. They have two children: Frank Joseph and Otto.

G. A. MENTRY, Superintendent of the California Star Oil Works and the Pacific Coast Oil Company, came to this State in August, 1875. He put down a well thirty-five feet, with a spring pole, and afterward sunk it to 135 feet by the same means. The first steam drilling was begun in 1876. Since that time twenty-three wells have been drilled, the deepest of which is 2,330 feet, and the daily output is about 350 barrels of oil. Mr. Mentry has charge of one of the largest industries in Southern California, and so thorough is his knowledge of the oil district, and of mining in all its branches, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to fill his place. His first experience in the oil business was in Venango County, Pennsylvania, in 1864. From there he went to Greene County and drilled two wells. Then, in 1865, he went to Pithole, and subsequently drilled a well on the Hiner farm. He then took charge of some pumping and drilling wells for R. C. Lockwood. In April, 1868, he engaged in contracting, and this he followed until 1873, having an interest in several wells in Pennsylvania. In November, 1873, he came to California; first located in San Francisco, and later went to San Bernardino County, where he worked for the Holcom Valley Gold Mining Company. They soon suspended work, and he went to San Francisco and dealt in stocks from 1874 to 1875. In April of the latter year he came to Los Angeles County, and drilled a well 417 feet deep in Grapevine Cañon, for the Los Angeles Oil Company. Then, in company with J. G. Baker and D. C. Scott, they obtained a lease of Beal & Baker, at an eighth royalty, for two years, in Pico Cañon, known as the Pico Oil claim. The Pacific Coast Oil Company is an auxiliary to the California Star Oil Company, and managed by the same officers. Mr. Mentry was born in France, and came to this country in 1854 with his father, Peter Mentry. In 1878 he married Miss May Lake, of Pennsylvania. They have two children: Irene and Arthur. Mr. Mentry is yet a comparatively young man, but he has had large business experience. The foregoing sketch is but a brief outline of his life, but quite sufficient to give an intelligent idea of social and business relations.

A. F. MACKAY, contractor, 927, Maple avenue, one of the oldest, most responsible, and best known contractors on the Pacific Coast, is the subject of this sketch, a member of the firm of MacKay & Jones. He is a native of Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, born August 18, 1830. He was reared and served an apprenticeship to his trade in his native province, and before reaching his majority started for the Pacific Coast, in 1849, but was diverted from his original purpose and went to New Orleans where he remained until 1854. He then returned to Nova Scotia and engaged in business there several years. In 1858 he came to California, then went up to Nevada and located at Nevada City, where he engaged in contracting; was there four years. In 1862 he removed to Virginia City, and for twenty years was prominently engaged in contracting and building, doing a very large and successful business. In 1882 he came to Los Angeles, and engaged in contracting and building. The first two years his work was mostly on residences. He afterward erected Childs' Opera House, the Griffin Building, Foster's Block on Main street, the Los Angeles National Bank Building on First and Spring streets, the Kuhrts Block on Main street, Roberts Building on the corner of Main and Seventh streets, the Pasadena Opera House, residence of Loeb,

the French Consul, residence of I. M. Hellman on Tenth street, Walter D. Stevenson's residence, and many others. He has had a large and successful experience and enjoys an enviable reputation as a contractor and builder. Mr. MacKay was married, August 31, 1852, to Miss Catharine Cook, of Nova Scotia. They have five children: James Ormond, a graduate of West Point and an officer in the army, stationed at San Antonio; Katie, now Mrs. John Kelley, of San Francisco; Jennie, Margaret Amelia, and Ida Agatha.

COLONEL HENRY HARRISON MARKHAM was born in Wilmington, Essex County, New York, November 16, 1840. On his father's side his ancestors were English. The Markhams in this country trace their origin back to Sir William Markham, who was deputy Governor under William Penn. On his mother's side, the McLeods were of Scotch descent. Colonel Markham, the subject of this sketch, received an academic education; and soon after he reached his majority he entered the army as a private of the Thirty-second Wisconsin Infantry. He was in many battles in the West, and was with Sherman in the march to the sea; he received a commission as Colonel, was wounded in North Carolina, and was discharged in June, 1865. On his recovery, after the close of the war, he engaged in the practice of law in Milwaukee until his removal to Pasadena, in this county, in 1879, where since he has made his home. Colonel Markham never was a candidate for or held any public office, outside the army, until he was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress, as a Republican, from the Sixth Congressional District of California (comprising the fourteen southern counties of the State), receiving 17,397 votes, against 16,990 votes for Del Valle, Democrat; 821 for Gould, Prohibitionist, and 236 for Kinley, Greenbacker. Before his election to Congress he devoted his attention to mining, first, in the Oro Grande district on the Mojave River, and afterward assisting in opening up the Calico mines. But he sold his interests in these shortly before he went to Congress. Colonel Markham was one of the most influential and efficient members of Congress Southern California ever had. Being a thorough business man, and a man of brains he knew how to make himself useful to his constituents, not by much talk, or "fuss or feathers," but by intelligent, well-directed, persistent labors. He knew how to "organize victory," even under discouraging circumstances. Notwithstanding the great distance (3,000 miles) of his district from the capital of the nation; notwithstanding the lack of knowledge, the apathy, and sometimes the selfish prejudice of members of Congress concerning the vast material interests of the people he represented, he secured legislation providing for needed improvements on this Pacific Coast that would have been voluntarily conceded long ago if California and its Sixth District had been located on the Atlantic Coast and near to the seat of Government, to-wit: (1) One hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a public building in Los Angeles, then a city of 32,000 inhabitants, but which has since increased to nearly 100,000; (2) Appropriations for Wilmington Harbor and also for the Outer Harbor; (3) Appropriations for San Luis Obispo Harbor; (4) The setting off from the Federal Judicial District of California (which was some 700 miles in length) of the District of Southern California; (5) The establishment of army headquarters of Arizona, New Mexico and Southern California, at Los Angeles, which in the old Spanish and Mexican times, and down to the discovery of gold, had been the metropolis of both Baja and Alta California; (6) Ordering the Secretary of War to prohibit the filling up of the rivers of California by hydraulic mining, etc. To carry through all these important measures, considering the obstacles in the way, required tact, persistency and ability of no mean order. After such faithful and effective services as these, which received the plaudits of his constituents of both political par-

ties, of course Colonel Markham could have been re-elected triumphantly. But on account of ill-health he voluntarily declined to stand for a second term, and has since devoted his attention to his private affairs. He is now president of the Los Angeles Furniture Company; and he is a director and charter member of the National Bank of Los Angeles. In March, 1889, he was elected by Congress as one of the managers of National Homes for Disabled Soldiers, and he is the local manager of the Santa Monica Home. Colonel Markham has lately built himself a beautiful home in Pasadena, where with pleasant surroundings, and the respect and confidence of a wide circle of friends, he now resides. He married in 1876 and has five children.

HENRY MILNOR MITCHELL was born in Richmond, Virginia, December 14, 1846. Whilst yet a minor and attending the Virginia Military Institute, he served as a member of the Cadet Corps in the Confederate army, in Ewell's command, and was at Appomattox. After the war he engaged in raising wheat and tobacco in Virginia; and in 1867 he taught school in North Carolina. In 1868 he came via Nicaragua to California and to Los Angeles. He first engaged here in surveying; then was a reporter and a law student for two or three years, being admitted to the bar in 1872, and to practice before the Supreme Court in 1879. He was under-sheriff during the incumbency of Alexander and Rowland, and assisted in the capture of the notorious bandit Tiburcio Vasquez. Mr. Mitchell has also filled the positions of public administrator and notary public; and he served as Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff when General John M. Baldwin was in command of the First Brigade, National Guards of California. In 1877 Mr. Mitchell was elected sheriff of Los Angeles County. In 1880, after the expiration of his term, he resumed the practice of law. He also laid off the place on the San Rafael Rancho, where he now lives. In October, 1879, he married the eldest daughter of Andrew Glassell, Esq.; they have two children. Mr. Mitchell was grand marshal of the celebration in this city of the Centennial of our National Independence. He served five years in the local volunteer fire department. Mr. Mitchell is a man of fine chivalrous instincts, and he has made an enviable record as an officer, as a journalist and as an attorney, and is held in deservedly high estimation as a cultured gentleman in the community in which he has lived now more than twenty years.

SAMUEL MEYER, is a native of Strasburg, Prussia, where he was born February 25, 1830. He came to New York in 1849. He went to Macon, Georgia, and afterward to Louisville and Vicksburg, from whence, in 1853, he came via Nicaragua to California, and to Los Angeles. He has been engaged in mercantile pursuits here ever since his arrival —nearly thirty-six years. Mr. Meyer was married to Miss Davis in 1861. They have eight children, six girls, two of whom are married, and two boys. Whilst Mr. Meyer's life has been a comparatively uneventful one, he has ever maintained the character of an honorable merchant and a good citizen. Mr. Meyer has been treasurer of the oldest Masonic lodge (No. 42), of Los Angeles, for twenty-three consecutive years.

A. MONTANO was born in Los Angeles October 19, 1862. He is a son of Pedro Montano, a native of Spain, and at about seventeen years of age emigrated to Mexico, and came to California in 1849 where he pursued mining. He, in the early days of Los Angeles, located on the Los Angeles River near Boyle Heights, where he owned a tract of land and pursued agriculture. He died November 22, 1867, leaving seven children, of whom the

subject of this sketch is the youngest. A sister, Mrs. F. Moreno, and two brothers, Pedro and Manuel, live in Inyo County. A. A. was educated at Santa Clara College, this State, and at twenty-two years of age was elected auditor of Los Angeles, rendering the public a most satisfactory service, and was re-elected the following year, 1886. He is now the deputy auditor of Los Angeles. He married in 1885 Miss Eliza, daughter of Daniel Henry, of San Luis Obispo, and they have two children, Edna and Josie.

S. J. MATHES, of Los Angeles, is a native of Knoxville, Tennessee, born October 17, 1848. His father, the Rev. A. A. Mathes, a Presbyterian clergyman, lived in Knoxville for several years, where he pursued that avocation, and he also owned a plantation near the city. He endorsed the principles of the Abolition party, liberated his slaves, disposed of other property, and with the view of making his future home on "free soil" removed to Missouri. In this the object of his move was not, however, accomplished, and he soon took up his residence at Sigourney, Iowa; he now lives at Canton, Illinois. At Sigourney the subject of this sketch received his schooling, and at sixteen years of age left his home, and at Burlington, Iowa, learned the printer's trade, which he later pursued in Chicago. With a partner he afterward established and for two years published the Wilton *Chronicle*, at Wilton, Iowa. They disposed of this property and established the Colorado *Mountaineer*, at Colorado Springs, Colorado; continued publication of it until March, 1875, when he came to Los Angeles and entered the job printing business. Later he became one of the publishers of the Weekly *Mirror* and made of it a first-class weekly newspaper, which received the hearty support of the community. They afterward became associated with two other gentlemen and organized the *Times-Mirror* Company, and started in connection with the *Weekly Mirror* the Los Angeles *Daily Times*. Owing to failing health Mr. Mathes retired from the publishing business and for about three years conducted a Pullman excursion business between Chicago and Los Angeles. In April, 1887, he entered the real-estate business, in which he is still engaged as an active member of the firm of Day, Hinton & Mathes, No. 8 North Spring street. Mr. Mathes is an enterprising, ambitious man of affairs, genial in his manners, and esteemed for his excellent social and business qualities. He was married in 1872, at Wilton, Iowa, to Miss Annie Strohm. Her father Samuel Strohm, was a capitalist of that city. They have two children: Grace E. and Susie M. They reside at 23 North Hill street.

JOSEPH MULLALLY was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 18, 1826. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Pennsylvania In 1850 he left overland for California, arriving at Hangtown (Placerville), August 5 of that year. He worked a while in the mines at Spanish Bar, on the middle fork of the American River. In March, 1851, he came to San Francisco, where he worked at his trade of brick-making till March, 1854, when he came to Los Angeles. With the exception of Captain Jesse D. Hunter, who made a few bricks here in early times, Mr. Mullally is the pioneer brick-maker of Los Angeles. He made the bricks for the first two-story school-houses, known as Number One, built in 1854, on the lot now occupied by the Bryson-Bonebrake Block, where so many of our boys and girls, now grown-up men and women, and fathers and mothers, were educated in the old pioneer days; and school-house Number Two, on Bath street, built in 1856, which has also been demolished after many years of usefulness. He made the bricks for Henry Dalton's two-story residence, built in 1854, on the east side of Main street, corner of Second, which has only recently been cut through. This house, which Mr. Glassell



occupied as a residence for many years, was torn down a few months ago. Other edifices erected with Mr. Mullally's brick were the old court-house (1858), and Arcadia Block, on Los Angeles street (1859), into which latter went 1,100,000 bricks, and cost about $80,000. It would not be easy to give the list of the buildings of more recent years for which Mr. Mullally furnished the brick. He probably made four-fifths of all the bricks that were used here prior to 1864. The highest number he has made in any one year was in 1888, when he made over 9,000,000. Mr. Mullally served nine or ten years as a city councilman, between 1857 and 1883.

HARRIS NEWMARK, dealer in hides and wool at Los Angeles, is a native of Prussia, and was born at Leoban in 1834. His father, Philip Newmark, was a manufacturer of boot blacking. Harris Newmark was reared and educated until he was fourteen years of age in his native city, when he went with his father to Denmark and Sweden, and remained with him in manufacturing boot blacking at Copenhagen and Gottenburg until he was nineteen. At that age he came to America and located at Los Angeles, whence his brother, Joseph P., had preceded him two years, in 1851, and for whom he clerked in the mercantile business eight months. He then engaged in the same business for himself, and afterward became a member of the firm of Newmark, Kremer & Co., at Los Angeles, doing a wholesale and retail business until 1861. He then retired from the firm and engaged in the commission business until 1865 when he founded the wholesale grocery house at Los Angeles, known as H. Newmark & Co., which existed until 1886. Since that time he has been dealing in wool and hides. In 1858 he was married at Los Angeles to Miss Sarah Newmark, by whom he has six living children: two married daughters, a son who is married, H., of the wholesale grocery firm of M. A. Newmark & Co., of Los Angeles, and two young children. He and his family are members of the 'Brai 'Braith Congregation of Hebrews of Los Angeles.

GREGOR McDONALD, manufacturer of the Universal Door Screen, 444 Grand avenue, Los Angeles, is a native of Canada, and was born August 20, 1851. He attended school and served an apprenticeship as carpenter and joiner; followed his trade there until 1881, when he came to California and located in Los Angeles, continuing at his trade. His first job was on the Normal School building. In 1885 he established his present factory for manufacturing the Universal Screen Door, and is one-half owner of the patent. The factory is large and commodious, his premises having a frontage of 122 feet on Sixth street by 120 feet on Grand avenue. He employs six to eight hands, and has built up a large trade. He has turned out 800 screens per month, being for doors and windows, and all kinds of screen work. In 1880 Mr. McDonald married Miss Mary McNaughton, a native of the north of Ireland. They have two children, Mollie and Hannah, and they have lost one daughter, Katie by name.

JACOB F. NORMAN.—Among the well-known residents of the Duarte is the above-named gentleman. Mr. Norman settled at the lower Duarte in 1883, and in the spring of that year purchased from Edward R. Chappelow eleven acres of the old Beardslee tract. This land is located on the east side of Mountain avenue, about a mile and a quarter southwest of the Duarte postoffice, in the Duarte school district. Mr. Norman's land is well improved and under a high state of cultivation, making one of the representative fruit ranches of this section. With the exception of 350 seedling orange trees of the "Wilson's Best" variety, his

land is planted in deciduous fruits, comprising some fifteen varieties of apples, peaches, pears, apricots, nectarines, quinces, prunes, plums, etc. Among his improvements are a neat cottage residence and suitable out-buildings. Mr. Norman is also the owner of an orange grove of an acre and a half, on Duarte avenue, in Duarte, and also of improved real estate in Monrovia. In addition to conducting horticultural pursuits upon his lands, he has, since 1885, been engaged in shipping oranges to the Eastern markets. The subject of this sketch was born in Haywood County, Tennessee, in 1835. His father, Alfred Norman, was a native of North Carolina, who in his youth went to Alabama, and was there reared and married to Anna Byler, of that State. They subsequently settled in Tennessee. In 1840 Mr. Norman's parents moved to Missouri, and located in what was then a part of Cole County, but later became Moniteau County. There the subject of this sketch was reared as a farmer, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1857 he married Miss Eliza Byler, a native of Missouri, and the daughter of Abram and Mary (Bowman) Byler. Mrs. Norman's father was of German descent, and a native of Pennsylvania. Her mother was born in Missouri. In 1861 Mr. Norman located in Henry County, and there engaged in farming and stock-growing until 1869. In that year he took up his residence in Vernon County, where he continued his agricultural pursuits. In 1870 Mr. Norman was elected a justice of the peace in his county, and served as such until 1874, when he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Vernon County. He was re-elected in 1878 and served until January, 1883, when he resigned on account of ill health, and in the same month came to California. After a short stay in Los Angeles, he took up his present residence. Mr. Norman soon gained the respect of the community in which he came to reside, and in 1886 was elected justice of the peace, and re-elected in 1888. He is Democratic in politics, and is a popular man, and was one of the only three Democratic justices elected in the county in 1888. Mr. Norman has his office in Monrovia, of which city he is recorder. He is a director and stockholder of the Beardslee Water Company. For many years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and affiliated with Argyle Lodge, of Nevada, Missouri. He is also a member of the Baptist church. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Norman there are four children living, viz.: William F., who married Miss Belle Churchill, and is residing in Vernon County, Missouri; Belle H., now Mrs. R. R. Smith, of Duarte; Emmett B., who married Miss Viola Shrode, also a resident of Duarte, and Anna May.

NUELLE & NICOL PLANING MILL, Alameda street. The business of this company was established in 1883, on a small scale, and carried on by Mr. Stovell until March, 1888, when the present company was organized and incorporated and succeeded to the business. Their factory is centrally located, the premises having a frontage of 210 feet on South Alameda street. They manufacture sash, doors, blinds and all kinds of moldings and scroll work. The company has a large established trade and gives employment to seventy-five hands during the busy season. Mr. A. A. Nuelle, the president of the company, is a native of St. Louis, Missouri, and was born May 16, 1850. He received his education in his native city and State. His father, William Nuelle, an old and honored citizen of St. Louis, was a prominent mill and lumberman in that State for many years and, now retired from active business, is living in that city. A. A. Nuelle learned the business of his father, and for fifteen years was successfully engaged in lumber and planing-mill enterprises, in his native State. He came to Los Angeles and organized the Nuelle & Nicol Planing Mill Company, in March, 1888. He has had a large practical experience in all the details of the business, and this company has taken a leading position in the trade. In 1876 Mr. Nuelle was

united in marriage to Miss Catharine Timmermann, of Waterloo, Illinois. They have four children: Eugene A., Elizabeth C., Robert A. and Julia M. William Nicol, Vice-President of the Nuelle & Nicol Planing Mill Company, came to California in 1875 and was engaged in the planing-mill business in San Francisco for eleven years, until March, 1886, when he came to Los Angeles and was superintendent of the Mechanics Mill until March, 1888. The present company was then organized and since that time he has held his present position. He has charge of the mechanical and contracting department. Mr. Nicol married Miss Jane Ritchie, of San Francisco. They have one son, Willie. James R. Sloan, Secretary of the above named company, is a native of Toronto, Canada. He came to the Pacific Coast in 1873, located in Nevada and remained there until 1881. In 1883 he came to Los Angeles and held the position of salesman and book-keeper for several years, and upon the organization of this company was elected secretary. In May, 1883, he married Miss Eva B. Forman. She is a native of Lancaster, Ohio.

W. A. NORMAN, contractor for artificial stone and cement, Los Angeles, is a native of Arkansas, born May 18, 1842. He was reared in Texas from childhood, and lived there when Sam Houston was Governor and until the war, when he enlisted in the Confederate army. He served in the Third Texas Cavalry, in the command of General Ross, the present Governor of Texas. He served four years and participated in over 300 battles, fights and skirmishes. After the war he returned to Texas and remained there until May, 1887, when he came to Los Angeles and engaged in contracting in artificial-stone work for foundations of buildings, sidewalks, etc., and makes all kinds of molded artificial-stone and cement work. He has the contract for the stone and cement foundations of the Burdick Block, corner of Second and Spring streets, one of the most solid, substantial blocks in the city; also for the sidewalks around the same building. He has a large practical experience in molded stone and cement work, and has built up a good trade. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Emma Hoyt, of Kentucky. They had five children. His present wife was Mrs. Rosa Bowie, of London, England.

H. CLAY NEEDHAM, Superintendent of St. John subdivision of the San Francisco Rancho, took charge of this business in 1889. The tract embraces 10,000 acres of land, on which the town of Newhall now stands. This land was bought some years ago by ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Olathe, Kansas; George B. Katzenstein, of Sacramento, California, and Jesse Yarnell, of Los Angeles, California. This land has an altitude of 1,300 feet, in the beautiful foot-hills skirting the Santa Clara Valley, and only two miles north of the wonderful San Fernando Tunnel. It embraces every variety of desirable soil and climate to be found in Southern California. The purity of the water and the clear atmosphere makes Newhall and its surroundings one of the healthiest localities in the State. Mr. Needham will be found at his post, clever and obliging, ready to attend to business in the most expeditious manner. He comes from Hardin County, Kentucky, and was born in 1851. He is a son of P. S. Needham, a farmer and miller, who died in Kentucky in 1886. The subject of this sketch was educated at Hamilton College, Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and subsequently went to Kansas, where he taught school for two years. Then he went into the coal business and bought and leased lands till 1884. From 1884 till 1889 he engaged in stock-raising and farming. He also engaged in the lumber and hardware business in Arcadia, Kansas, and while there served as mayor of that city. He was married in Kansas, in 1878, to Miss Lillie F. Taylor. She is a native of Warren County, Kentucky. The following are the names of their

children: Nellie May, Blanche Pearle, Russell Everet and Neal. Both Mr. and Mrs. Needham are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and earnest workers in the Sunday-school. Mr. Needham is a recent acquisition to this State, but by his genial disposition and business qualifications he has won a place already in the hearts of his fellow-men; and through his ability as a salesman and the desirability of the lands, very many home-seekers ought soon to find places in the St. John's Prohibition Colony.

M. A. NEWMARK & CO.—This name is conspicuous in the business history of Southern California. In 1851 Harris Newark, the founder of the great wholesale grocery house of M. A. Newmark & Co., the oldest and largest in this part of the State, left Germany, his native land, and came to Los Angeles; and for over a third of a century he and his successors have been actively and prominently identified with the business and financial growth of Los Angeles. In 1865 he opened the first wholesale grocery store in the city and was its managing head for twenty-one years. In 1860 Mr. Newmark associated with himself the two brothers, Kasper and Samuel Cohn, under the firm name of H. Newmark & Co. This relation continued until the death of Samuel Cohn, a number of years ago. Kasper retired from the business in 1884, and two years later H. Newmark also retired. In 1870 M. J. Newmark was taken in as a partner, and soon after M. A. Newark came into the firm. The former retired in 1879, and upon the retirement of the founder of the house, M. A. Newmark took his place as senior member of the present firm, which includes, besides him, M. H. Newmark, Max Cohn and Carl Seligman. Their place of business is the large brick block embracing Nos. 41 to 51 inclusive, on North Los Angeles street, and contains 40,000 square feet of floor room. This furnishes space for a very large stock of groceries, tobacco and cigars and liquors carried by this enterprising house, whose trade extends over Southern California as far north as Bakersfield and eastward into New Mexico and Texas, and has reached $2,000,000 a year. The firm employs thirty-five to forty people in their business, nine of whom are outside salesman.

J. O. NEWHALL, the genial and obliging proprietor of the Southern Hotel in Newhall, also dealer in general merchandise, is a native of Massachusetts. He was born near the "Hub" at a town called Saugus. He is a son of J. A. Newhall, who was foreman in a Boston store for many years. Mr. Newhall is a nephew of H. M. Newhall, the celebrated owner of the Newhall Ranch. He has been in the mercantile business for several years, having clerked for Newhall, Sons & Co. in San Francisco for a number of years. In 1887 he opened the hotel in Newhall, which burned down October 23 of the same year. Mr. Newhall was married in San Francisco in 1884 to Miss Laura E. Terry. This lady is a native of the Golden State, and was born in Healdsburg, Sonoma County. She is a novelist of some note, having written under the *nom de plume* of "Ada L. Halstead." One of her novels has been published by the Golden Era Publishing Company of San Francisco. The title of this novel is "Adopted; or, The Serpent Bracelet." Another work soon to appear is "Myrine; or, The Death Trust." Mrs. Newhall is a regular contributor to Waverly's Magazine, in Boston, also to several local papers. Mr. and Mrs. Newhall reside at No. 1½ Spruce street, opposite the Southern Hotel, in the beautiful mountain village bearing the same name.

WILLIS NEWTON.—There is not, perhaps, in all this county, a farmer more worthy of mention in this work than is Mr. Newton. He began at the very bottom, in

this county, and to-day is one of the leading farmers in his section. He was born February 8, 1840, in Hot Springs County, Arkansas, and is a son of John and Lydia (Meredith) Newton, both natives of Tennessee. His grandfather was a native of the Old Dominion, and his great-grandfather was a native of Ireland. He came across the water in time to serve as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Lydia Meredith traces her ancestry back to the Welsh. By Mr. Newton she had eight children, five sons and three daughters, of which the subject of this sketch is the sixth child. He, with the rest, had such educational advantages as were afforded them by the common schools of their native State. There he married, April 9, 1857, Miss Charlotte Hudson, a native of Missouri, and the daughter of William and Nancy (Richardson) Hudson, both from Virginia. Mr. Hudson emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, from Kentucky to Missouri, from Missouri to Arkansas, and from Arkansas to Texas, where he died in January, 1882, aged eighty-four years. In 1860 Mr. Newton went to Lampasas County, Texas, where he engaged in the stock business very successfully till 1865. He then incurred heavy losses, and in the same year started westward across the plains for California. After a long and tedious journey of eight months they arrived in Los Angeles County. They pitched their tent, in which they lived for ten days. Then he rented land and farmed for three years, when, in 1868, he bought 100 acres, three and a half miles southeast of Downey. On this farm he and his faithful wife endured all the hardships and inconveniences of pioneer life; and, had they been easily discouraged, they would never have had the pleasant home they now have, with all their children well settled in life. William, the oldest son, married Ada Goodwin, and is a farmer near Norwalk. John is a trusted engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Jesse married Sallie Hunting, and is an extensive farmer in San Diego County. Alice, their only daughter, is still at home. Mr. and Mrs. Newton have both been members of the Baptist Church for more than thirty years, and for several years he has been a Deacon in that church. He and Prof. S. Holgate were the first members initiated into the Masonic lodge at Downey, and he is still an honored member of that fraternity. Mr. Newton is recognized by all who know him as an enterprising farmer, a good citizen and a true Christian.

ALLEN W. NEIGHBORS, a general farmer and fruit raiser, residing one mile north of Downey, came to California in 1865, and located in San Bernardino County, where he remained two years, after which he came to Los Angeles County. He bought eighty acres of land, which he has highly improved, and has recently erected a very comfortable residence, having lost his original home by fire two years ago. He has some thirty-five acres of English walnuts, and a fine variety of oranges and lemons. Mr. Neighbors came from Texas to this State, but is a native of South Carolina, born in York district in 1825, his parents being James and Sarah (Allen) Neighbors, both natives of South Carolina. Their ancestors were pioneers of Virginia, and were of English descent. They both died in Mississippi, having reared a family of four sons and one daughter, Sarah Neighbors; the subject of this sketch being the oldest. He was married in 1855 to a Miss Burrough, by whom he had four children: Ishmael; Celia, now the wife of Stanford Cheney; Nancy, wife of Amon Rose, and Sarah, wife of John Fuquay, of San Bernardino County. His first wife having died, he was married again, this time in Kentucky, to Miss Elizabeth McCan, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of John and Mary (Boshares) McCan. Her father was a native of Kentucky, and her mother a native of Tennessee. This second union has been blessed with seven children: James, who married Miss McMillen; John W., at home; William F., who married Molcy Sex; Burrell,

at home; Mary, wife of John Borden, of San Diego; Maggie, wife of Henry Burk, of Los Neitus, and Emma, at home. Mrs. Neighbors and her daughters are members of the Baptist Church. Politically Mr. Neighbors affiliates with the Democratic party. At the age of twenty-one he enlisted in the Mexican war, under Colonel Nat Anderson, of Memphis, Tennessee. S. M. Neighbors, a brother of Allen W., resides with him at Downey.

WILLIAM O'CONNOR. — Among the noticeable fine orange groves of Pomona is that owned by Mr. O'Connor, who has sixteen acres on White avenue, north of Holt avenue. Eight acres of this land are producing oranges of the Tahiti seedling variety. These trees were planted by Mr. O'Connor in 1877, and are in full bearing, yielding large crops of some of the finest seedling oranges to be found in San José Valley. The rest of his land—such as is not occupied by his buildings—is devoted to deciduous fruits, comprising French prunes, peaches, apricots, pears, etc. Mr. O'Connor has upon his land a substantial cottage residence of modern architectural design, occupied by his family, and also three other cottages which are erected for purchasers of suburban homes. The subject of this sketch was born in Sligo County, Ireland, March 26, 1842. His parents, Michael and Mary (McTigh) O'Connor, were both natives of that county. His father was a gardener and nurseryman, and in 1847 moved his family to Manchester, England. Mr. Connor was deprived of almost all educational facilities, and at the age of seven years was sent into a factory, where he worked as a cotton spinner for one-half of each day, and later was employed all his time at that occupation. When about seventeen years of age his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged as a coal miner until 1861 or 1862. He then went to Omaha, Nebraska, and was engaged by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the construction of their railroad across the continent. In 1864, before the completion of that road, he entered the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and was employed in construction work in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and at other points. In 1875, while still in the railroad employ, he came to Los Angeles County, first working in construction at Anaheim, and in July of the same year he came to Spadra, where he was placed in charge over a section under construction. He was a section master upon the road until 1883, when he quit railroading and devoted himself to a thorough cultivation of his fruit farm which he had established in 1877. He has also been engaged in street railroad construction in Pomona, as a contractor, and was one of the builders of the motor line to North Pomona. Mr. O'Connor's success in life has been due to his energetic and industrious habits, coupled with his well poised intellect and native wit, rather than to any educational advantages he received in his youth; and his straightforward course of life has gained him the respect and esteem of his associates. Politically, he is a straight Republican. A strong supporter of churches and schools, he has contributed liberally to both, and was one of the first to aid in building and establishing the Catholic Church in Pomona. In August, 1873, Mr. O'Connor married Miss Catherine Riley, the daughter of Patrick and Bridget (Riley) Riley, residents of Caven County, Ireland. Mrs. O'Connor was born in that county March 28, 1847. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor have had six children: William J., Edward H., Catherine R., Ada Madeline, Grace M., and Francis L. The fourth child, John P., died May 21, 1882, aged fourteen months and eleven days.

W. ORR, one of the true pioneers of California, and one of the most successful farmers in Los Angeles County, was born in Union County, Kentucky, February

15, 1832, a son of William and Susan (Stone) Orr, both natives of Kentucky. His grandfather, John Orr, was a native of Ireland and came to this country many years ago, settling in Kentucky. For many years he was a surveyor in the wilds of Kentucky, and subsequently a farmer. The subject of this sketch is the fifth in a family of seven children; was but five years old when his father died; his mother died in the year 1867. Mr. Orr came to California in 1852, across the plains. He worked at mining some, but was not very successful; then he farmed in Oakland Valley for several years; next he moved to Contra Costa County, and engaged in stock-raising for six years. After this he took charge of the La Fayette Hotel, where in a year and a half he lost about all he had. In 1864, in company with Judge Venable, he went to Nevada and carried on the lumber business for about three years. In December, 1866, he started back to Kentucky, arriving there the 8th of January, 1867, and the next year was married to Miss Sallie Ryle. This lady was born in Oldham County, Kentucky, and is the daughter of William and Annie (Baldock) Ryle. Her father died in California, January 26, 1889, at the advanced age of eighty-four years, and her mother is still living with her at a good old age. After their marriage our subject and his wife went to Texas, and at Waco their first child was born. Just twelve months after leaving their home in Kentucky they landed at San Diego, California. Mr. Orr was entirely out of money, but with that determination which is characteristic of so many of the pioneers of this county, he went to work, and many were the hardships which he and his young wife endured. He received a letter from his faithful friend, Judge Venable, to come to Los Angeles County, and at once accepted the invitation. He rented land in this county for two years, and then bought forty acres of land where he now lives. To the original forty he has added 160 acres more, all well improved, and a comfortable residence. He has some of the finest-thoroughbred horses and cattle in the State, and his enterprise and thrift as a first-class farmer is known far and wide over the county. Mr. Orr owns also a fine fruit ranch near the city of Los Angeles. He has an interesting family of children, whose names are: Emma A., Willie S., John Joseph, Robert J. and Charles Augustus. Politically Mr. Orr is a firm believer in and enthusiastic supporter of the principles of the Democratic party. He is a large tax-payer, and a live, progressive member of the school board in his district. Socially he is a Freemason, and one of the charter members of Downey Lodge. In concluding this biographical sketch it is no more than just to say that a more worthy name does not appear in this work. By honest industry and faithful toil he and his excellent companion have made a home for themselves and their children, and are surrounded by all that is necessary to make them comfortable and happy.

JOHN OSGOODBY was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1819, the son of Harrison and Ann (Hannah) Osgoodby, natives of that county. When the subject of this sketch was about eight years of age they emigrated to the United States and located in Monroe County, New York, about fourteen miles from Rochester. Mr. Osgoodby was reared and schooled in that county. In his young manhood he worked at the cooper's trade, but his calling was that of a farmer. In 1852 he married Miss Mary Ann Dagworthy, who was born in Devonshire, England, in 1827. Mr. Osgoodby continued his farming operations in the county of his adoption until 1865. In that year he emigrated to Missouri, locating in Cass County, and was there employed in farming until 1869. He then located in Miami County, Kansas, where he followed agricultural pursuits and stock-raising until he came to California, in 1877, settling at San Gabriel. Remaining there until the next spring, he moved to a point about two miles south of Pomona, at which place he purchased

from Louis Phillips, forty acres of land. This land he devoted to general farming purposes, and conducted his operations upon the same until 1882. He then, in connection with his son, George Osgoodby, purchased a forty-acre tract just west of Pomona, and for the next five years was engaged in fruit and vine culture upon that place. In 1887 the increasing demand for residence property induced him to sell his acres, and the tract was subdivided and sold, becoming the Osgoodby tract of Pomona. Mr. Osgoodby retained only such land as he needed for residence property, upon which he erected a substantial cottage home, in which he proposes to pass the declining years of his life. He is well known in the community in which he resides as a reputable and respected citizen. He is a deacon in the Baptist Church, of which he has been a consistent member for more than fifty years. In politics he has been a Republican since the organization of that party in 1856. Previous to that he was a Whig, casting his first vote in 1840, for General William H. Harrison. Mr. and Mrs. Osgoodby have two children: George, whose history is given in this volume, and Andrew, both of whom are residents of Pomona.

GEORGE OSGOODBY.—The subject of this sketch dates his birth in Monroe County, New York, July 4, 1853. His parents, John and Mary Ann (Dagworthy) Osgoodby (whose history appears in this volume), were natives of England, who, early in life, settled in the county of his birth. Mr. Osgoodby was reared in that county until about twelve years of age, when his parents moved to Missouri and settled in Cass County, and in 1869 located in Miami County, Kansas. His father was a farmer and stock-grower, and the subject of this sketch was reared to that calling. In his several places of residence he was given the advantages of the best public schools. He was also a student in the William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, and afterward was under private tuition for nearly four years, fitting himself for the occupation of a teacher. In 1877 he came to California and located at San Gabriel, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he moved to Pomona, and, in connection with his father, entered into horticultural operations upon a forty-acre tract, just west of what was then the village of Pomona. A part owner of this land, he entered heartily into its improvement and cultivation, planting orchards and vineyards. In 1887 the rapid growth of the city of Pomona caused his land to be in demand for residence purposes. Consequently it was subdivided and sold, forming the part of the city known as the Osgoodby tract. He retained only such as he required for his residence and grounds. Mr. Osgoodby's connection with Pomona has made its name known throughout the world, and forms one of the interesting episodes in the political history of the Presidential campaign of 1888. He is an intelligent, educated gentleman, and one who for years has taken a deep interest in the policy of the two great political parties of the United States. The attitude of the Cleveland administration toward England in regard to Canadian fisheries, reciprocity treaties, protective tariff, etc., was deemed by Mr. Osgoodby but a blind, and he conceived the idea of eliciting the opinion of no less a person than the British Minister at Washington, as to the two great political parties and their relations to the Mother Country. The following letter—the historic "Murchison letter"—was accordingly written and forwarded by Mr. Osgoodby:

"POMONA, CAL., September 4, 1888.

"*To the British Minister, Washington, D. C.*—Sir: The gravity of the political situation here, and the duty of those voters who are of English birth but still consider England the mother land, constitute the apology I hereby offer for intruding for information.

"Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress on the fishery question justly excites our alarm, and compells us to seek further knowledge before

casting our votes for him, as we had intended to do. Many English citizens have for years refrained from being naturalized, as they thought no good would accrue from the act, but Mr. Cleveland's administration has been so favorable and friendly toward England, so kind in not enforcing the retaliatory act passed by Congress, so sound on the free-trade question, and so hostile to the dynamite school of Ireland, that by the hundreds, yes, by the thousands, they have become naturalized for the express purpose of helping to elect him over again, the one above all of American politicians they consider their own and their country's best friend. I am one of these unfortunates. With a right to vote for President in November, I am unable to understand for whom I shall cast my ballot, when but one month ago I was sure Mr. Cleveland was the man. If Mr. Cleveland is pursuing a new policy toward Canada, temporarily only, and for the sake of obtaining popularity, and a continuation of his office four years more, but intends to cease his policy when his re-election is secured in November, and again favor England's interests, then I should have no further doubts, but go forward and vote for him. I know of no one better able to direct me than you, sir, and I most respectfully ask your advice in the matter. I will further add that the two men, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison, are very evenly matched, and a few votes may elect either one. Mr. Harrison is a high-tariff man, and a believer in the American side of all questions, and undoubtedly an enemy to British interests generally. This State is evenly divided between the two parties, and a mere handful of our naturalized countrymen can turn it either way. When it is remembered that a small State (Colorado) defeated Mr. Tilden in 1876, and elected Hayes, the Republican, the importance of California is at once apparent to all. As you are at the fountain-head of knowledge on the question, and know whether Mr. Cleveland's present policy is temporary only, and whether he will, as soon as he secures another term of four years in the Presidency, suspend it for one of friendship and free trade, I apply to you privately and confidentially for information which shall in turn be treated as entirely secret. Such information would put me at rest myself, and, if favorable to Mr. Cleveland, enable me on my own responsibility to assure many of our countrymen that they would do England a service by voting for Mr. Cleveland and against the Republican system of tariff.

"As I observed, we know not what to do, but look for more light on a mysterious subject, which the sooner it comes will better serve true Englishmen in casting their votes.

"Yours very respectfully,

"CHARLES F. MURCHISON."

Lord Sackville-West's reply came promptly and was as follows:

"(Private.) (British Arms.)

"BEVERLY, MASS., Sept. 13, 1888.

"SIR:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and beg to say that I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote.

"You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the Mother Country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. That party, however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still as desirous of settling all questions with Canada which have been unfortunately re-opened since the rejection of the treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate, and the President's message to which you allude. All allowance must therefore be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election thus created. It is, however plainly impossible to predict the course, which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation should he be elected, but there is every reason to believe, that while upholding the position he has taken, he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message.

"I inclose an article from the New York

Times of the 22d of August, and remain yours faithfully,

"L. S. SACKVILLE-WEST."

Mr. Osgoodby, from the first, realized the full significance of these letters, but he also felt the importance of their not being given to the public, except under circumstances and at a period when they could have their fullest importance and significance recognized. For nearly a month after receiving the British Minister's reply, he did not make known to any except one or two of his most trusted friends, the powerful auxiliaries he held in his hands. He then consulted with prominent Republicans of Los Angeles County, and members of the Republican State Central Committee, and it was decided that the correspondence be made public, and the letters were published in the Los Angeles *Times* of October 21, 1888, and also telegraphed by the associated press throughout the country and to Europe. There has never been throughout the political history of the United States such a profound sensation created as was caused by the well styled "political bomb-shell" of the "Murchison of Pomona." The consternation among the leaders of the Democratic party was only equaled by that in administrative and diplomatic circles at Washington. The dismissal of Minister West by our Government and the severed diplomatic relations between England and the United States, never fully resumed by the Cleveland administration, are recorded in our Nation's history; but the wide-spread results affecting the political history of a nation! who can calculate them? It is conceded that one of the most important factors that operated in the overthrow of the Democratic administration in 1888 was the famous "Murchison letters." All this time and while these events were taking place Mr. Osgoodby was unknown, and it was not until months after the election of November 6 that his name was given to the public as the author of that famous letter. Never desirous of notoriety, he pursues his course in horticulture upon his five-acre tract, about a mile west of Pomona, and devotes a portion of his time to his business interests in the city. He is a well-known and respected member of the community in which he resides. He is friendly to the cause of religion, and is a supporter of any enterprise tending to benefit the city of his choice. In 1877 Mr. Osgoodby married Miss Mary E. Rhoades, a native of Illinois, the daughter of Silas C. and Anna (Quincey) Rhoades. Her father was killed on the battle field in the war of the Rebellion, while serving in the United States army. From this marriage there are two children living, viz.: Charles A. and Ethel. The first child, John Logan, died in 1887, at the age of seven years.

MARTIN OLSEN.—The subject of this sketch is one of the business men of Sierra Madre, and has a boot and shoe store on Central avenue east of Baldwin avenue. Mr. Olsen established this store in November, 1887, and by his straightforward dealing and courteous manner has built up a substantial trade, and is well patronized by the community in which he resides. He is a native of Norway, and was born in 1858. His parents are Andrew and Trira Olsen, also natives of Norway. His father was a seafaring man. Young Olsen was given the benefits of a good schooling until fifteen years of age, and was then apprenticed to the trade of a boot and shoe maker, at which he worked until reaching his majority. He then entered upon a seafaring life in a merchant's vessel, and spent six years as a sailor. In 1885 he left his vessel in Nova Scotia, where he spent a few months, then coming to the United States and locating in Concord, Massachusetts. There he obtained employment at his trade, and was employed in the boot and shoe stores of that city until 1887, when he came to California and established himself in business in Sierra Madre. He is a self-made man, a thorough mechanic, and master of his calling. Mr. Olsen is a member of the Congregational Church, and is a supporter of any enterprise that tends to

advance the interests of the community in which he resides. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Olsen was married in Norway, in 1882, to Katrine Pettersen, by whom he had one son, Andrew. She died in 1883, in Norway. In 1886 Mr. Olsen was married in Concord, to Miss Olive Larsen, also a native of Norway, the daughter of Johanes and Karen Larsen. They have two children: Elida and an infant son.

JUDGE H. K. S. O'MELVENY was born in Todd County, Kentucky, March 5, 1823. His father moved with his family a few years later to Monroe County, Illinois. Young O'Melveny in his boyhood had access to a fair library of good books, and he received his education at the log-cabin schools of that period, and at several excellent academies. Having commenced the study of law in his twentieth year with an elder brother, Edward, he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court in 1846. In 1849 he crossed the plains on horseback, reaching Sacramento, August 4. Soon after he and Murray Morrison (since a district judge of Los Angeles County, and now deceased) formed a law partnership. Afterward, being seriously ill, O'Melveny went to Benicia. Here he practiced before Major Cooper, Judge of the First Instance under the Mexican *régime* (corresponding nearly to our justice of the peace). The exact jurisdiction of the court in that transition period was not defined; nor did either the court or the lawyers understand whether Spanish or American laws were to be administered; if the former, then they were unknown to both lawyers and judge. So the rule adopted was, to administer the laws of the United States in a Spanish or Mexican court. Judge Cooper had been longer in the country than the attorneys; therefore the question of jurisdiction was always left to his decision; and he reasoned: "Every wrong has a remedy; if he had no jurisdiction, no other court had; and of necessity, therefore, he must have jurisdiction to try any cause that might come before him." As a result, he tried felonies, granted divorces, administered on estates, and even in one case acted as a court of admiralty, ordering the condemnation and sale of a libeled ship. Such were some of the anomalies incident to the change of government in California. In 1850 Judge O'Melveny returned East, where he remained till 1869. He continued to practice his profession and was also active in politics, and in intimate relations with Douglas, Lincoln and many other public men. He was elected circuit judge in 1857 and served four years. He came to Los Angeles in 1869, and entered into partnership with Judge Brunson, and afterward with H. T. Hazard, now mayor of the city. In 1871 he became a member and president of the city council. In 1872 he was elected county judge; and in 1887 he was appointed superior judge. He married, in 1850, Miss A. W. Rose. They have four children: Edward H. and Henry W. O'Melveny, Mrs. Emma R. Safford and Miss Adele O'Melveny, all residing in this city.

SAMUEL A. OVERHOLTZER.—Among the representative farm properties in the vicinity of Covina, the most noticeable is that of the above-named gentleman. He is the owner of eighty acres of rich and productive land located three-quarters of a mile west of Citrus avenue, and one-fourth of a mile south of Covina postoffice. Mr. Overholtzer purchased this land in 1885, and in the same year commenced its improvement. At the time of his purchase it was covered with a rank wild growth of sun-flowers. He began at once the clearing and placing under cultivation and the planting of fruit trees and vines. He also erected substantial buildings, among which is a fine two-story residence, supplied with the conveniences of a well-ordered, modern home, and large and commodious barns and out-buildings. He has a fine orange grove of twenty-five acres in extent, the most of the trees being Washington Navels, and the rest Mediterranean

Sweets. Seven acres are devoted to deciduous fruits, producing the most improved variety of peaches, apricots, prunes, apples, pears, etc. A vineyard of six acres, producing seven varieties of table grapes, is also one of his improvements. He has eight acres in alfalfa, which, by irrigation, is producing seven crops a year, averaging in the aggregate from ten to twelve tons per acre. The rest of his land is devoted to general farming. Mr. Overholtzer is a thorough farmer, as is well attested by the success he has attained upon his present farm. His systematic and thorough cultivation has produced wonderful results, and placed him among the representative and successful horticulturists of the San Gabriel Valley. The subject of this sketch was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1837. His parents were Jacob and Catherine (Anglemire) Overholtzer, both natives of Pennsylvania. In his youth his parents located in Ogle County, Illinois, and there engaged in farming. Mr. Overholtzer was reared in that county as a farmer, receiving such an education as was to be obtained in the common schools. He remained with his father until he reached his majority, and then, after a year spent in farming operations upon his own account, in Ogle County, he located in Carroll County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1864. In the spring of that year he came overland to California and located in Yolo County, on the Sacramento River. After two years in that county he moved to San Joaquin County, and was there employed in farming and stock-raising until 1886, when he took up his present residence. Mr. Overholtzer is an intelligent and progressive citizen, and in whatever community he has resided has always been a strong supporter of schools and churches. He was a school trustee of his district in San Joaquin County for fifteen years. He is a consistent member of the Brethren or Dunkard Church, and is a trustee of that church at Covina. He is a stockholder in the Azusa Water Development and Irrigation Company, and in 1887 and 1888 was a director in the company. In 1858 Mr. Overholtzer was united in marriage with Miss Maria E. Harnish, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Michael and Ann E. (Graeff) Harnish, also natives of that State. Of the thirteen children from this marriage, eleven are now living, viz.: Emma C., now Mrs. Jacob Schultd, of San Joaquin County; William H., who married Miss Mattie N. Finch; Michael N., Anna Louisa, Isaac S., who married Miss Jennie Finch; Jacob D., Cecelia G., Samuel A., Jesse I., Clarence E. and Carrie E. Mr. Overholtzer's father died in 1865, and his mother died in 1880.

GEORGE H. PECK is a pioneer of California, and among the well-known representative men and agriculturists of San Gabriel Valley. The lead he has taken in agricultural industries and other interests of that beautiful valley during his twenty years of residence entitles him to more than passing mention. Mr. Peck is a native of Burlington, Vermont, and dates his birth March 4, 1819. His father, John Peck, was a native of Connecticut, who located at Burlington, in Chittenden County, Vermont, in 1806, and was during his life largely interested in various mercantile, banking and railroad enterprises, and manufacturing industries in and near Burlington. Mr. Peck's mother was also a native of Connecticut. She was Almira Keyes, a descendant from the historical Keyes family of that State, and a daughter of General John Keyes, a veteran of the Revolutionary war, who served in General Putnam's command. The subject of this sketch spent his youth in the schools. In 1837 he graduated at the University of Vermont at Burlington, and received the second degree, A. M., in 1838. In that year he made a voyage to the northeast coast, going north to latitude 56°, and the Esquimaux settlements, searching for health. The following winter and spring were spent in extended travels by sea and land, through the West India islands and the Southern

States. In 1841, having studied law under the late Charles Adams and Judge Bennett, of Burlington, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. Of an energetic disposition, he zealously and very successfully pursued his chosen calling. After a few years, failing health again compelled him to seek relief in travel. This time, however, as he expressed it, he ceased to play gentleman. He had got to recuperate by hard work. This could be done only at sea. So striking a shipping master (for his delicate looks were against him), he was shipped before the mast; and in the course of several voyages, covering a space of two and one-half years, he revisited the different West India islands, and also South America and Europe. Mr. Peck's life has been full of contrasts. Nothing, he says, ever amused him more than passing out trunks (of travelers, whom as a sailor he had helped to row ashore at Christianstadt, in the island of Santa Cruz) to a colored boy who in former days had been his own servant. In 1846 he entered into mercantile and manufacturing pursuits in Vermont, which he continued until 1849. In the latter year he came by way of the Isthmus to California, arriving in San Francisco on steamship Oregon, December 1, 1849. As everything pertaining to the daily history of the Argonaut may be interesting, we deem it not out of place to note a few of the experiences of Mr. Peck, who, except John M. Horner, was the pioneer vegetable and hay merchant of the Pacific Coast. "I landed," he says, "in height a diminutive boy, at the corner of Broadway and Sansome streets, with a small boat-load of my own and the luggage of several professional men who had secured passage from Panama to San Francisco by shipping as stewards, *i. e.*, table waiters, etc. Of course their objective point was the mines, and to hasten the trip they had adopted the usual method of those days—running away from the ship, leaving their wages. They escaped by sliding down the boat tackle-ropes. All of the crew had been officers, ranging from second mate up to captain. The mines were their objective point also, and I understood that they left the ship in the same way. Once ashore, I purchased lumber for tent poles, paying there, for at the rate of $600 per 1,000 feet." Shortly after his arrival he went to Santa Clara County, locating near Alviso, where he engaged in vegetable gardening and raising hay for the San Francisco markets. He also entered into business as a hay and vegetable dealer in San Francisco. It is noted that at that period the following prices ruled: Hay, $200 per ton; clumps of cabbage leaves, called heads, $1.50 each; peas, $1 per pound, in the pod; potatoes, 25 cents per pound, or $500 per ton. He was also connected with other industries in that city until 1851, when he went to mining in the upper counties. Leaving the mines, he located in Yolo County in 1852, and engaged in farming. The lands upon which he confined his operations were subject to overflows, destroying his crops; besides, that scourge of low, marshy lands, fever and ague, claimed him as a victim, and he was compelled to seek other localities and occupations. In 1854 he moved to Sacramento, where he was employed as principal of the public schools. He opened the first public school in that city, February 14, 1854, being the first public school opened in the State outside of San Francisco. In 1856 Mr. Peck located at Dutch Flat and entered upon the practice of law. He engaged in that profession until 1858, when he returned to Vermont. After a few weeks' visit at his old home, he returned to California, and opened a commercial school in San Francisco. In May, 1860, he opened the San Francisco Industrial School, the first of its kind on the coast. In May, 1861, he became principal of the Spring Valley Grammar School of that city, where he continued until 1863, and then entered into business as a coal dealer. He was also principal of the night schools of San Francisco for several years while engaged in his business enterprise. In 1869 Mr. Peck came to Los Angeles County and located about two and a half miles northeast of El Monte, in El Monte Township, where he

purchased 500 acres of land and entered upon agricultural pursuits, an occupation which he has successfully conducted for the past twenty years. Mr. Peck took his land in its wild state, and has by his intelligent care and industry brought it to its present productive condition. He believes in diversified farming. While hay and grain are his principal crops, he cultivates deciduous fruits and grapes as well, and has been eminently successful in both. He also has a fine dairy of from forty to fifty milch cows, of Jersey and Short-horn Durham stock. His horses, in which he takes a suitable pride, are of the celebrated old Morgan stock. As a practical, thorough-going business man, he has applied the same principles to farming that insure success in other occupations of life. He is a progressive citizen, and one that is ever ready to aid any movement that will advance the interests of his section. He is a Republican in politics, taking a great interest in the intelligent success of his party, and has served as a delegate in many of its conventions. He was a supervisor in Yolo County in 1853 and 1854, and was also superintendent of public schools of Los Angeles County in 1874–'76. He is a man of broad views and liberal education, and for years has been a member of the Southern California Historical Society. For more than thirty years he has been a consistent member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Peck has been twice married. By his first wife he had two sons: John H. F., a merchant living in Los Angeles, and George H. Peck, Jr., a banker in San Pedro. By his second marriage, in 1864, he had two daughters: Kate W., now Mrs. Albert Gibbs, who lives at South Pasadena, and Mary Chator, a member of her father's household.

P. W. PARKER is one of the pioneers of Eagle Rock Valley. He is a native of London, England, and came to America in 1860. He first located in Chicago, where, for a period of ten years, he carried on the grocery business. His father, Charles Parker, died in 1888, and his mother, Susan Parker, died in 1885. They had eight children, all living and married, the subject of this sketch being the only one of the family who ever came to America. He was married in Chicago in 1868 to Miss Ruth M. Orchard, of Steuben County, New York, the daughter of Thomas Orchard, an Englishman. To Mr. and Mrs. Parker the following children have been born: Alice E., wife of Prof. William Frackelton; Arthur, Etta May, Ruth Susan and Edith. Mr. Parker has a most beautiful tract of fifty-five acres in Eagle Rock Valley, which he has brought to almost a perfect state of cultivation. He has a fine orchard and fruits of all kinds, and makes a specialty of rose culture. He has 1,000 rose trees, representing 100 different varieties, all in full bloom, presenting a sight most beautiful to behold, and has proved it to be a very profitable as well as pleasant industry. From his residence one has a most magnificent view over this beautiful and rapidly improving valley, from the Eagle Rock itself on the east to the ocean on the west. A few more men having the energy and enterprise which Mr. Parker has brought from Chicago will soon make Eagle Rock Valley one of the richest and prettiest places in Los Angeles County.

T. H. PUTNAM came to California in 1861 from Iowa. He was born in Illinois in September, 1830, a son of Daniel Green Putnam, who was a native of Massachusetts and a direct descendant of the celebrated General Israel Putnam. Daniel Putnam married Elizabeth Washborn, also of Massachusetts, and to them were born six children, of which the subject of this sketch was the second. All except one, the oldest daughter, are still living. The father died in 1843, aged forty-two years, after which his widow married Morris Martin, and this union was blessed with three children. She died in 1857. Mr. Putnam grew to manhood in Lee County, Iowa, to which place his father



W. M. Perry

had moved in 1842. He there married the lady of his choice, Miss Hannah Farley, a native of Iowa, and daughter of Drury Farley, formerly of Virginia. Her mother's maiden name was Pally Tade, also from the Old Dominion, and of German extraction. Of this marriage three children were born: Louisa, George and Mark. On account of his wife's ill health Mr. Putnam sold his farm of 180 acres in Iowa, and moved to California. She died in 1863, in El Dorado County, at which place Mr. Putnam was engaged in the copper mines. Fifteen years later the subject of this sketch was again united in marriage, choosing for his second wife Mrs. Jemima Vandecar, *nee* Jemima Staff. She had five children by her previous marriage, and six by her union with Mr. Putnam. Their names are as follows: Howard, Maud, Lillie, Israel, Cleveland and Mabel. Mr. Putnam has traveled over the State considerably; first farmed in Sonoma County; in 1863 went to the copper mines of El Dorado County; subsequently returned to Sonoma County, where he engaged in farming three years; in 1868 went to San Diego County, and in 1872 came to Los Angeles County. He purchased forty acres near Orange and farmed until 1887, when he bought the fifty-five acres where he now lives, one mile south of Whittier. His leading industry in the future will be raising the English walnut, of which fruit he has a fine young orchard.

WILLIAM HAYES PERRY was born October 17, 1832, near Newark, Ohio, where he spent his boyhood. In 1853, partly on account of his health, he started for California overland with Colonel Hollister, of Santa Bárbara, who crossed the plains that year with stock, sheep, cattle and horses. The party crossed the Missouri River at Bennett's Ferry, south of Council Bluffs. It consisted of about fifty men and five ladies. On their route they were much annoyed by the Indians. The party came into California via Salt Lake City, thence south via San Bernardino to Los Angeles, arriving in Los Angeles in February, 1854. Mr. Perry tells an amusing story of his first arrival in Los Angeles. Like so many others, before and since, at the end of his long overland journey he arrived here worn out, dead broke, and very nearly naked. The first thing he did was to try to get a suit of clothes on credit, which would require considerable cheek. He made his way into a store and told his story to the proprietor, who was an entire stranger, and asked to be trusted until he could earn enough money to pay for the cheapest suit of clothes he had in the store. Notwithstanding his ragged appearance, the proprietor of the store seemed to be favorably impressed, and not only offered to trust him for a plain working suit, but also insisted that he take a second and better suit to wear to church and other places requiring him to dress well, allowing him his own time to pay for them both. Mr. Perry says he felt so grateful for this kindness to him, ever since, that he could never fully repay the kindly act of one who befriended him when destitute and "when naked, clothed him." Mr. Perry before leaving the East having finished his apprenticeship in cabinet making and turning, engaged in this business on his arrival in Los Angeles. Although a mere boy he took hold with an ambition and will to accomplish all that industry, economy and perseverance could bring him in that business, and in less than one year from the time of his arrival he opened the first furniture store in Los Angeles, and with the articles he manufactured, and with shipments he made from San Francisco, he kept a full and complete assortment, and held the trade solid, and had no competitor for four years. In 1846 he took in a partner (Mr. Brady), whom in 1858 Wallace Woodworth bought out. With the latter he continued in business for twenty-five years, or until Mr. Woodworth's death in 1883, the name of the firm being Perry & Woodworth. In 1873 they changed from the furniture and cabinet business to dealing in lumber, moldings, doors, sash, blinds, and building hard-

ware, and finish of all kinds. They bought and built on the property now occupied by the business, extending through from Commercial street to Requena, and on the south side of Requena street, building a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the property, so as to avail themselves of railroad facilities in handling lumber, etc. After Mr. Woodworth's death Mr. Perry incorporated his business, and it is now known as the W. H. Perry Lumber and Mill Company. It does an immense business; has been selling from 30,000,000 to 80,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. It has been the ambition of Mr. Perry to take the lumber from the tree in the Northern forests, manufacture it in his own mills in the forest where it grew, ship it on his own vessels over his own wharves, and deliver it to the consumer here in Southern California, thus enabling his company to defy all competitors. This ambition has been realized, his company owning their own timber lands, their own saw-mills, their own vessels, their own wharves, and their own yards throughout the country for distribution and sale. And as a result, their profits have been very large. Mr. Perry and associates organized the Los Angeles and Humboldt Lumber Company, at San Pedro, carrying there a stock to supply the Arizona and foreign trade. He organized the Pioneer Lumber and Mill Company at Colton, to supply the territory east of Los Angeles County. He also organized the Los Angeles Storage, Commission and Lumber Company. This company, in addition to lumber, carried lime, plaster, cement, fire-brick, etc., to supply the market. In 1865 Mr. Perry obtained a franchise from Los Angeles City to light the city with gas. He organized the Los Angeles City Gas Company, holding the position of president and manager for five years, and sold the works, at a handsome advance above cost, to its present owners. Mr. Perry bought, set up and run the first steam engine brought to Los Angeles. In 1879 he was elected director, president and manager of the Los Angeles City Water Company, which was heavily involved, and by introducing system, economy and efficiency, he put it on a dividend-paying basis, and it has ever since been retained in that position by its stockholders. Mr. Perry is president of the following corporations: W. H. Perry Lumber and Mill Company, Los Angeles City Water Company, Crystal Springs Land and Water Company, Ventura Valley Water and Improvement Company, Cosmopolis Mill and Trading Company, of Washington Territory, and director and one of the organizers of the Southern California Insurance Company, and also director of several other corporations. Mr. Perry, as will be seen from the foregoing, is a very busy man; in fact he is one of the astutest and most enterprising, far-seeing and successful business men on the Pacific Coast. His keen insight enables him to forecast with surprising accuracy what enterprises will be profitable and what not, and it is a remarkable fact that he has seldom associated himself with any business that has not been a great financial success. In 1858 Mr. Perry married Miss Elizabeth M. Dalton, of this city. They have three children living, viz.: Mrs. Mamie Perry Davis, Charles Frederic, and Miss Florence. The two daughters are fine musicians. Mrs. Davis, the elder, received her musical education and graduated from the Conservatory of Milan, Italy, where she was a special pupil of that celebrated master, San Giovanni, and where she made a most successful debut as a prima donna in an engagement of seventeen successive nights. Mr. Perry has surrounded his family with all the comforts of life. His house is ever open to visiting friends, who are received with great warmth and welcome by himself and family.

WOLNEY K. PURDY was born in Greene County, New York, in 1831. He is the son of William and Lucy (Clark) Purdy, both of whom were natives of that State. Mr. Purdy was reared as a farmer, having the advantages of such a schooling as was afforded by

the common schools of that date. When eighteen years of age he started out in the world to earn his own living, and was for some time engaged in farm labor and afterward was employed on the Hudson River upon freighting schooners and other vessels, until 1852. He then went as a passenger on the ship North American, for a voyage around Cape Horn to California. This voyage ended in San Francisco on September 1 of that year. Soon after his arrival in that city he proceeded to the mines, and first located at Auburn, Placer County, and later in Sierra County. He spent the next four years in mining occupations in those counties, and then, his health failing, he was compelled to abandon that enterprise, and in 1856 returned to New York. Having recovered his health, he came the second time to California in 1858, and located at Petaluma, Sonoma County. There he engaged in farming and the dairy business, in Marin County. At that time many portions of the county were almost entirely unsettled, and Mr. Purdy states that the Indians were at times very troublesome, so much so that the settlers often banded together and drove them back to the mountains, which was not always accomplished without some severe fighting. Mr. Purdy remained in that county until 1868, at which time he located in San Francisco. He was a resident of that city for the next six years, and among his various occupations was that of omnibus driver for John McGlynn, and stage driving. In 1871 and 1872 he was sailing master of a yacht in San Francisco Harbor. In 1874 the subject of this sketch came to Los Angeles County and took up his residence at the Azusa. Locating forty acres of land about three miles south of the present site of Azusa, he successfully contested the grantholder's claim to this land until he secured a Government title. He was also during that time engaged in mining enterprises in the San Gabriel Cañon. In 1887 he sold twenty acres. The other twenty acres, which he is now devoting himself to improving, is located on Azusa avenue. Three acres are in citrus fruits of the budded varieties; two acres are producing peaches, and the rest of his land is devoted to general farming. Mr. Purdy is well known in the community, where he has resided for the past fifteen years. In political matters he is a strong Republican; was a stanch Union man during the civil war, and a member of the military company enrolled at Petaluma. He is a stockholder and one of the incorporators of the Azusa Water Development and Irrigation Company. Mr. Purdy is unmarried.

EX-GOVERNOR PIO PICO.—The last Governor of Alta or Upper California under the Spanish or Mexican *régime*, was born at the Mission of San Gabriel, May 5, 1801. He was the son of José M. Pico, Sergeant of the artillery company stationed at the Presidio of San Diego, and Doña Maria Eustaquia Gutierrez. Sergeant Pico died at San Gabriel in 1819, and his wife in 1846. Don Pio's recollections of persons and events in California, extending over the period of nearly a century, are very vivid and are of great interest, as he took an active part in public affairs during much of the time. Only the barest skeleton sketch of them are recorded in these brief notes of his life. He remembers the great earthquake of 1812 that destroyed the unfinished church of San Juan Capistrano, with many lives. He remembers that in 1810 his father was put in prison, because of talk in the company of which he was Sergeant, of Mexican independence, which was then much agitated throughout Mexico. His brother, General Andres Pico, who was also a conspicuous character in California's early history, was born in 1810. The latter acted as General in the defense of the country when invaded by the United States, and he signed the peace agreement with General Frémont. General Pico and General Frémont were good friends in after years. A sister (Maria) of Don Pio, born in 1804, married Ortega, and was still alive in this city only a short time ago. Two sisters

married in succession José A. Carrillo, and the second lived to a very old age. Still another sister, Doña Ysadora, married Don Juan Forster. An elder brother, José Antonio Pico, was a soldier at Monterey; he died at Santa Margarita some years ago. Don Pío remembers that in 1818 his father was sent to San Gabriel on account of a rising of the Neophytes of the mission; and that the same year he was recalled to San Diego to assist in the defense of that port against some pirates. In 1821 Don Pío was employed by his brother in law, José Antonio Carrillo, to take twenty five barrels of brandy to distribute among the Missionary Fathers of the northern part of the Territory, as a particular present from Carrillo, who was one of the most influential and capable men of that epoch in California. In 1828 Don Pío was appointed secretary of a commission, of which Captain Portilla was the head, which was ordered by Governor Echandia to try some charges against a Mexican citizen, Luis Bringas, in which the question of the precedence of the civil over the military authority came up and was vehemently contested. In 1831 Pico, with others, joined in resisting the aggressive course of General Victoria; and on the 30th of November they issued a "Pronunciamento," and they gained the adhesion of all the military companies at San Diego. General Echandia placed himself at the head of the revolutionary force. He dispatched fifty men under Captain Portilla to Los Angeles, with orders to imprison the Alcalde Vicente Sanchez and set at liberty several citizens whom he had illegally imprisoned. Captain Portilla, on his arrival in Los Angeles, carried out the orders of his superior. The same day that Captain Portilla arrived in the pueblo, General Victoria, on his way south from Monterey, reached the mission of San Fernando, where he stayed over night. The next day an engagement took place between the two forces, just west of the city, which resulted partly in favor of Victoria, who, however, was seriously wounded; and also in the lamentable loss of two good citizens, viz: José M. Abila and Captain Pacheco. Victoria retired to San Gabriel, and the next day surrendered to Portilla. Don Pío was Governor at the time of the change of Government, and did his best to defend the Territory, but the contest was a hopeless one, especially after the capture of the National capital by the American army. Both he and Don Andres accepted the inevitable, and became good American citizens. General Pico died some years ago; and Governor Pico, now almost the last of his family, is still hale and robust at the age of eighty-eight; and he may be seen on our streets, a striking figure; although his hair and full beard are white, and his appearance is venerable, he seems as vigorous and courtly as a cavalier of twenty five.

FRANCIS PEARCE.—Among the successful and energetic farmers of this county none are more deserving of an appropriate mention than is Mr. Pearce. He is a native of England, and brought with him to this country that energy and sterness of character which are characteristic of the English people in general. He was born in Cornwall, December 16, 1844. His father is William Pearce, a very successful farmer in Santa Clara County, this State. Our subject is one of a family of four children—one girl and three boys—who came to America in 1861, and were wrecked on the Great Eastern. They put back to Liverpool and remained five days, after which they continued their westward voyage over the "watery waste," and landed safe at Quebec. From there Mr. Pearce went to Wisconsin, and thence to San Francisco, arriving there January 27, 1862. He worked first in the quicksilver mines, fourteen miles from San José, for eleven years. Here he was miner, engineer and mechanic. From the quicksilver mines he went to El Dorado County and was engineer in the mines there for about one year. Then he went to Arizona and opened up the McCracken mines. Next he went to Mexico, and on his return stopped with relatives in Los

Angeles County, and decided to purchase a farm and make a home. He accordingly bought the forty acres where he now lives. On this tract, with his own hands, he has built a residence which would be a credit to the best professional mechanic. He is a natural genius, and can make almost anything, even to a steam engine. After fitting up his home he began to think it "not good to be alone," and accordingly asked Miss Mary V. Callaway to share his joys and sorrows through life. The lady accepted his modest invitation and November 29, 1877, they were made one. She is the daughter of Daniel C. Callaway, of North Carolina, who came to California when Mary was ten years old. He is one of the successful farmers of Santa Clara County, and is now at the advanced age of eighty years. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce have had five children; three only are living: Emma, Lulu and Mary.

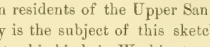
J. N. PRESTON, senior member of the firm of J. N. Preston & Son, architects, Los Angeles, was born in Wayne County, New York, October 5, 1832. During his early childhood the family removed to Lansing, the capital of the State of Michigan, where the son grew up and learned his profession. Following this in that city until 1875, he moved thence to Austin, Texas, where he established a leading business in his line, drawing the designs for, and erecting, some of the largest business blocks in that and other cities. His plans were accepted for the three State asylums in Austin, the Insane Asylum at Terrell, and the magnificent Hotel Driskill, the finest in the South. He was one of the commissioners to select the design for the State House, and during its construction he held the position of superintending architect. In May, 1886, he came with his son to Los Angeles, and since then has taken a leading position in his profession in this rapidly growing city. He and his son have drawn plans for some of the finest blocks in the place. They are scientific artisans. Mr. Preston married Miss Janet Johnson, of Cornwall, Canada. They have one son, S. A. J. (see sketch elsewhere), and two daughters, Sarah R. and Flora C.

LEWIS C. POLLARD was born in Clarke County, Alabama, in 1839. His father, Richard Pollard, was a native of Mississippi, and a farmer by occupation. His mother, Susan Bell, was born in Alabama. She died when Mr. Pollard was about nine years old. His father then moved to Caddo Parish and there engaged in cotton-planting until 1855, when he emigrated to Texas and located in Lamar County, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. The subject of this sketch remained with his father, engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1861. In the spring of that year he started overland for California. This journey was made by ox teams, and it was not until October that his train reached El Monte, in the San Gabriel Valley. After a stop of two months at that place Mr. Pollard went to Merced County and was engaged in mining until the next summer. He then returned to Los Angeles County and was engaged in farming near El Monte until 1868. In that year he took up his residence in Los Nietos Valley, and the next year established a livery stable at Gallatin, and also engaged in farming operations. Mr. Pollard conducted his business at that point until 1873. He then purchased an eighty-acre ranch at the Azusa, in the East San Gabriel Valley, spending two years at farming. In 1875 he moved his livery stable from Gallatin to Downey and took up his residence in that town, where he remained until 1887, when he moved to Azusa, which was then rapidly springing into existence. There he established a livery stable and became identified with the building up of the town, and since that time has continued business at that point. At this writing (1889) Mr. Pollard has a well-appointed and equipped establishment, one of the best in that section of the county.

comprising ten horses and a complete outfit of carriages, etc. He is also devoting considerable attention to horticultural pursuits, and is the owner of twenty acres of fine fruit land, located a mile and a half south of Azusa, which he is devoting to citrus and deciduous fruits. He has property interests in Azusa, consisting of residence and several town lots, besides his stables, residence and lots at Downey. Mr. Pollard is an enterprising and progressive citizen, well known throughout the sections of Los Angeles County, where he has resided for more than a quarter of a century; and his success in life has been secured by industrious habits and straightforward dealings. In political matters he is a consistent Democrat, and one who takes an interest in the success of his party. He is a strong believer in the future success of his section and is a supporter of such enterprises as will develop its resources. In 1869 Mr. Pollard was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Williamson, a native of Texas. Her parents, Nelson and Gertrude Williamson, are now living in Los Angeles County. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Pollard there are six children living, viz.: Olive E., Richard, Mary A., Gertrude, Lewis A. and Robert, all of whom are members of their father's household. Mr. Pollard's father is now a resident of Los Angeles County.



A. J. PRESTON, of the firm of J. N. Preston & Son, architects, Nos. 76, 77 and 79 Wilson Block, corner of Spring and First streets, was born in Eaton County, Michigan, on Independence Day, 1858. After completing the High-School course, he assisted his father as an architect for several years. Then he completed a course in the architectural department of the Massachusetts School of Technology, since which time he has been associated with his father in the present relation. They have elaborated designs for many fine structures in this city, since their arrival here three years ago; indeed, they have taken a leading position in their profession. November 1, 1884, is the date of Mr. Preston's marriage to Miss Clara May Bloomburg, of Michigan, and they have one daughter, Janet Maria.



JAMES C. PRESTON.—Among the well known residents of the Upper San Gabriel Valley is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Preston dates his birth in Washington County, Virginia, November 22, 1831. His parents were Thomas M. and Jane (Orr) Preston, both natives of that State, and descendants of prominent families of the Old Dominion. Mr. Preston was reared to farm life, and given the advantages of a good education, until about nineteen years of age. He then engaged in teaching school. In 1855 he engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he conducted until 1860. In that year he went to Texas, and from there to Missouri, where he purchased a band of sheep, which he drove to Texas, and located in Hunt County. He was there engaged in stock-growing until the breaking out of the civil war. In 1862 he entered the Confederate military service as a Quartermaster and Commissary Sergeant of Major Burnett's well-known battalion of sharp-shooters. He served in the armies east of the Mississippi, at Port Hudson, Jackson and other points, until after the fall of Vicksburg. His command was then ordered back to the trans-Mississippi department, in which he served until the close of the war in 1865. At the cessation of hostilities, Mr. Preston gladly accepted the situation, and retired to his home in Hunt County. Resuming his farming operations, he was there engaged until the spring of 1868, when he started by emigrant teams overland for California. It was not until September of that year that his long journey over the deserts and mountains ended by his arrival at San Bernardino. After a short stay there, he located at El Monte, in Los Angeles County, where he remained until the next year. He then went to San Bernardino, and

the next two years was engaged in farming upon rented lands near that city. In 1871 he returned to Los Angeles County, and took up his residence about a mile and a quarter west of the present site of Glendora. There he entered 160 acres of Government land. Years of litigation with the Azusa grant holders over the ownership of this land, followed, and it was not until about 1880 that the court decisions gave him his title. This retarded many of his projected improvements, and he confined his operations principally to grain-raising. Since 1885 he has sold his lands, until at this writing (1889) he is the owner of twenty acres which he is putting under a fine state of improvement and cultivation. In 1886 he established a nursery of citrus fruits, an enterprise that he has made successful, and produced some of the finest trees in his section. His land will be devoted to citrus and deciduous fruits, the soil being specially adapted to that branch of horticultural products. Water for irrigation purposes is supplied from the ditches of the Azusa Water Development and Irrigation Company, which pass through his land. Mr. Preston's long residence, and the prominent stand he took in the various land contests affecting the titles in the Upper San Gabriel Valley, has made him well known, and gained him a large circle of friends. He has always been a strong supporter of such enterprises as would develop the resources and encourage the settling up of his section. He is an earnest advocate of the public-school system, and for many years was a school trustee of his district. In 1871 he was elected constable of the San José Township, and in the year 1872-'73, after his section was embodied in Azusa Township, served in the same capacity in that township. He was one of the incorporators and is now (1889) the treasurer of the Azusa Water Development Company. In political matters he is a Democrat, but is liberal and conservative in his views. In 1864 Mr. Preston wedded Miss Mary Dougherty, a native of Virginia. She is the daughter of Charles and Rosamond J. (Hale) Dougherty. Her father was a native of North Carolina, and her mother of Virginia. Mrs. Preston's parents came to Los Angeles County in 1868. Her father died at the Azusa in 1879. Her mother is now a resident of San Bernardino County. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Preston there are living the following-named children: Charles Thomas, William T., John L., Mary Myrtle, James L., Carrie V. and Ralph, all of whom are members of their father's household.

H. L. PALMER, a progressive and enterprising business man of Pomona, is a native of Stonington, Connecticut, dating his birth in 1852. His parents, Franklin A. and Arabella (Stoddard) Palmer, are both descendants of old colonial families of that State. He was reared and schooled in New England, completing his education in Rhode Island. In 1869 he came to California and for several years was employed as an accountant in the United States Surveyor General's office in San Francisco. In 1874 he was appointed secretary of the San Joaquin and Kings River Canal and Irrigation Company, organized by some of the old-time capitalists of San Francisco, J. Mora Moss (president), Isaac Friedlander, William C. Ralston, Nicholas Luning, Charles Lux, John Bensley, and Charles Webb Howard,—which responsible position he held until 1883. In June of that year he came to Pomona, where he was elected treasurer and agent of the Pomona Land and Water Company. In February, 1887, he was elected as the secretary and treasurer of the company, a position which he has held continuously since that date. Mr. Palmer has been one of the most active officers of that company, and much of its success is due to his enterprising and energetic management. He is also a successful horticulturist, owning twenty acres of land located at North Pomona, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation and improvement, and is producing a large variety of citrus and deciduous fruits, which are not

excelled by any grown in the Pomona Valley. He is deeply interested in the future growth and prosperity of the valley, which is destined to become one of the richest fruit-growing sections of the State, and has devoted time and means in showing to the world the wonderful productions of the section in which he resides. He is the vice-president of the Pomona Bank, and is also secretary of the following incorporated companies doing business in the city of Pomona: Pomona City Water Works, Irrigation Company of Pomona, Palomares Irrigation Company, Del Monte Irrigation Company, and Cañon Irrigation Company. He is also interested in many other enterprises that have been conducive to the growth and prosperity of the city. He is a strong supporter of schools and churches, and is a member and trustee of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Pomona. In politics he is a stanch Republican, taking a great interest in the success of his party. He is always found allied with its best elements. In 1879 Mr. Palmer was united in marriage with Miss Martha Belcher, the daughter of F. P. Belcher, of Oakland. The names of the children are: Frank C., Frederick B., Donald Day and Roger Sherman.

HENRY A. PALMER is one of the prominent business men of Pomona, who has for years been associated with the various industries and interests that have been so instrumental in building up and creating one of the most prosperous cities of Los Angeles County. In 1882 Mr. Palmer, in connection with C. T. Mills, of Oakland, and M. L. Wicks, of Los Angeles, incorporated the Pomona Land and Water Company. This company succeeded the old Los Angeles Irrigation and Land Co-operative Association, purchasing their land and water rights and also buying an interest in the Loop & Meserve tract and San Antonio Cañon water rights. From its incorporation until 1884 Mr. Palmer was vice-president of the company; he was then elected president (vice C. T. Mills, deceased), which position was filled by him until 1887. It was while under his able management that the company reached its greatest success, and the city of Pomona sprang, as if by magic, into existence as the leading town in the San José Valley. He is also the owner and incorporator of the Pomona Bank, the first incorporated (1883) in that city, and the second to open its doors for business. He has also taken an active and leading part in the street railroads and other enterprises that have been so beneficial to the city. Mr. Palmer's life has been spent in active business pursuits, a brief *résume* of which is of interest. He is a native of Stonington, Connecticut, dating his birth in 1842. He was reared in his native place and given the advantages of a good academical and business education, and early entered into mercantile life as a clerk. He was engaged as an express agent, and afterward as a clerk in the United States Custom House at Stonington. In 1862 he came to California and was employed in a banking and assay office in Folsom, Sacramento County, until 1864, and then spent a year in assaying in Michigan Bluff. While there he was offered the responsible position of cashier in the United States Mint at San Francisco, which position he filled from 1865 to 1867. He then accepted the position of cashier in the well-known banking house of Banks & Co., of that city, and was employed in their bank until 1869, when he organized and was appointed cashier of the Union Savings Bank of Oakland. From that time until 1886 Mr. Palmer was prominently identified with the banking interests of that city. He was the first cashier of the Union Savings Bank upon its incorporation in 1869, and afterward the first cashier of the Union National Bank, established in 1877. From 1882 to 1886 he was the president of the last-named institution, and also vice-president and treasurer of the Union Savings Bank. Since 1886 Mr. Palmer has spent most of his time in conducting his various business interests in Pomona.

Mr. Palmer has also held many positions of trust in the institutions of State and county. He was the secretary and treasurer of the State institution for the deaf, dumb and blind at Berkeley, from 1870 to 1882, and is now one of the directors of that institution, having been appointed as such in 1885; and for two years was director of the Home for the Adult Blind. He was for eight years a member of the board of education as a school director in Berkeley, and is now the president of the board of trustees of the Pomona College. He is also a member of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Pomona, and one of its trustees and strongest supporters. In political matters he is a straight Republican, and is always allied with the best elements of that party. He stands high in Masonic circles; is a member of Durant Lodge, of Berkeley, and of the chapter and commandery of Oakland, and is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of San Francisco. In 1867 Mr. Palmer married Miss Jane O. Day, the daughter of Sherman Day, formerly the United States Surveyor-General of California, and well known throughout the State. The names of their children are: Theodore S., Elizabeth D. and Harold K. Mr. Palmer's father was Benjamin F. Palmer, a well known resident of Stonington, Connecticut, and a descendant from one of the old colonial families of New England. Both Mr. Palmer and his wife are direct descendants of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from Connecticut.

J. A. PACKARD.—Among the most productive and best improved properties in the San José Valley is that of the above-named gentleman. His 170-acre tract is located just north of and adjoining the town of Lordsburg. Mr. Packard is a resident of Chicago, Illinois, where he has spent many years in a successful business career. Desirous of a winter residence in the genial climate of Southern California, in 1884 he purchased the land above mentioned and commenced its improvement and cultivation. Eighty acres of his land are devoted to vineyard purposes, producing wine grapes, in about equal proportions, of the Zinfandel, Berger and Matero varieties, and also about thirty-five varieties of table grapes for family use. His vineyard, though not in full bearing, is remarkably productive. Twenty-five acres in 1888 yielded an average of twelve tons per acre. The average yield per acre of his eighty acres in the same year was eight tons per acre. Forty-five acres are planted with trees, classed as follows: Ten acres in Washington Navel oranges, fifteen acres in apricots, ten acres in French prunes, and ten acres in pears. At present he is extending his orchard by planting twenty-five acres of orange trees. Everything about his model farm shows the success to be gained in horticultural pursuits, when intelligent care and cultivation is combined with sound business principles. His improvements are of the first order. His beautiful residence is a model country home. No expense has been spared in securing all the conveniences and comforts that characterize this well-ordered place. Shade and ornamental trees, rich floral productions and well-kept lawns add to the comfort and beauty of his surroundings. Commodious barns and out-buildings, including a large two-story fruit storage and packing house, are among his substantial improvements. The water for irrigation purposes is procured from the foothills north of the place, from the supply developed by Fleming & Rohrer, and is piped to a 470,000-gallon reservoir, located on the northeast corner of his lands, and thence by a complete system of pipe lines is distributed over the place. This reservoir has an elevation of fifty-five feet above the location of his residence and farm buildings, furnishing a strong water pressure which Mr. Packard has made available in running a water moter, that is utilized in running circular saws, emery wheels, grindstones, etc. Except on the south line, Mr. Packard's land is surrounded by a line of eucalyptus trees,

adding greatly to the beauty of his place, while furnishing protection against undesirable winds. Mr. Packard is a successful business man and capitalist, having large interests in Chicago and other points East. His engagement in horticultural pursuits in the San José Valley is not a mere pastime; it is a successful business venture, made so by the application of the same energy and sound business principles that have secured him success in the various enterprises that have engaged many years of his life. He is a progressive and representative citizen, ready and willing to aid any enterprise that will build up and develop the resources of his section.

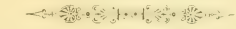
HON. JOAQUIN DIAZ PRIETO, Mexican Consul at Los Angeles, was born in the city of Frontera, Tabasco, Mexico, April 4, 1847. He attended school and received his education in the city of Vera Cruz, studied medicine, received his license from the Government and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1864 he was studying medicine at Vera Cruz at the time that Maximillian came to invade Mexico, and was one of the first to protest and to take up arms in defense of his country. He was appointed to a place in the medical department of the Government during the troubles with England, France and Spain, and served two years. In 1872 he was appointed customs officer by President Juarez at Frontera, State Tabasco, and was connected with this department of the Government for five years, a position of great responsibility. He was the second chief customs official, with bonds. He then resumed the practice of his profession. He was made prefect politico and military commander of the States of Tobasco and Campeche, and also appointed judge of first instance for the same States. In 1882 he was appointed by his Government and sent as consul to Tombstone, Arizona. It was a position of great responsibility at that time, during the trouble between Arizona and Mexico, and it required very judicious treatment. He was the first consul to defend Mexican interests on the border line, and his course was approved and commended by Minister Romero at Washington. During the Apache Indian troubles and the differences between himself and General Crook, the consul was a vigorous defender of Mexican interests, and the Mexican minister at Washington sustained him in the position he had taken and extended him his entire approval. In July, 1886, he was selected for promotion to the consulship of his government to Los Angeles, and has taken an advanced position and an active interest in promoting the commercial interests between Mexico and Southern California, using his influence and efforts in behalf of the international interests of both countries. He still holds his commission as Colonel in the Mexican army. Señior Prieto is working now to establish a steamship line to do business between the ports of San Pedro and San Diego, California, and the Mexican ports on the Pacific Coast. He is also interested in assisting the agricultural and mineral development of Mexico at several points, being connected with several large companies having that object in view. Mr. Prieto was united in marriage, February 20, 1884, with Miss Guadelupe Sanchez Tirado, of Mexico. She is a daughter of Manuel R. Sanchez, a lawyer of prominence, now living with his daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Prieto have one daughter, Amanda, four and a half years old.

LOUIS PHILLIPS.—Prominent among the pioneers of Los Angeles County and the early settlers of the San José Valley is the above-named gentleman, who has for nearly two-score years been identified with the industries of the county. Mr. Phillips was born in 1831, in Germany, where he was reared and educated until 1848, when he emigrated to the United States. Locating in Louisiana, he devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits until 1850. In that year he came to California and

established himself in business, opening a store on Long Wharf in the City of San Francisco. The next year he came to Los Angeles County and entered into mercantile pursuits in Los Angeles. In 1853 he purchased a ranch east of that city, on the San Gabriel River, and for the next ten years engaged in farming and stock-raising in addition to his other enterprises. In 1863 Mr. Phillips came to Spadra, and in 1866 purchased the San José Ranch, containing 12,000 acres of some of the best land in San José Valley. He then entered largely into stock-growing and general farming, which he has since continued. As the settlement of the county increased, he sold portions of his estate. At this writing (in 1889), he is the owner of a magnificent ranch of 6,000 acres, nearly all under a high state of cultivation, producing rich harvests of hay and grain and affording pasturage for his herds of horses, cattle and sheep. He was one of the first to engage in the breeding of improved stock in the county, and for years has devoted much time and money toward placing the raising of fine stock among the paying industries of the county. The homestead portion of his ranch is located at Spadra, and there he has entered into fruit and vine cultivation, having forty acres of vineyard devoted to wine grapes, and fifteen acres to French prunes. His family orchard is a model, containing a large variety of citrus and deciduous fruits. He has forty inches of water available for irrigation purposes, which he has utilized for fish culture, having two large ponds well stocked with carp and cat fish. The improvements are first-class. His two-story brick residence has been fitted and furnished with all the conveniences that characterize a well-ordered modern home, while commodious barns and out-buildings meet the requirements of his farming operations. The whole is surrounded with shade and ornamental trees and well-ordered grounds. Mr. Phillips is a large owner of business and residence property in the city of Los Angeles, owning three large business blocks. He has been largely identified with the wonderful growth and prosperity of that city, as he has also that of the neighboring city of Pomona. He is well known throughout the county as an energetic and progressive citizen, and a shrewd business man, and it is to those qualities, combined with his wonderful foresight, that he owes his success in life. Politically he is a Democrat, and, though not an office-seeker, his influence is felt in the ranks of his party. In 1866 he was appointed postmaster at Spadra, upon the establishment of that office. He is a charter member of Pomona Lodge, No. 246, I. O. O. F. In 1868 Mr. Phillips married Miss Esther Blake, a native of Illinois. They have four children living, viz.: Belle, who married Frank George, now residing in Northern California; Charles B., Louis and George, who are members of their father's household.

JOSEPH EDWARD PLEASANTS was born near St. Charles, Missouri, March 30, 1836. His father, James Madison Pleasants, who still lives at Pleasant Valley, Solano County, and after whom the valley is named, is a native of Kentucky. His mother's name was Mason; she died in 1848. Both parents were of English ancestry. The father and two sons came to California in 1849, by way of Goose Lake, entering the Sacramento Valley at Redding, with a company of 120 persons, one-fourth of whom died on the way from cholera. Edward was the youngest of the party. He and his father and older brother mined on Feather River eighteen months; then came to what is now Solano County and, on the advice of John Wolfskill, settled at Pleasants Valley in 1851. Bear, deer and antelope were very plenty there then, as also were California lions. Eleven bears were counted by the Pleasants at one time. Edward worked with his father till June, 1856, when he came to Los Angeles to attend the private school of William Wolfskill, living meanwhile in Mr. Wolfskill's family, till the last of 1858. He then went to the rancho "Lomas de

Santiago," then owned by Mr. Wolfskill, to take charge of horses and cattle, on shares. He has made his home in the Santiago Cañon ever since. In 1861 Pleasants and William C. Warren, then city marshal of Los Angeles, and the sheriff of San Bernardino County, started after a large band of horses which had been stolen and taken through the Cajon Pass out on Mojave River. Near Rock Creek they found the camp of the horse-thieves and captured two of them, who were afterward convicted and sent to the penitentiary from San Bernardino County; a third one escaped. A year or two after, he was apprehended for killing John Sanford, and brought to Los Angeles and tried and convicted by the court, and hung by the people on a cross-beam of a corral gate-way, where Lawyer's Block now stands. He gave his name as Charles Wilkins, and according to his own confession he had been with the Mormons in the Mountain Meadow Massacre, and had first and last killed many men, and was a desperado and fiend of the blackest dye. Pleasants' party recovered about forty animals, twenty-six head of which belonged to Workman and Rowland, of La Puente, and some to Mr. Temple. These rancheros subscribed each $100 to fit out the pursuing party. In 1862 Mr. Pleasants was shot by horse-thieves in one of his own corrals in the Santiago Cañon, where he found three of them stealing horses. One of the gang, Bonillo by name, under pretense of being friendly, approached Pleasants as he entered the corral on horseback, as if to shake hands, and suddenly drew his pistol; Pleasants threw up his arm, knocking away the pistol. This shot, however, disabled Mr. Pleasants' right hand, and he commenced shooting with his left hand, wounding Bonillo, who, when all his six shots were fired, ran. Every one of these shots hit Mr. Pleasants, his saddle or his horse. Three of them hit Mr. Pleasants, who only fired five shots (all with his left hand), which were all he had, as he had previously fired off one; but the robber supposed that Mr. Pleasants had one shot still in reserve, and as his companions had made off at the commencement of the *mêlée*, he fled too. And thus Mr. Pleasants, in a left-handed fight of one against three, remained master of the field and of his own corral. Cattle and horse thieves long ago concluded that Santiago Cañon was an unhealthy locality for their vocation; and now it is one of the most peaceful and quiet, as it is one of the most picturesque mountain valleys in Southern California. Mr. Pleasants has had much success in raising Cashmere goats, of which he has now about 1,000 head. They are easily raised and can live wherever a common goat can. He has also engaged in bee culture successfully, and cattle-raising. He made a very creditable exhibit of bees and honey, for which he received the gold medal at the New Orleans Exposition. July 15, 1868, Mr. Pleasants married Miss Mary Refugio Carpenter, who died in this city, January 26, 1888. A sister of Mr. Pleasants, Mrs. W. S. Reavis, is a resident of Los Angeles.



F. W. PESCHKE, capitalist, 308 Macy street, Los Angeles, is a native of Saxony, born September 18, 1826. He attended school during boyhood, grew up in his native country and was at Frankfort-on-the-Main during the Revolution. Having determined to emigrate to America, he sailed from Antwerp, September 25, 1846, on the ship Lady Arabella, of Boston, and arrived in New York about the 31st of November. Having an old friend in Pennsylvania, the only acquaintance he had in this country, he wrote to him and received an immediate reply, urging Mr. Peschke to visit him. He accepted the invitation and spent the winter there, after which he went to New Bedford and remained until 1851. In the meantime his brothers came to this country and located in Cincinnati and near there. He visited them, and, after traveling about for some time, went to Boston, where he spent the winter. In April, 1852, he sailed for California and reached San Francisco in May. The ship carried 1,100 passengers from



A. W. Potts

Panama and came near being shipwrecked on the rocks off Monterey. After reaching San Francisco he went to the mines for a time, but, not meeting with success, returned to San Francisco and Sacramento. In the latter place he opened Columbus Hall, in October, and the following month the great fire did not burn him out, but in moving he lost all he had. After a short time he went up to Shasta and Weaverville, in 1854, and opened the Union Hotel. He remained there until 1857, then sold out and went to Trinity River, bought water privilege and mines and built flumes, doing a good business, but losing everything by the great floods in November, 1861. The following year he visited Portland and thence to Victoria, Westminster, up to Carriboo, British Columbia; prospected there, but money gave out. Provisions were scarce; flour sold for $1.75 per pound; bacon, $1.50 per pound. In company with an old partner, left Williamsfork, traveling on foot through the Indian country; came out at old Fort Collville, on the Columbia River; thence over Spokane, Pelura, up Snake River to Lewistown, thence to Walla Walla, and per steamer to Dallas and Portland, Oregon. In the spring of 1863 went up to Idaho (Boise mines), made a little money, and in 1864, in the fall, left there on horseback over Burnt River, John Day River, Dallas, Mount Hood to Portland, and per steamer Pacific to San Francisco. Went into business, but without luck. Early in the spring of 1865 he took steamer to Wilmington and passed through Los Angeles on his way to Arizona, but, on account of the Indians, did not remain, and returned here and sought employment; was clerk for Mr. Mateo Keller for six years; afterward opened a store on Aliso street and carried on mercantile business until 1877, when he sold out and retired from active business, and bought the property where he now lives. In 1876 he took a trip to Europe, spent a year in traveling, and since his return has given his attention to looking after his valuable real-estate interests at the corner of Macy street and Aliso road and elsewhere. In January, 1879, Mr. Peschke married Miss Emelia Burkhardt, a native of Baden, Germany. They have two children: Frederick William and Julia A.

ANDREW WILSON POTTS, at present one of the bank commissioners of California, has been a citizen of Los Angeles County for nearly thirty years. He is a native of Bedford, Pennsylvania, born March 3, 1831. In 1846 he went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he remained until 1849, when he set out on the overland journey for California, arriving at Hangtown, then, now Placerville. He stayed there a few months, and then went to Nevada and Sierra counties, where he followed mining seven years. He was then deputy county clerk of Sierra County for five or six years. In 1859 he went to Washoe, and in 1861 came to Los Angeles. He was in the employ of Tomlinson & Co., forwarding and shipping merchants at San Pedro, till 1863, when he entered the employment of Banning & Co., at Wilmington. On the completion of the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad, by H. B. Tichenor, he became the agent of the road at Los Angeles, where he remained till 1869, at which time he was elected clerk of Los Angeles County, which office he filled acceptably to the people for fourteen years. In 1884 he bought the old Ramirez place at Highland Park, between Los Angeles and Pasadena, and built a beautiful home, where his family now reside. Mr. Potts was appointed bank commissioner by Governor Stoneman in 1886, the duties of which office take him all over the State. In 1861 Mr. Potts married Miss Sherrard, by whom he has four children: One son, Fred W., and three daughters, Florence, Meta and Aileen. "Wilson" Potts is not only a thoroughly trained accountant and business man, but he is also one of the most genial of men. He is one of those rare officials who hold that a public officer is a servant and not a ruler of the people; and who believe that the people, even the humblest, who may have legiti-

mate business with an officer, are uniformly and always entitled to be treated with courtesy, and that their proper business with any public officer thereby becomes essentially public business; and therefore that it becomes strictly the function and duty of the incumbent of such office, in every reasonable way, to facilitate the same as public business. No matter how complicated or vexatious the duties of any office Mr. Potts has held may have been, it is believed that no reasonable, or even half reasonable, request for information or assistance, pertaining to the duties of his office, ever met with rebuff or was ever treated otherwise by him than with the most patient courtesy. It is this fact, coupled with his thorough efficiency and fidelity in every position, that explains why he has been so popular, and why he was called upon to fill the office of clerk of the growing and important county of Los Angeles for fourteen years. He makes friends wherever he goes. His term as bank commissioner expires in 1890.

HON. GEORGE K. PORTER is a pioneer in the full acceptance and California meaning of the word. He came here in the year of the Argonauts, and since that time he has in fact been persistent in industry. As success came to him with passing years it brought out all the best qualities of the man. Generous, candid in speech and action had he been before, but with greater scope and wider knowledge of men, these qualities came more into play. He is thus the reverse of not a few, and success had a different effect on him from its effect on many who, the more they succeed, the more does self become prominent. In 1849 the subject of this sketch left his home in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, to seek a fortune in the far West. He was then a youth of sixteen, and a son of Dr. John Porter. As far back as 1864 Mr. Porter went into the tanning business in Santa Cruz County. He also engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, which he carried on in connection with the tannery for a period of twenty-five years. Not only was he successful in business here, but he was honored by the people in being chosen on the Republican ticket as Senator from Santa Cruz County, and in this capacity he served during 1861–'62 and 1862–'63. In 1876 George K. and B. F. Porter and Charles Maclay bought 56,000 acres of land, embracing the old Spanish Mission in the beautiful and fertile San Fernando Valley. On this vast ranch they have raised wheat, barley, horses, cattle and hogs. The ranch was subsequently divided, and our subject took the central part. Reserving 2,000 acres for himself, he has since sold his interest to the Porter Land and Water Company. On this ranch, one mile west of San Fernando, they have erected a fine hotel, at a cost of $40,000. The structure is three stories high, and is known as the Mission Hotel. It has about sixty rooms, with all modern improvements, and it would be a credit to any city. Mr. Porter is the local manager of the Mission Ranch, having entire charge of the vast interests connected with it, and in which he is the principal stockholder. He also has other and important interests in other parts of the State, and in San Francisco, where he is a member of the firm of Porter & Sessinger, manufacturers and wholesale dealers and importers of boots and shoes. Mr. Porter's record as the leading business man in the northern part of Los Angeles County is well known to all business men through this and other counties of the State. He married Miss Kate A. Caystile, in Los Angeles, and has two children: George K. Porter, Jr., and Estelle C. Porter.

F. H. PERKINS, contractor, Grand avenue and Washington street, Los Angeles, is a native of New York State, born February 19, 1850. He attended school during boyhood and served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and joiner. After reaching manhood he went to St. Louis and was successfully en-

gaged in building in that city fifteen years. He came to Los Angeles in 1887, worked at his trade, and the following year engaged in contracting and has taken contracts for a number of fine residences. Among them are the residences of A. P. Phillips, Angelino Heights; J. H. Claudius, Ellis avenue; A. L. Wright, Bonsallo avenue; and residences on Flower street and Orange avenue; also the Newell Block, for H. T. Newell. He has had a large experience as a responsible contractor and builder. Mr. Perkins was married June 29, 1873, to Miss Sara Zonville, of Rochester, New York. They have five children: Nellie V., Benjamin G., Ada May, Lillie and Sara.

WILLIAM H. PAYNE is the senior member of the mercantile firm of W H. Payne & Co., of Duarte. The firm was established October 1, 1888, comprising the subject of this sketch, and Messrs. A. J. Beatty and R. L. G. Wright, and at that time entered into a general mercantile business upon the corner of Highland and Duarte avenues. They also have a branch establishment near the Duarte railroad depot, called the depot store. Their establishments are the only stores in Duarte, and are thoroughly equipped, carrying a complete and well-assorted stock of dry-goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, clothing and agricultural implements. The postoffice, with A. J. Beatty as postmaster, is located in their store. Mr. Payne is an energetic young man, well schooled in mercantile and other business pursuits. He is a native of England, dating his birth at Brighton, in 1857. His father was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, who gave to his son the advantages of a good education in the higher schools of that city. In 1884 he came to California, and located at Lancaster, Los Angeles County, where he entered the employ of the Atlantic and Pacific Fiber Company, in their paper manufactory, as the manager of one of the departments of their works. He remained in the employ of that company for about three years, or until 1887, when he came to Duarte and established the depot store, which he successfully conducted until he entered into his present partnership. Mr. Payne has real-estate interests in Duarte, and is thoroughly identified with its best interests. Progressive and public-spirited in action, he is a supporter of such enterprises as tend to build up his section. His consistent course of life and honorable dealing have gained him the esteem of the community.

PROFESSOR M. M. PARKER, President of the Pasadena City Council, and Principal of the Pasadena Academy, was born in Franklin County, Maine, November 27, 1849; educated at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and also at the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, where he graduated in 1875. Soon afterward he became principal of the Glastonbury (Connecticut) Academy, where he established a reputation in his profession that caused boards of education elsewhere to apply for his services as teacher. Removing to the eastern part of the State of Massachusetts in 1878, he was engaged in his profession as teacher there until near the close of 1882, when he removed to Pasadena. Though in feeble health at that time, he took a lively interest in the welfare of the colony, and made a careful study of the social, educational and economic problems that arose in that growing and ambitious community. To this study, as well as to his native talent, is due the sagacity he has exhibited in his public career. He has been signally efficient in giving direction to municipal policy and local enterprise. This management has of course tended toward the healthy development of the city. Such development is attended with neither penuriousness on the one hand, nor extravagance on the other, for either of these retards the wheels of progress. He is one of those who have contributed most in making Pasadena what she is to-day a

beautiful, thrifty, orderly city. A thorough believer in American ideas in regard to the right of the majority to rule in civil affairs, he has sought to carry out the expressed wish of the people that saloons should be excluded from the city, as also the wishes of the community in all that pertains to its welfare. As an evidence of the confidence which is placed in him, it may be stated that, after serving one full term, he was re-elected at the last municipal election, receiving virtually the entire vote cast. But the most valuable service which Mr. Parker has rendered, for which he is likely to be longest remembered, is the establishment of the academy. Early discerning the need of the community for an institution of learning to supplement the public schools, he resolved to found an academy as a preparatory school for college. Accordingly, he opened such a school in 1886, which has ever since been in successful operation, although many obstacles have been encountered. With its departments well defined, with competent teachers, and with an earnest and diligent body of students, the academy is second to none in the essentials of a first-class preparatory school.

FRANK A. PATTEE.—Among the leading drug firms of which mention is made in this work perhaps none are more worthy of recognition than the prescription drug store of Lockett & Pattee, corner of Second and Fort streets, Los Angeles. These gentlemen opened business September 15, 1888, with a fresh and carefully selected stock of drugs, chemicals, toilet articles and optical goods. The fact that they started free from indebtedness, and still discount all bills; the location of their store on one of the principal corners of the city; their geniality and fair dealing with the people, and exceptional adaptation to each other for business purposes, has won them a good trade from the start, and argues well for the future. Mr. S. W. Lockett, son of William M. Lockett, of Henderson, Kentucky, was born in the same place August 31, 1853. In 1871 he conducted a large insurance agency at Springfield, Missouri, going from this place to Lee's Summit, Missouri, where he acted as teller in the banking firm of A. H. Powell & Son. Afterward purchasing a farm near Springfield, Missouri, he went into the stock business, following up this venture with the crockery and queensware business, under the firm name of Lockett & Eckelberry. Subsequently, after dealing considerably in Kansas lands, he, in company with others, founded the prosperous town of Minneapolis, Colorado. In October, 1888, he purchased a place in Los Angeles, having decided to make the latter city his permanent home. Mr. Frank A. Pattee is the son of Rev. C. R. Pattee, D. D., and Mrs. H. E. (McLean) Pattee, of this city, and recently from Topeka, Kansas. Mr. Pattee was born in the Alleghany Mountains, of Northwestern Pennsylvania, July 5, 1859. He was educated at Lawrence University, Wisconsin. After his collegiate course, he and his younger brother traveled by horse through the States, writing up and sketching the country. This trip finally landed them in Kansas, where Mr. Pattee's education and natural turn of mind settled him in the drug business. In this he rapidly rose, went into business as a registered pharmacist in the capital of that State, and on the 22d of November, 1886, came to Los Angeles, highly endorsed by all the leading physicians of Topeka, his former home. Choosing first to go into the employ of several leading druggists of Los Angeles, he succeeded in winning their highest testimonials for reliability in every department, and in finally establishing their present business, as compounding chemist of the firm.

JAMES PEDGRIFT, capitalist, Los Angeles, is a native of England, and was born January 6, 1842. He attended school and served an apprenticeship to the trade of plasterer in his native country. He came to the

United States in 1873; went to Chicago, where he worked at his trade six years, and then, in 1879, located in Leadville, Colorado. He remained there two years and a half, doing the principal part of the work in plastering, and employing a large number of men in the building up of that mining camp during the gold excitement. He next went to Denver. On account of the ill health of his wife, she came to Los Angeles and Mr. Pedgrift went to Salt Lake City to perform a contract made while he was in Denver. From there he, too, came to Southern California, intending to return to Salt Lake City, but was so favorably impressed with Los Angeles that he decided to make it his permanent home, although doing so at a great disadvantage at that time. Being a thorough, practical workman in all the details of his trade, and having a large experience, he secured at once a good standing among the most responsible contractors and architects, and for the past five years has carried on a large and successful business. He has been successful in his investments and owns two small tracts close to the center of the city, also considerable property in the choicest residence part. Mr. Pedgrift was married February 10, 1861, to Miss Ann Skinner, a native of England. They have one daughter, Ada, now Mrs. A. E. Fisher, residing in this city.

WILLIAM PRIDHAM, Superintendent of the Los Angeles district for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, has been connected with the company since back in the '50s, and is one of the oldest men in its employ in this country. His first experience was in carrying letters on the back of a mustang in the Overland Pony Express, between Jacobsville (now Austin) and Smith's Creek, in Nevada Territory. Then all package express matter was transported between the Eastern States and Pacific Coast by steamers via the Isthmus of Panama. In 1861 he began office work in Austin, Nevada, and was assistant agent there and in Sacramento, California, for several years. He came to the Pacific Coast in 1851 and was express messenger for the company on board of Pacific mail steamers running between San Francisco and San Diego, stopping at Santa Bárbara. In August, 1868, he was assigned to duty in Los Angeles, as agent, and has represented the company's interests here continuously for twenty-one years. During those early days, when the company's heavy freight was carried by steamers, there was established and running a line of stages from San Francisco down the coast to old San Diego, by the way of San José, San Luis Obispo and Los Angeles, the latter being the terminus of two divisions and headquarters where horses, stages and supplies were kept. The express and freight to and from Los Angeles was conveyed by teams between the Angel City and San Pedro Harbor. During his more than a third of a century of association with it, Mr. Pridham has seen the business of this now gigantic corporation growing from infancy to its present vast proportions. When he took charge of the office in Los Angeles he, with the assistance of one boy, did the entire work of the company at this point. Now the business in the city gives employment to forty-three men and eighteen horses; and on the trains running in and out of the city over the various railroads, fifty messengers are employed. The company owns the two-story brick stable in which its horses are kept, with all the equipments, vehicles, etc. The spacious offices of the company are situated in the Baker Block, on North Main street. Until 1886 Mr. Pridham had charge of the local office, as agent. In that year he was appointed assistant superintendent, in charge of the Los Angeles district, comprising the counties of Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Bárbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern and San Bernardino, which position he still fills with marked ability and good acceptance to the great corporation he has so faithfully served for more than a third of a century. The variety as well as the volume of the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s business has grown

to be of such a complex and comprehensive character that it embraces the transportation of every kind and description of freight to and from any point in the civilized world; the purchase and delivery of goods; the recording and execution of papers for the transfer of real estate; the payment of taxes, etc., on same; the receiving and forwarding of goods in bond to the consignee; the transmission of money by telegraph, etc. As an example of the business methods of this great public carrier, the following is in point: Rev. C. F. Loop, of Pomona, while traveling abroad, employed a distinguished artist of Florence, Italy, to sculpture a statue of Pomona in fine Italian marble, intending to present the image of the mythical goddess of fruits to the city which bears her name. Under the tariff laws of the United States an article intended for a gift to the Government, a State or municipality is admitted into this country duty free. On receiving notification, after his return home, that the beautiful piece of art was ready for shipment, Mr. Loop was puzzled to know just how to proceed to have his treasure brought from Florence to Pomona, California. He consulted with Mr. Pridham in regard to it, who told Mr. Loop to hand him all the papers and correspondence concerning the ordering of and purpose for which the statue was to be made, including communications which had passed between Mr. Loop and the American consul at Florence, and informed the reverend gentleman that he, Pridham, would forward the same to the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent in New York, and that the company would take entire charge of the shipment of the two-ton statue and deliver it in perfect order in the city of Pomona, all of which was faithfully carried out, including the necessary negotiations with the Government to secure its admission duty free. Mr. Pridham is a native of New York, the same State in which both Wells and Fargo were born. He is fifty-two years of age, and his whole business life has been passed in the employ of the sterling company he represents. In 1880 he married Miss Wheeler, daughter of Colonel John O. Wheeler, one of the oldest living pioneers, who left his New England home and came to California in 1850 or 1851.

THOMAS PASCOE, proprietor of the popular Hotel Lincoln, is a hotel man by both nature and education, for successful hotel proprietors, like poets, are born, not made. This natural adaptation developed by twenty-three years' experience as a caterer and proprietor of public hostleries, has made him one of the most successful hotel men on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Pascoe is an Englishman by birth, and began active life on board a man-of-war in the British navy. He there had years of training as a caterer in the position of chief steward. After leaving the navy and settling in the United States, he selected the hotel business as congenial to his taste, and conducted sucessively and successfully several prominent hotels in as many different towns and cities during the following decade, among them the Pascoe House in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and the Grand Hotel at Ukiah, in Mendocino County, California. He moved to Los Angeles in 1883, and when the completion of the trans-continental railroad to the city, a year or two later, had given an impetus to its business and growth, the Clifton House was built on North Fourth street, with the understanding that Mr. Pascoe was to lease and carry it on. It was completed and ready for occupancy in February, 1886, when the new proprietor christened and opened it, it being then the largest family hotel in the city. His lease expired March 1, 1889, and he declined to re-lease it, expecting to retire from the hotel business, but being solicited by the owner and friends to take the Hotel Lincoln, he consented to do so, and opened it for guests on March 1, 1889, taking all of the patrons of the Clifton with him. He is ably assisted by his wife, who is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of a hotel, and has the peculiar charm of making all their guests feel at home, which

has added greatly to the popularity of the hotels they have conducted. The Hotel Lincoln is situated on Hill street, just south of Second, and is a large, sightly, three-story and basement structure of handsome architectural appearance, finished in modern style and furnished with the latest improved appliances and conveniences, the entire construction and arrangement admirably adapting it for a first-class family hotel. Its seventy commodious, light and airy guest rooms are chiefly arranged in suites, with bay windows looking out upon flower-embowered homes and the busy streets of the city below, or upon the rock-ribbed, snow-crowned mountains in the distance. The view from the balconies at the front of the hotel is rarely equaled for picturesque beauty. The dining room and parlors on the first floor are spacious, richly furnished and inviting; the halls and stairways are broad and cozy, and the entire building is the embodyment of home-like comfort. Under Mr. Pascoe's judicious management the Hotel Lincoln is one of the most attractive and restful resorts for the tourist sojourner to be found in Southern California.

JACOB PHILIPPI, capitalist, corner of Buena Vista and Rock streets, is a native of Germany, and was born at Merzlich Kartaus, on the River Mossel, near the old Roman city of Trier, in the Rhine Province of Prussia, October 20, 1836. He emigrated to America when only sixteen years of age, spent one winter in Cincinnati and then went to St. Louis, after which he ran on steamboats between there and New Orleans. He was for a time in the employ of the Government at Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1855 he hired out to Waddell & Russell, the great transportation company, to drive team, his first trip being made to New Mexico. During the same fall he acted in a like capacity for General Harney, during the uprising of the Sioux Indians, and was at Ash Hollow, where the battle with them occurred, where there was such a great slaughter, several hundred Indians being killed. In 1857 he went on the Government surveying expedition, under General Joe Johnson, running the south line of the State of Kansas. In the spring of 1858 he was with the train that went to Salt Lake to convey relief to the soldiers at Fort Bridger, under command of General Sydney Johnson. After reaching there the troops were removed to Salt Lake. Over 800 teams were employed, and the command established the military post, Camp Floyd. During the fall of the same year, fifteen of them started from Salt Lake with mule teams, for Southern California. The mules gave out and the party were compelled to walk from Camp Floyd to Los Angeles. They were disturbed by the Indians, who stole their provisions, and in consequence they suffered for want of food. They reached Los Angeles in November, 1858. Upon his arrival here, Mr. Philippi went up to San Francisco. After prospecting for a time in the mines, he went to Stockton and Napa City, California, and the following year returned to Los Angeles, where he was in the employ of the Government, while General Hancock was in command, until 1861. Then he worked for General Banning as teamster. In the fall of 1862 he started a grocery, and after running it for a time, and not being successful, he again went to work for General Banning. He afterward rented the New York Brewery and was successful, but had to give up that enterprise on account of sickness, and again went to work for General Banning. In November, 1864, he bought a saloon at the corner of Market and Main streets, and carried on the business there and in that block and at the People's Hall on Market street for eighteen years. In 1882 he sold out and made an extended visit through the Eastern States and old Mexico. After his return the following year, he established "The Gardens," at Buena Vista, and made extensive improvements; but on account of ill health sold the place to Mrs. Banning. Since then he has not been engaged in active business. Mr. Philippi was married October 23, 1869, to Miss Wil-

helmina Burkhardt, a native of the city of Tübingen, Würtemberg, Germany. They have had two children. Both are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Philippi have a very attractive home, situated on one of the finest locations in Los Angeles.

JOHN F. POWELL was born in Galway, Ireland, December 17, 1839, and is the oldest son of Mathias and Delia (Burk) Powell, both natives of the Emerald Isle. They came to America when the subject of this sketch was only fifteen months old, and located in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where John F. Powell was reared under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument. The father followed fishing, and died in 1882, at the age of eighty-two years. The mother is still living with her daughter, Maria C., and wife of Thomas F. Meade. John F. Powell went to the Winthrop school at Charlestown until he arrived at the age of fifteen, and his old school-master, Mr. Griffin, who was considerable of a dramatic critic, seeing that his young pupil showed an extraordinary talent for the stage, obtained for him passes to the Boston Museum and National Theatre so as to enable him to prepare himself for the school exhibitions. He became a favorite with the leading actors, among whom was Edwin Forrest, the great tragedian, and a particular friend of young Powell's school-master, Mr. Griffin, and through whose influence Powell became a pupil of Mr. Forrest, and studied for the stage for several months and took some of the leading characters in the dramatic entertainments given by the "Booth Dramatic Association," the "Hamilton Institute," and the "Fenelon Association." When Mr. Forrest was leaving Boston he wanted to take young Powell with him and give him a thorough education for the stage, but the boy's mother objected, and that proposition for his future fell through. When a little more than sixteen years of age he went to serve an apprenticeship to Charles Brooks, to learn the plasterer's trade, and worked at it but very little after his apprenticeship expired. In July, 1859, he enlisted in the navy on board of the fastest war vessel in the navy, the United States sloop of war Constellation, twenty-two guns, and ordered to the African squadron as flag-ship to aid in suppressing slavery. During her cruise on the west coast of Africa, the subject of our sketch aided in capturing several slavers, among which was the barque Cora, of New York, having on board at the time of the capture 705 negroes. In October, 1861, six months after the war broke out, he returned home to Bunker Hill, and afterward enlisted in the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, and served mostly in North Carolina, in the First Division of the Eighteenth Army Corps, which was comprised mostly of Massachusetts troops, and fighting South Carolina troops, which comprised the Confederate forces in North Carolina. He participated in all the battles fought by his regiment, among which were the battles of Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Gum-swamp, Deep Gully, Rainbow Bluff, Blounts Creek, and the siege of Little Washington, and the assault on Newbern by A. P. Hill and Longstreet, March 14, 1863, and others. He was mustered out in July, 1864, at Camp Wenham, Massachusetts, and in 1866 entered the regular army, and was sent to California in charge of a company of recruits from David's Island, New York Harbor, and was assigned to the Second United States Artillery; arrived in San Francisco in April, 1867, and soon after was placed in command of Goat Island for a period of five months, and by order of General Halleck he was subsequently sent to Sacramento to open recruiting service for the regular army. Here he received orders to open a branch office at Marysville, California, and he returned to his battery after one year's recruiting service, and was discharged from the army in December, 1869. Four days later he set out for Los Angeles to join his brother, M. A. Powell, whom he accompanied to Big Rock Creek, where they had a large ranch, and where they made a treaty with the Indians, who were

hostile at the time, after one year living among them, and they (the Indians) were good friends to the Powell brothers ever after that; and, by so doing, the brothers were the means of making that section of the country safe for emigrants and people having business between Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and the upper country. After three years' time he sold out and moved with his brother to the Castec, and there gave his attention to sheep-raising. While there he was elected recorder of the Polomas mining district, and in 1875 he was elected justice of the peace of Soledad Township, and in 1877 was re-elected to the same office. In 1879 he was united in marriage to Miss Dora A. Lake, of Jamestown, New York, a daughter of N. S. and Carrie I. (Hatch) Lake, both natives of the Empire State. Mrs. Powell's grandfather, Dorastus B. Hatch, was an Englishman by birth, and one of the patriot soldiers under George Washington in the Revolutionary war. Her father, Judge Lake, moved to Santa Clara, California, November 28, 1867, and died in Pomona, California, April 19, 1875. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and was highly respected by all who knew him. Her mother died at Newhall, California, September 16, 1885, and was a woman who was ever ready to assist the sick or needy, and was loved by every one where she lived. In October, 1879, Mr. Powell was sent out to Resting Springs as manager of the Cerro Gordo Freighting Company's store, and after a period of eighteen months he came back to Newhall. Mr. and Mrs. Powell have three children, one girl and two boys. The girl, Florence M., is nine years old. The boys, Francis M. and Alfred C., are aged respectively six and four years. Mr. Powell is interested in property in this county, among which are mining lands situated at and near the San Francisco Cañon and other places. Politically he is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R., Stanton Post, No. 55, Los Angeles. Mrs. Powell is a member of the Stanton Woman's Relief Corps, No. 16, which is an auxiliary to the G. A. R. As a soldier Mr. Powell has a record of which he may be proud; and as a citizen, he is loyal, patriotic, and enterprising, having some good stanch friends.



A. M. PECK, a thriving and prosperous tiller of the soil on farm lots Nos. 6 and 7, range 4, of the Temple and Gibson tract of the San Pedro Ranch, is in the corporate limits of the city of Compton. He came to the county in 1867, and hence is one of the very first settlers of this beautiful place. He is a native of the Buckeye State, born November 23, 1821, and is a son of Horace R. and Mary (Johnson) Peck, natives respectively of the States of New York and Virginia, and both of English origin. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812 for two years. He was a farmer by occupation all his life, and died there in April, 1846. The mother died in December, 1854. They had a large family, in all fourteen children, eleven of whom lived to be grown and ten are still living. At the age of twenty-one years Mr. Peck bought a farm in Ohio, and for several years carried on the dairy business. His partner in the business left him with a debt of several thousand dollars on his shoulders. Going to Pennsylvania and engaging in mining for several years Mr. Peck made money enough to pay off the indebtedness in Ohio, which he did. He had been educated at the common schools of his native county and also attended the academy at Farmington, Ohio, and at Kintland. In 1852, with very little money but plenty of grit, he set out for California, coming from New York to San Francisco on steamer via South America. Mr. Peck has been very successful and is a man of great energy. He is an earnest Christian, and has been an exhorter and local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has held all the different offices of the church. While in the mining regions he organized and superintended three different Sunday-schools. Socially, he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the I. O. O. F.

After coming to California Mr. Peck was for fifteen years engaged in mining, and subsequently he became interested in sheep-raising and farming. He owns eighty acres of very fine land in and near the village of Compton, and twenty-five acres in Azusa, which yields him very handsome returns in the way of fruit and vegetables. Mr. Peck is now well along on the shady side of life, and has chosen to fight its battles alone, having never been married. He was in the service of his country during the "late unpleasantness." He entered the army early in the spring of 1864 and belonged to the Reserve Corps of the Pacific Defense, but they were organized in State militia companies ready for work before being accepted in the United States service.

S. G. REYNOLDS.—There is not in Los Angeles County, perhaps, a man more worthy the title of true pioneer than is he whose name stands at the head of this biographical notice. He is one of the very first who came to the county. When a boy twelve years of age he landed in this State, and knows full well all the hardships and privations of frontier life. But by thrift and economy and by co-operation of his excellent wife he has made a home, and reared a large and intelligent family of children. Mr. Reynolds was born in Yalobusha County, Mississippi, May 29, 1834. His father, Simeon Reynolds, was of Irish extraction and was born in Rhode Island. He married Florinda Sullivant, of Bedford County, Tennessee, and daughter of James Sullivant, whose ancestors were Scotch. Mr. Reynolds is the fifth of a family of eight children. He attended the common schools of Coffeeville, Mississippi, when a boy. When he was eight years old his mother died and his father afterward married again. While yet a mere boy our subject went to Texas, and with Major Erskin joined a train for California, spending eight months in crossing the plains and driving 1,500 cattle. Twice they were attacked by Indians, and some of the work cattle were killed. After experiencing hardships and adventures incident to the overland trip they landed in California in November, 1854. For some time young Reynolds worked in the mines, and later purchased 160 acres of land in El Monte, which he farmed for three years. After this he was in the stock business five years. In 1865 he bought the farm where he has since lived. Where he beheld the mustard fifteen feet high, and where there was not the smallest switch of timber, the passer-by now beholds a comfortable farm residence, and productive fields, and orchards and vineyards laden with luscious fruits. Mr. Reynolds was married in this county, in 1865, to Miss Martha Thompson. Her parents were Samuel and Margaret (McKamy) Thompson, the father a native of Virginia and the mother of Tennessee. They were pioneers of California, in 1852, and had a family of four children. The father died about seven years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have eleven children: Flora, Robert, John, William, Oliver, Linnie M., Emma, Joseph B., Davis, Ralph, and George. Mr. Reynolds has held the office of deputy sheriff of Los Angeles County for ten years, and has also served in other public offices. He is a highly respected citizen and has a cordial welcome for all, and is noted for that true hospitality which is characteristic of the Southern people generally.

J. B. QUESNEL, contractor and builder, Los Angeles, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, January 13, 1854. His parents were J. P. and Rachel (Knight) Quesnel. The latter is a sister of Mr. Knight, of the firm of Fisk, Knight & Co., one of the largest and most prominent mercantile houses in St. Louis. Our subject spent his boyhood in Illinois, attended school there and learned the trade of his father, who was a ship-builder. In 1875 Mr. Quesnel came to California, located in San Buenaventura and remained there seven years. In 1882 he

came to Los Angeles and engaged in building, taking contracts, and since then has successfully carried on the business here, enjoying a good jobbing trade. Mr. Quesnel was married December 1, 1880, to Miss E. E. Miller, of Turner, Oregon. They have two children: Royal Otto and Howard William.

AUSTIN RUGGLES.—One of the best conducted, systematically cultivated and most productive farms in the famed San Gabriel Valley is that of the above-named gentleman. His comparatively small farm contains but eighty acres, located in the El Monte school district, within one mile of El Monte, and to the north of that town. The most important industry conducted by Mr. Ruggles is a dairy, comprising forty milch cows of selected Durham stock. The products of his dairy, being first-class in every respect, command ready sale at the highest market prices. He also pays considerable attention to raising hogs, keeping from twenty-five to thirty of the famous Essex breed upon his place. His acres, besides supporting the above-named stock, including six or eight horses, are producing hay, grain and corn. He has thirty acres of alfalfa that under his system of fertilizing produce marvelous crops. Acres of his land have produced over 100 bushels of corn per acre, and it is not unusual for him to take a crop of grain from the land and then in the same year plant and harvest a crop of corn from the same land, showing its wonderful productive power under a proper cultivation and fertilizing. He is also the owner of fifty acres of land located a few miles south of his home place, which he devotes to pasturing his young stock. Mr. Ruggles has spent a life-time in agricultural pursuits. He was born in Hardwick, Massachusetts, in 1819. His parents, Adin and Cynthia (Snow) Ruggles, were natives of that State, and descendants from old families of the Massachusetts colony. From boyhood Mr. Ruggles was reared to farm life. In 1831 his parents moved to Tolland County, Connecticut, where his father died in 1836. His mother then took upon herself the care of the family, and after the death of her husband moved to Chautauqua County, New York, and there located in the almost unbroken forests, and commenced the clearing and cultivating of land. In this she was ably assisted by the subject of this sketch, who remained at home assisting in supporting his mother and the family until 1850, when, leaving his mother well provided for, he located at Carroll, in the same county, and engaged in farming upon his own account. In 1849 he married Miss Martha Fields, the daughter of Governor William Fields, of Connecticut, one of the most prominent men of his day. Her mother was Martha Penney, also from an old prominent family of Connecticut. Mr. Ruggles engaged in farming in New York until early in 1859, and then deciding to seek richer soils and less rigorous climate, started upon an overland trip to the Pacific Coast. Arriving at Jefferson City, Missouri, he fitted himself out with the typical ox teams and wended his way across plains and mountains to the Golden State. Upon his arrival in California he located in Placer County and for the next ten years engaged in farming, stock-raising and market gardening. In 1869 he moved to Monterey County and there conducted a dairy farm until 1874, when he came to Los Angeles County. His first enterprise upon his land was in sheep-raising and wool-growing; but this resulted disastrously, and at the end of three years he found himself nearly $2,000 in debt, and no stock upon his place except one horse and one cow. Since that time his success has been sure and rapid, and he has secured a competency. No wild speculations have been indulged in, but an intelligent and thorough attention to well-conceived farm operations brought about this result. In these operations he is ably assisted by his only son, Willie Ruggles, who has an undivided interest in the successes of his father while assuming his full share of the cares and struggles by which they have been wrought.

Mrs. Ruggles died in Monterey County, in June, 1873. Mr. Ruggles is an esteemed citizen in his community, and a credit to his calling as a farmer. In political matters he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party.

CHAUNCEY B. RELYEA, one of the well-known citizens of Sierra Madre, was born in Orange County, New York, in 1829. His father, James Relyea, was a native of Ulster County, that State. He was of French descent, his forefathers being among the French Huguenots who sought refuge in this country. Mr. Relyea's mother, Martha (Owen) Relyea, was a native of Orange County. Mr. Relyea was reared in his native place, receiving the education afforded by the common schools, until twelve years of age. The death of his father occurred at that time, and as he was the eldest of the children, he commenced life's battle, not only for himself, but also aided in the support of the family. At sixteen years of age he commenced work at the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until 1849. In that year he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was there employed by his uncle in his soda-water manufactory. He soon mastered that business and was given the supervision and general management of the business, which he conducted for several years. After that he carried on the business upon his own account, and established and conducted works at Portsmouth, Ohio, Covington, Kentucky, Port Jarvis, New York, and other places. He was employed in those enterprises until about 1870. He then returned to his old calling as a blacksmith and machinist, and was employed in a large carriage-spring factory at New Haven, Connecticut, and later was employed by the firm as their traveling agent and salesman. In 1877 Mr. Relyea established himself in business in Lowell, Massachusetts, as an agent for the sale of wheel stock, carriage materials, etc. He was successful in his enterprise and conducted that enterprise until 1885. In that year he came to California, and in September took up his residence at Sierra Madre. He purchased ten acres of wild and unimproved land on the south side of Grand View avenue, erected himself a neat cottage and commenced horticultural pursuits. In 1887 the demand for residence lots induced him to subdivide his tract, and he sold off all his land except one acre, which he retained as a home. This place he has fully improved, planting a large variety of choice citrus and deciduous fruits, berries, etc. Ever since taking up his residence in Sierra Madre, Mr. Relyea has taken an active interest in building up his section. He is a stockholder and director of the Sierra Madre Water Company. He also has real estate interests in Pasadena, Monrovia, Lamanda Park and other places. He is an enterprising and progressive citizen. In political matters he is a Republican. In 1863, at Portsmouth, Ohio, Mr. Relyea married Miss Sarah Stearns, a native of Connecticut. She died in 1866, leaving one child, who died in 1870. His second marriage was in 1873, when he wedded Miss Ellen Phelan, a native of Burlington, Vermont, and the daughter of John and Ellen (Murphy) Phelan, natives of Ireland. From this marriage there are five children: Helena Gracie, Martha, Walter G., Josephine and Charles E.

JOSEPH W. ROBINSON, proprietor of the Boston Dry-Goods Store, and one of the most enterprising and successful business men of Los Angeles, is the son of a prominent Massachusetts dry-goods merchant, and was born at North Bridgewater, forty-two years ago. He entered the employ of a wholesale dry-goods firm in Boston, when a lad of thirteen years, and has been actively connected with the business ever since. His father, H. W. Robinson, started in the dry-goods business in North Bridgewater in 1844, and is still carrying it on there, and, though seventy years old, is well preserved and active. Before coming West the

subject of this sketch was a partner with his father for seven years. In October, 1882, Mr. Robinson left his New England home and came to California, with the expectation of engaging in orange growing at Riverside, as he had friends residing in that citrus paradise. But, after looking over the ground and duly weighing the matter, he concluded it would be better to continue in a business with which he was familiar, rather than engage in one he knew nothing about. The sequel proves the wisdom of his decision. Accordingly, on the 19th day of February, 1883, he opened a dry-goods store with a small stock of goods in one-half of the room now occupied by Mr. Harris's clothing store, at 125 North Spring street, for which he paid a rental of $125 per month. He and two clerks did the work of the store. In the brief period of six years and a half the business has grown to such mammoth proportions that ninety people are required to handle it. The rapid expansion of the trade necessitated a change to more ample quarters, and in June, 1887, Mr. Robinson moved into the large and commodious room he now occupies on North Spring street, and known as the Boston Store. It is 165 x 41 feet in dimensions, finely fitted and furnished with every convenience for expediting the transaction of business, including the Lampson basket cash system, and is one of the most complete and attractive business rooms on this coast. Mr. Robinson confines his trade strictly to legitimate dry-goods, of which he carries a very large stock of the best grades manufactured; and, his business being conducted on a high and honorable plan, his patronage includes the best citizens of the city and surrounding country. Each succeeding year has witnessed an increase in the volume of trade over the year previous, that of 1888 being the largest in the history of the house, and aggregating about $750,000. In the summer of 1887 Mr. Robinson established a wholesale store at Nos. 17 and 19 Temple street, where a purely jobbing business is done. The trade of this department extends over Southern California and Arizona, and reached nearly $250,000 in 1888. Mr. Robinson is one of the business men of Los Angeles who is thoroughly loyal in his sympathy with and faith in the city and adjoining country, and thinks Los Angeles one of the best business points of its size in the United States, the only drawback being the necessity of carrying a larger stock of goods for the same amount of trade, owing to the long distance from the source of supplies. He thinks the dry-goods business is conducted at as small a cost and on as small a margin of profits as in Eastern cities, and avers that most lines of goods are as low in price as in the Eastern centers of trade. When he opened the doors of his little store in 1883, there were more dry-goods stores in Los Angeles than there are now, but they were run on the slow-going old-time plan. The infusion of Yankee blood and Yankee enterprise into the commercial life of the Angel City has wrought a revolution in the business methods of the Southern metropolis, and enlarged the volume of trade many fold within the past decade. Mr. Robinson married a daughter of New England, who accompanied him to this sunny land of the Occident.

C. R. RINALDI was the first settler in the San Fernando Valley belonging to the Caucasian race. He is a native of Berlin, Prussia, and was born in 1834. His father was Carlos Ambrosus Robert Rinaldi, a native of Italy. He was an artist of considerable note, and traveled all over Europe. The subject of this sketch came to America in 1856. He landed in New York, and from there traveled over sixteen States and three Territories, till in 1859 he landed his "weather beaten bark" on the golden shores of California. He first located in Los Angeles, where he founded the Los Angeles Furniture Company. He established this business in 1868, and three months afterward it was known as Rinaldi & Co. In 1872 he sold out to I. W. Lord, and bought 151 acres of land, which he has subjected to a very high

state of cultivation. He purchased this of a Spanish widow by the name of Maria Los Angeles de Filaes de Buro. This land had a title, and its history is very interesting. Mr. Rinaldi built on section 8, township 2, range 15 west, a mile and a half northwest of the old mission and two miles and a half west of San Fernando. He raises fine varieties of oranges, olives and vines. December 29, 1869, he married Miss Francisca Vallez, a native of California and of Spanish origin. She is a daughter of Julian Vallez, whose parents are natives of Spain. Her mother's maiden name was Ancanacion Reys. The Reyses were a very important family in the early history of this county, and held celebrated titles and grants. Mr. and Mrs. Rinaldi have reared an interesting family. The names of their children are: Charlotte, Otto, Isaac, Julian, Oscar and Charley. Mr. Rinaldi is a warm friend to the public schools, and has rendered valuable service to his district as trustee. He also served as deputy sheriff for two years. He is a charter member of the Pentalpha Masonic Lodge in Los Angeles; is Secretary of the A. O. U. W. Lodge, No. 212, San Fernando. Mr. Rinaldi has furnished some very important dates and statistics, and in the early history of the San Fernando Valley none are better informed than he, nor none more willing to aid a worthy enterprise.

VICTOR PONET, a pioneer of Los Angeles, is a native of Ulbeck, Belgium, born in the year 1836. He received in his native land a thorough college education, and after completing his studies traveled extensively in Europe and America, visiting nearly all places of note in both countries. During his travels he came to Los Angeles, arriving in 1869. He was impressed with the natural beauty of Southern California, the salubrity of its climate, and foresaw in Los Angeles a growing and prosperous city as its future business center. He therefore decided to make the City of the Angels his future home and accordingly entered business as an importer and manufacturer of mirror and picture frames. He later engaged successfully in the undertaking business, in which he continued until the year 1865, when he retired. Since that time he has devoted his energies to the management of his real estate and other interests. Mr. Ponet has figured prominently in the business affairs of Los Angeles and is one of the organizers and still a director of the Evergreen Cemetery. He is a man of practical, sound judgment, strong traits of character, an economist in the truest sense, a gentleman of worthy charity and a citizen highly esteemed. Mr. Ponet married in 1873 Miss N. J. Manning, a native of Ireland, and they have a daughter, Gertrude, and a son, William.

ISAAC N. RHYNE.—One of the oldest and most respected citizens now living in this county is the gentleman whose name heads this article. He comes from the Old Dominion; was born in Bath County, Virginia, January 8, 1817, his parents being Martin and Barbara (Hansbarger) Rhyne. Mrs. Rhyne's parents came from Germany and settled in Maryland, near Harper's Ferry, before the Revolutionary war. John Hansbarger made a farm in Alleghany County, Virginia, where he lived and died. Martin Rhyne moved to Virginia at a very early day and "took his farm out of the woods," as was the custom there in those days. There he lived and there they buried him at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The subject of this sketch was married in 1843 to Miss Eliza Nesbit, who was reared in Rockbridge County, Virginia. Her parents were John and Phœbe (Travers) Nesbit, of Augusta County, Virginia. The result of this union was three children: Susan, now the wife of T. J. Wood, of Riverside; Mary, wife of Asa Todd, of Los Angeles; and Maggie, who keeps house for her father at the home he has made in this county, near Downey. Mrs. Rhyne died at her old home



Victor Ponta

in Virginia in 1850. With his daughters, Mr. Rhyne crossed the plains to California in 1865, having previous to this lived ten years in Missouri. After residing three years in San Bernardino County, in 1868 he bought the forty acres on San Gabriel River, three miles northwest of Downey, where, for nearly a quarter of a century, he has been successfully engaged in general farming. He owns valuable property in the city of Los Angeles, and may be classed with the successful men of this county. He is now, and has been for half a century, an active, earnest and consistent member of the church, as was also his beloved wife, who died many years ago, and to whose memory he has ever been true. He is recognized by all who know him as a true Christian and a man upright in all his dealings.

JOHN ROBERTS, manager for the San Pedro Lumber Company, is a pioneer of this part of Los Angeles County. He came to Long Beach in 1884 from Lincoln, Nebraska. Mr. Roberts is a native of the Buckeye State, born in Belmont County in 1831, and is the son of Charles and Sarah (Harris) Roberts. The father was a native of Canada, and his parents were natives of Pennsylvania. Charles Roberts was a farmer by occupation, and in 1862 moved from Ohio to Missouri, where he farmed till 1872, in that year removing to Iowa, where he continued the occupation of farming until his death, which occurred in 1875, his wife having died in 1871. They had a family of thirteen children, eight of whom are still living, the subject of this sketch being the oldest one of the family. John Roberts received the benefits of a common-school education, and in early manhood began tilling the soil in his native State. He learned the carpenter and cabinet-maker's trade, and at this he worked in Ohio till the year 1856, when he removed to Montezuma, Iowa. After remaining there about a year and a half he went to Nebraska, where he took an active part in the development of that Territory. In 1870 he engaged in the wholesale drug business in Nebraska City. In 1872 he was a delegate from Nebraska to the National Convention which nominated General Grant for President, and in 1873 was appointed collector of internal revenue, with headquarters at Omaha; this position he retained for five years. He then went to Lincoln, Nebraska, and engaged in manufacturing, but becoming somewhat depleted in health, he decided to seek a milder climate, and came to California. Mr. Roberts has been twice married; first, in 1852, August 9, to Miss Mary Barrett, of Morrow County, Ohio, and of this union one child was born, Mary, now the wife of Charles Mortley, of Knox County, Ohio. The first wife died December 8, 1853, and June 15, 1854, Mr. Roberts again entered the marriage relation, choosing for his bride Miss Sarah McKee, of Morrow County, Ohio. To them seven children have been given, six of whom are living: Charles H.; Sarah E., who married George Coffman; Ida Frances, now the wife of Henry Christie; Eda Belle and Eva Delle, twins, the former now the wife of Charles W. Fleming, of Riverside; John, deceased in 1872; and Dwight J., now a medical student in Chicago, Illinois. Both Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are members of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Roberts is affiliated with the Masonic order. In April, 1888, he was chosen chairman of the city council for Long Beach, which office he now holds. Mr. Roberts is recognized by all who know him as a straightforward, energetic man. His residence is pleasantly located on Pine street, in the picturesque village of Long Beach.

STEPHEN A. RENDALL was born in Somersetshire, England, March 6, 1837. He came to the United States in 1846, and to California in 1861, and to Los Angeles in 1866. Here he engaged in photography, in which profession he was a thorough artist. Afterward he acquired interests in Santa Rosa,

and he oscillated between that place and Los Angeles from 1870 to 1884, when he permanently settled here with his family, building himself a beautiful home on Alvarado street. Mr. Rendall brought the first Angora goats to Los Angeles County in 1867, and thus helped to inaugurate an industry, which, from the adaptability of the climate, especially in our mountainous regions, to this animal, is likely to become very valuable. With others, he engaged somewhat extensively in the importation of Angora goats from Asia Minor. In 1870 Mr. Rendall married Miss Barnes, of Illinois. They have five children.

SYLVESTER ROGERS, one of the original settlers of Compton, is a pioneer of 1867. He was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in January, 1823, being the son of George and Elizabeth (Nelson) Rogers, natives of New York, and of English origin. They were early pioneers of Ohio, subsequently moved to Washington County, Illinois, and still later to Iowa. In 1851 they again turned their faces westward, this time coming to the Pacific Coast and settling in the Golden State, where, in 1876, George Rogers died, being in his eightieth year. They reared a family of eleven children, Sylvester being the third. The subject of this sketch was a soldier in the Mexican war, enlisted in the Second Illinois Volunteers, and was mustered out at Alton, Illinois, in September, 1848. He then went to Missouri where he was engaged in farming until 1852. At that time he married Martha A. Bice, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of Thomas Bice. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have reared a family of eleven children, nine of whom are still living: Henry, George, Sarah, Lottie, William, Minnie, Oliver, Edith and Edwin. Both Mr. Rogers and his wife are active and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which for a period of thirty-three years he has been honored with the office of steward. During his connection with the church he has held all the various offices, and is a man loved and respected by all. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is one of the stanch farmers of this part of the county. Much of his attention is given to the raising of horses and cattle of good grades, and he also has some fine specimens of fruit, vegetables, etc.

CHARLES H. ROBERTS.—Among the well-known and successful business men of Monrovia is the subject of this sketch. He is engaged in the drug business on the corner of Lemon and Ivy avenues, opposite the Grand View Hotel. His store is among the representative business houses of Monrovia. It was established by Dr. C. H. Stewart and F. E. Perham, and was one of the pioneer enterprises of the city. Mr. Roberts purchased the interests of the above-named gentlemen in May, 1888, and has since enlarged and conducted the business. He is a skilled pharmacist as well as a trained business man. These qualities combined with an energetic prosecution of his business have secured him a well-merited success, and rendered his establishment one of the absolute needs of his section. Mr. Roberts was born in Morrow County, Ohio, in 1855, and is the son of John and Sarah (McKee) Roberts. In 1857 his father moved to Nebraska, and located near what is now the city of Lincoln, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits, and kept a stage station upon the great overland stage route. In 1871 he was appointed collector of internal revenue at Omaha, which position he held for many years. In 1880 he came to California and took up his residence at Long Beach, Los Angeles County, where he has since resided, taking an active part in building up that city. At this writing he is the president of the board of trustees of Long Beach, and is well and favorably known throughout that section. The subject of this sketch remained with his father until seventeen years of age, and was given the bene-

fit of a good education, completing his studies at the Otoe University at Nebraska City. While pursuing his studies and during vacations Mr. Roberts acquired the practical knowledge of a druggist and chemist. In 1872 he started in life for himself, by establishing a drug store at Palmyra, Nebraska. This enterprise he conducted for about a year. He then sold out and located at Monroe, Jasper County, Iowa. There he was engaged as a clerk in a drug store until 1874. Desirous of a more extended experience in his business he went to Omaha and for the next two years was connected with one of the largest drug houses in that city. In 1876 he established a drug store on the corner of Douglas and Fifteenth streets. This business he conducted until 1879, and was then for several months in the northwestern stock ranges, engaged in shipping cattle to the Eastern markets. Having closed out his interests in that enterprise, he went to New York City and entered the employ of the well-known drug house of H. W. Atwood, at No. 846 Broadway, as his chief clerk. He also entered upon a thorough course of studies of his profession, and graduated at the New York College of Pharmacy in 1883. Mr. Roberts continued in his profession until early in 1884, and was then the business manager of the Oil, Paint and Drug Publishing Company for six months, after which he accepted the position of chief clerk in Caswell, Massey & Co.'s establishment. Deciding to enter other business pursuits he, in 1885, accepted the position of purchasing agent of the New York, Rutland & Montreal Railroad. His business qualifications soon gained him promotion and he was appointed assistant manager and finally superintendent of the road, which position he held until June, 1887, when he came to California. After spending several months in traveling through Southern and Lower California, he took up his residence in Monrovia, in November of that year. Mr. Roberts is a straightforward business man, respected and esteemed by his associates, a progressive citizen and a willing supporter of any enterprise that will tend to build up his chosen section. His real-estate interests are mostly at Long Beach. In political matters he is a strong Republican. He is a member of the executive committee of the Republican central committee of Los Angeles County. In 1886 Mr. Roberts was married to Miss Carrie E. Meader, the daughter of William H. and Alferreta (Randall) Meader, of New York. From this marriage there is one child, Roscoe.

SOLOMON RICHARDSON.—Among the earlier residents and well-known citizens of the San Gabriel Valley is the subject of this sketch, whose fine orchard property is located in the Alhambra school district, about one and one-half miles northwest of the mission of San Gabriel. His farm consists of seventy acres of rich and productive land, twenty-three acres of which Captain C. G. Hutchinson has an interest in. A fine orange grove of twenty-five acres is one of the improvements on his place. With the exception of five acres of Washington Navels, his trees are seedlings. There are also four acres of deciduous fruits, principally pears and pomegranates, and besides these nearly all varieties of fruit grown in the valley. He has also about three acres of wine grapes of Mission and Blauelba varieties. The rest of his land is devoted to grain and alfalfa. Captain Hutchinson, who has an interest in the farm, was born in Antrim, Hillsboro County, New Hampshire; came to California in 1852 via Cape Horn. Later he returned East and brought his wife to this place, arriving here in September, 1858. His wife died nine months later. Captain Hutchinson was one of the first to engage in raising strawberries in Los Angeles. Mr. Richardson was born in Pelham, Hillsboro County, New Hampshire, in 1831. His parents were Solomon and Hannah (Currier) Richardson, both natives of that State. He was reared a farmer and lived upon his father's farm until he reached his majority. In 1853 he left his native State and went to Australia, where he engaged in mining

and other occupations. In 1858, while in Australia, he married Miss Agnes Mellor, a native of England. Mr. Richardson remained in Australia until 1860, when he came to California. Upon his arrival he located in Alameda County and afterward came to Los Angeles County, settled near San Gabriel, rented land from B. D. Wilson and engaged in farming. He was also interested in mining in Colorado for a short time. In 1867 he purchased a portion of his present farm, which was then in a wild and uncultivated state, and commenced its improvement and cultivation. Since that time he has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and by purchase has increased his acreage to his present holdings. Mr. Richardson's long residence in the San Gabriel Valley has made him well known and gained him the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. In political matters he is a strong supporter of the Republican party. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson there are eight children living, viz.: Mary, Allie, Charles, Andrew, Roy, Harry, Rachel and Ralph. Mary married George Campbell, and is now residing in Washington Territory. Allie married Logan Seitzeand, and is living in San Bernardino County. The other children are residing under the parental roof.

HENRY C. ROBERTS.—Among the early settlers and well-known agriculturists and business men of the Azusa Township is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Roberts is a native of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, born in 1833. His father, Ebenezer S. Roberts, was also a native of that county. His mother, *nee* Eliza Heis, was of German parentage, and a descendant of an old and wealthy family of Philadelphia. In 1842 Mr. Roberts's father moved to Illinois and located at Rockford, where he was largely engaged in agricultural pursuits, and also in mercantile and banking operations There the subject of this sketch was reared and given the advantages of a good schooling, but when seventeen years of age his ambitious and energetic disposition prompted him to start out in life upon his own account, and, in March of 1850 he joined an emigrant train and came across the plains to California. Upon his arrival in the Golden State he located in the mining counties, and for the next four years followed the varying fortunes of a miner. In 1854 he went to San José, and for some months was a clerk in a mercantile house, and in the fall of that year came to Los Angeles County. He took up his residence in Los Angeles until the next spring, and then, tired of quiet pursuits, decided to try his fortunes in Arizona. He accordingly located in the Weaver district in that Territory, and engaged in prospecting and mining. The Indians were bitter and hostile in those days. They killed his animals and made war upon his party, and he was compelled to abandon his enterprise and return on foot to California. Upon his return to Los Angeles he established a livery stable, and engaged in stock-raising upon the Santa Anita Ranch, near Los Angeles, where he remained until 1859. In May of that year he came to the Azusa Township, and located upon 160 acres of land near the mouth of the San Gabriel Cañon. There he established the first store ever opened in the township. He also engaged in mining enterprises in the San Gabriel Cañon, and opened a store in the San Gabriel mines. During this time he was also engaged in a bitter fight with the Azusa grant holders over the ownership of the land he had taken up as a Government claim. This contest lasted for more than twenty years, and Mr. Roberts was among the most prominent and energetic settlers in contesting the grant claims, until it was finally settled in 1883 by the United States Government issuing patents to the settlers. This contest was one of great importance to the Azusa Valley, as it opened up for settlement thousands of acres of the rich and productive lands of the Upper San Gabriel Valley, and made possible the magnificent improvements and population of which

that section now boasts. Mr. Roberts, at this writing (1889), is the owner of 250 acres of land (including his original claim of 160 acres), located about one mile from the town of Azusa, upon which he is engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. He has twenty acres of citrus fruits and five acres of deciduous fruits. His vineyard is forty acres in extent, and contains a variety of the most approved wine grapes in the San Gabriel Valley, among which are the Zinfandel, Burger, Concord, Mission, Hamburg, Flaming Tokay and Black Morocco. His lands are irrigated by water from the San Gabriel River. His location is such that he has the advantages of climate, soil, etc., that are especially adapted for vine culture, and is fast building up one of the representative places of the valley. He has other property interests in the Azusa, among which is a forty-acre tract at Covina, thirty acres of which are devoted to wine grapes of the Burger and Zinfandel varieties. Mr. Roberts is also interested in business and residence property in the city of Azusa, and has been largely interested in building up that place, as the efficient agent of the Azusa Land and Water Company. He also owns eighty acres of mineral land in the San Gabriel Cañon, about twelve miles north of Azusa. Mr. Roberts has been one of the most active business men in his section, and has done much to develop its resources. His mining operations in the San Gabriel Cañon embrace a period of twenty years, and he is a strong believer in the mineral wealth of that cañon and the Sierra Madre Mountains. He has been for many years the president of the board of water commissioners, of the Azusa district, and is also largely interested in developing the water supply in the Sal Se Puda Cañon, which is intended for the irrigation of the Vineland district. As an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, he is always ready to identify himself with and liberally support any enterprise that tends to develop the resources and build up the Upper San Gabriel Valley. He is a strong supporter of schools, and was one of the first school trustees of his district. In political matters he is a strong Republican, and was a firm Union man during the dark days of the Rebellion. In 1864 the subject of this sketch was united in marriage with Miss Susanna Melendrez, a native of California, and the daughter of Vicente Melendrez, a well-known resident of Los Angeles. The following are the names of the children from this marriage: Frederick, Edward, James D., Thomas, Charles, Esculapius, Marietta, Henry C., Henrietta, William and Vicente, all of whom are members of their father's household. Frederick married Miss Sorieda Maestran, a native of Los Angeles County. Mr. Roberts's father is now (1889) a resident of Los Angeles, an active and well-preserved gentleman of eighty-four years.

OTTO RUF, Los Angeles, is a native of Germany, and was born March 21, 1851. He attended school and served an apprenticeship, learning his trade there. Upon reaching manhood he emigrated to America in 1871, and came to California the same year; worked at his trade in San Francisco several years. In 1877 he came to Los Angeles and was in the employ of Mr. Heinch, on Main street, for seven years, then engaged in business for himself. Being a practical workman in all the details of his trade, he has built up a good business and employs six to eight hands during the busy season. Mr. Ruf was married April 3, 1884 to Miss Mary Zernikow, a native of Germany. They have two children: Carl and Otto.

JOHN B. REICHARD. Among the well-known citizens and representative farmers of the East San Gabriel Valley is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Reichard, in connection with his brother, Daniel Reichard, of Los Angeles, is the owner of 150 acres of rich and productive land, located in the old Azusa school district, four miles southwest of Azusa and a

mile and a half east of Vineland. This land was purchased by them in 1874, and in 1876 Mr. Reichard took up his residence upon the place and commenced its improvement and cultivation. He conducted general farming operations, and planted fruit trees and vines. He has now (1889) thirty-six acres in vineyard, producing a fine variety of Burger, Black Malvoise, Zinfandel, Trousseau wine grapes, and also a variety of the most approved table and raisin grapes. His lands are well adapted to fruit culture and he has under cultivation a family orchard of citrus and deciduous fruits that is not excelled in his section, embracing all the choice varieties that can be successfully grown in that location. The rest of his land is devoted to hay, grain and stock purposes. Mr. Reichard is a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, dating his birth in 1842. He is the son of Daniel and Rebecca (Benedict) Reichard, both natives of that State. When about three years of age his parents moved to Ohio, and located in Mahoning County, where his father engaged in farming and stock-growing. Mr. Reichard was reared a farmer in that county, receiving the advantages of a good education in the public schools and academy, and also took a course in a commercial college. Upon reaching his majority, he went to Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in sinking wells in the oil regions till 1865. In the spring of that year he came to California, and was employed by the oil company at their works in Ventura County. In 1866 he returned to Ohio, where he remained until the next year. He then located in Johnson County, Texas, and spent a year in farming operations upon rented lands. In 1868 he came to Los Angeles County, and took up his residence at San Gabriel. He was there employed by Mr. B. D. Wilson and J. De Barth Shorb as the foreman of their orchards, wine cellars, etc. Mr. Reichard held that responsible position the principal part of eight years, or until 1876, when he took up his present residence. He has a thorough knowledge of agricultural and horticultural pursuits in Southern California, and with his industrious habits and energetic temperament, his career has been a successful one and he is placing his farm in the ranks of the leading horticultural industries of his section. His long residence in the San Gabriel Valley has made him well known and gained him a large circle of friends. In political matters he is Democratic, but is very liberal and conservative in his views. In 1876 Mr. Reichard returned to Pennsylvania and while there married Miss Mary E. Logan, the daughter of Daniel and Anna E. Logan, natives of Pennsylvania. Her mother (a sketch of whom appears in this volume) is now (1889) a resident of Los Angeles County. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Reichard there is one child, Nellie. Mr. Reichard's brother, Daniel Reichard, is a well-known resident of Los Angeles. He is one of the two proprietors of the California livery stable in that city.

THOMAS S. RUDDOCK. — Among the prominent capitalists of the East who have located in Los Angeles County, seeking its genial climate, etc., as a desirable place of residence, is the above-named gentleman, who is residing at 317 Grand avenue, Los Angeles. Mr. Ruddock is largely interested in real estate in the county and is projecting and carrying out some of the most extensive citrus-fruit planting in the San Gabriel Valley. He is the owner of 1,100 acres of land in the Puente, San Dimas, Glendora and Azusa school districts. Of this choice land 378 acres are located two and a half miles south and west of Glendora and three and a half miles southeast of Azusa. Mr. Ruddock is planting the whole of this tract to citrus fruits. He is sparing neither time nor money in his improvements, and is destined to build up one of the most magnificent orange groves in the United States. Of the 160 acres planted in 1889, he has the following choice varieties: 800 Jaffa, 1,500 Malta Blood, 500 Sanford's Mediterranean, 1,000 Hart's Tardiff, 400 Medi-

terranean Blood, a large acreage of Washington Navels, ten acres in lemons, and a variety of other citrus fruits, such as Ruby, Jeffa, etc. He is an enthusiast in his horticultural pursuits, and gives the matter his personal attention. He is seeking and obtaining the choicest varieties of citrus fruits to be obtained, and is planting many varieties heretofore unknown in that section of the San Gabriel Valley. He is the owner of 730 acres of land two miles west of his fruit lands, which is devoted to general farming. Mr. Ruddock is a successful business man and the founder of his own fortune. He is conducting his large horticultural pursuits upon the same basis that has secured his success in the various business enterprises of his life. He is a strong believer in the future wealth and prosperity that awaits the San Gabriel Valley, and recognizes no such word as failure in his enterprise. The brief facts obtained as to Mr. Ruddock's life and business successes are of interest. He is a native of New England, dating his birth in Franklin County, Massachusetts, in February, 1818. In 1831 his father moved to Onondaga County, New York, and was there engaged as a farmer and miller. Mr. Ruddock was reared to farm life, receiving such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools. In 1842 he determined to strike out in the great West, and in that year located near Racine, Wisconsin, where he took up Government land and commenced life as a pioneer farmer, after which he located at Berlin, Green Lake County. In 1849 he came to California, and for the next four years was engaged in mining in Placer County and on the middle fork of the American River. Returning to Berlin in 1853 he entered into extensive business operations, conducting a large mercantile establishment and lumber business. He also built steamboats and established a packet and freight line on the Fox River and portage to the Wisconsin River, thus establishing water transportation from the Lakes to the Mississippi River. He extended his operations and established large lumber yards in Milwaukee and Chicago, and for twenty years was largely engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Manistee, Michigan, owning a mill and extensive pine lands in that vicinity; was also largely interested in the pioneer railroads of his State and the establishment of banking interests in Berlin. He became one of the most prominent business men in his section, building lake and river steamers, establishing machine shops, foundries, etc. In 1870 he took up his residence in Milwaukee. He was one of the first to raise cranberries in Wisconsin. In 1879 moved to Chicago, where he resided until 1888. In that year he took up his residence in Los Angeles. Mr. Ruddock is a man endowed with a strong constitution, and in early life was reared to industrious and energetic habits. With that as his capital he started in life and success has followed. In 1847 Mr. Ruddock married Miss Maria N. Newell, the daughter of Asa and Nancy M. Newell, of Massachusetts. There are three children living from this marriage, and three are deceased. The son, Charles H., married Miss Sarah Billings; he is now residing in Chicago, and is conducting his business enterprises at that point and in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The two daughters are May B. and Nellie M. Mr. Ruddock's parents were both natives of Massachusetts. They were Justus and Rhoda (Damon) Ruddock.

BURGESS J. REEVE, architect, North Main street, Los Angeles, was born in England, February 16, 1845. During boyhood he attended school to the age of fourteen years, when he was apprenticed with an architect for three years in the city of London, at an expense of $1,500. After serving his time he was engaged with some of the leading architects of London, and carried on his profession there twenty-two years; and during this time he had the supervision of the construction of some of the finest mansions in that city. Also he had considerable experience in the erection of large manufacturing buildings in the north part of

England. In 1881 he came to America and went to Kansas City, and after remaining there over a year he came to Los Angeles, since which time he has successfully followed his profession here. For the past few years he has been engaged mostly on business blocks. He has had a large practical experience of over thirty years, and has taken a prominent place in the profession here. He married Miss Harriet Smith, a native of England. They have six children, three sons and three daughters. They lost one son in Kansas City.

PETER RICHARDS.—The subject of this sketch is a native of Austria, born in Dalmatia, in 1842. His parents were Mathew and Lucretia Richards, both natives of the place of his birth. His father was a seafaring man, and Mr. Richards early imbibed a love for that calling. When sixteen years of age he left home and for many years followed the life and occupation of a sailor. In 1863 he came to California and entered the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, where he was engaged until 1865. He then devoted himself to mining and prospecting through Nevada, Idaho, Montana and Utah, and finally through the Tejon Pass to Southern California. Shortly after his arrival he located at Wilmington, working for General Banning, and afterward established a restaurant at that place, which he conducted until 1869. He then moved to Anaheim, where he was proprietor of a restaurant until 1876, opening the first one ever established in that town. Mr. Richards was successful in his business operations in that town and accumulated property to the value of about $25,000. In 1876 a fire destroyed his buildings and stock of wines, etc., and left him financially ruined. He then went to San Francisco, and for the next three years conducted a grocery store on the corner of Vallejo and Montgomery streets, and afterward established a store at the corner of Larkin and Sutter streets. In 1883 Mr. Richards visited Mexico with the intention of entering into mining operations, but not suited with the prospects he returned to Los Angeles County and, through M. L. Wicks, became interested in the town of Lancaster, where he opened the first hotel ever built in that town. The next two years were spent by Mr. Richards in San Francisco, Monterey and Ventura, principally in the latter place, where he established a restaurant. In 1886 he came to Los Angeles County and located at the mission of San Gabriel and opened a grocery store, nearly opposite the mission church, which he has since conducted. He also has property interests in that place, having town lots and acreage land in the immediate vicinity, among which are two acres and a half of orchard property nearly opposite Judge Hamilton's place. In 1874 Mr. Richards married Miss Incarnation Carillo, the daughter of Ramon and Vicentia (Sepúlveda) Carillo. She is first cousin of ex-Governor Roumaldo Pacheco and a descendant of the old mission families of Southern California. From their marriage there are four children, viz.: Lucretia, Robert M., Alfred J. and Verona. Mr. Richards and his family are members of the Catholic Church. In political matters he is Democratic, consistent in his views and a worker in the ranks of that party.

WILLIAM ROMMEL, contractor, South Los Angeles street, Los Angeles, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Jefferson County, eight miles from Louisville. During his boyhood he attended school and then served an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter and joiner under the direction of a prominent builder in the city of Louisville. After working at his trade several years, he engaged in contracting and building on his own account, and for eight years carried on a large and successful business there. On account of ill health he decided to give up his bright prospects and come to Southern California, and arrived here in 1884, without friends to introduce him. An



S. J. Ross

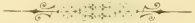
entire stranger, he immediately engaged in business, contracting and building, and since then for the past five years has taken a leading position, and secured it by honorable competition and practical ability. He has built a large number of stores, warehouses, residences, and business blocks. He superintends the erection of the splendid building of the Young Men's Christian Association, and does it gratuitously, because of his active interest in church work and everything that tends to improve the morals of the city and State. Mr. Rommel has associated with him one brother, and the firm of Rommel Brothers has built up an enviable reputation as responsible contractors. They manufacture Tittman's Refrigerator, said to be superior to any in use. It is growing in favor and they are building up a large trade. Mr. Rommel was united in marriage, May 5, 1877, with Miss Mary Freyfogel, from the city of Louisville, Kentucky. They have five children: Nettie, Mamie, Sam, Calvin and Carrie. Mr. Rommel is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a charter member of Southern California Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and he and his wife are consistent members of the English Lutheran Church.

HON. L. J. ROSE.—The story of the life of Leonard John Rose in some respects sounds like a romance. Although he is an intensely practical man, and whatever he does or says has always a directness and a strong flavor of common sense that are characteristic of the man, nevertheless he is more or less an idealist, as will appear in the following brief sketch. Mr. Rose was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1827. His parents immigrated to the United States when he was twelve years of age. Stopping for a short time in New Orleans, they proceeded to Illinois and settled in Waterloo, in the southern part of the State, the father engaging in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Rose was educated at Shurtliff College, in Alton. After leaving school he located at Quincy, engaging for a number of years in the dry-goods business. From there he went to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he continued in the same line of business. Mr. Rose has always been passionately fond of fruits, flowers and animals, and having been quite successful in business, he purchased and carried on a fancy farm, where he endeavored to gratify his tastes. But the severity of the winters destroyed all his summer accumulations of plants. He became discouraged with trying to carry out his ideas, and, selling out, he went to Missouri, after losing one child and nearly losing a second with pneumonia from the severity of the Iowa winters. Having resolved to seek a milder climate, he purchased some 200 head of finely bred cattle and fifty fine horses, and fitted up a train for California. Nineteen young men joined him, and they started, in the spring of 1858, overland, for California, via what was known as the Thirty-fifth Parallel route. His was the first party of emigrants that ever attempted to come by that route. Lieutenants Whipple and Beale had explored the route with a view of ascertaining the feasibility of building a railroad that way, but had only made such a road as would enable them to get through. Mr. Rose's party secured a guide, who had previously been over the same route with Whipple, to conduct the party from Albuquerque. They got along without serious trouble till they reached the mountain range bounding the valley of the Colorado River. From the summit of this range they saw the river, which seemed near at hand, but the mountain was so steep that they had to let their wagons down with ropes; and after reaching the valley or plain, they began to suffer for want of water. The journey to the river consumed a whole day, and the sufferings of the party became so intense that some of them became insane from thirst. On finally reaching the river, the men unyoked their cattle and let them go loose, and themselves rushed for the water, lying down in the river and drinking their fill, then becoming stupefied, lay partly in the water and rested and slept. The heat was so great that the suffering

of the party was indescribable. The Mojave Indians came in upon them in a threatening manner, but Mr. Rose reconciled them for the time by giving them tobacco and trinkets. They killed his cattle whenever they found them, and roasted the meat without molestation. The following day the emigrants began constructing a raft with which to cross the river. The second day the Indians came into camp, and not being able to satisfy their demands, though giving them what articles they could, the Indians retired; and the third day they failed to make their appearance, and the emigrants' guide warned the party that the absence of the Indians was an evil omen, whereupon they formed their wagons in a semicircle, with the river as their base in the rear, and prepared to defend themselves against the treacherous savages. They saw large numbers of Indians crossing the river from the other side, and the following day, about 1 o'clock, over 200 of them attacked the camp. The fight waxed hot until night, amid intense excitement and desperation of the emigrants. They killed about seventeen Indians. Nine of the whites were killed and seventeen wounded, Mr. Rose being one of the latter. A council was held at nightfall, and the emigrants resolved to start back. Gathering together what they could carry in one wagon, they abandoned the camp soon after dark, and started on their perilous and almost hopeless journey for Albuquerque. There were two women in the party—the wife of Mr. Rose and the wife of his foreman, Alfred Brown, who was killed in the fight. His widow with her three children were taken back. Later she came to California and became the wife of a prominent man, a judge in Sacramento. After making one day's journey on their return trip, they met a party of emigrants, numbering about forty men, of whom they had had no previous knowledge, and the meeting of whom saved Mr. Rose's party from the inevitable fate of perishing *en route*, as everybody had given out from exhaustion and from lack of supplies. Mr. Rose and wife had two children, the elder being a little over two years of age. The whole party, or those who survived after their bloody encounter with the savages, together with those whom they had met, returned to New Mexico, the men walking, half bare-footed, their feet being lacerated with cactus thorns. At night they slept under their wagons on the sand, as soundly as on feather beds, in their joy for having escaped being massacred. After stopping in Albuquerque and endeavoring in vain to find other business, Mr. Rose finally purchased a hotel, "The Fonda," in the old city of Santa Fé, and kept it for two years, during which time he made about $14,000. He and his family having sufficiently recruited to continue their journey to the land of flowers and of perpetual summer, they came by the route known as the "Butterfield Stage Route," to California, reaching Los Angeles in November, 1860. Leaving his family here, Mr. Rose went up into the northern counties of the State, prospecting for a desirable location; but finding no place he liked as well as Los Angeles County, he returned and settled here. He bought the property now known and famous as "Sunny Slope," two miles north of the old Mission San Gabriel, with a view of realizing his long-cherished ideal of cultivating fruits and flowers and rearing fine stock. He expected at first only to buy 160 acres of land, but he found after engaging in the work, that to carry out his ideas he must enlarge his acreage, and he ultimately bought 2,000 acres. He began in a very small way by planting a few acres of grape-vines and orange trees. At first he had but one small wine tub, being one of the pioneer wine and brandy manufacturers of this part of California. Under his judicious management, and undergoing the severest struggles and privations, being heavily in debt for several years, his business finally grew to large proportions and eventually became very profitable, enabling him to triumph over all obstacles and to become independent. From the annual production of a few hundred gallons of wine, he pushed ahead with indomitable perseverance, despite all discouragements, till he reached 750,-

000 gallons of wine of different varieties yearly, and 125,000 gallons of brandy. His goods attained a great reputation for their superior quality, standing as high as any American brands in the great markets of America. In January, 1887, Mr. Rose sold his "Sunny Slope" property for over $1,000,000, to an English syndicate, who now control it, and who are now introducing its wines and brandies into English markets. About twenty years ago Mr. Rose began to breed fine trotting horses on an extensive scale, and he has raised some of the fastest and most valuable animals on the American turf, among them "Stamboul," the celebrated stallion, which made the fastest record, within a second or two, in 1888, trotting in 1:14¾. He is now (February, 1889) on Mr. Rose's great horse ranch, "Rose-Meade," in the San Gabriel Valley, about ten miles east of Los Angeles, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Rose has on his ranch 120 head of fine horses. "Stamboul" has a four-year-old filly with a record of 2:30, a two-year-old with a record of 2:29½, and a yearling with a record of 2:41¼. His breeding ranch comprises 920 acres. On it are 200 acres from which were cut, in 1888, seven crops of two tons each, of alfalfa, to the acre, or fourteen tons per acre in a single year. Mr. Rose has built himself an elegant home, costing in the neighborhood of $100,000, in the city of Los Angeles, where he now resides with his family. It is built on the commanding eminence at the corner of Grand avenue and Fourth street, and is one of the most elaborate and beautiful in Southern California. Mrs. Rose, who has contributed her full share to her husband's success, was the daughter of the late Ezra M. Jones, who was one of the early pioneers of Iowa, and who afterward, for many years, was a resident of Los Angeles County. Mrs. Rose was born in Indiana, but was reared in Iowa. They were married in the '50's. She has been a remarkable woman in her endurance and her fidelity as a true help-mate. They have nine children; the two eldest are daughters: Mrs. J. V. Watchel and Mrs. E. Sanderson; the eldest son, Harry, is the joint owner and manager of the St. Elmo Hotel in this city; Leon J. Rose, Jr., is interested in a hotel and a real-estate business in Ventura County, and married a Miss Fargo, of San Francisco; Guy is in Paris, studying art, having previously received the gold medal of the San Francisco Art School; added to his fine inherited natural talent, he is a very hard worker and is enthusiastically in love with his art; Daisy, Maud, Mabel and Roy are at home with their parents, forming a bright and happy household. In summing up briefly Mr. Rose's characteristics as a man and as a good and useful citizen of Los Angeles County, the imperial resources of which are as yet but partially developed, the task of the biographer is an agreeable one. If every citizen had done as much as he has done in several lines, toward demonstrating the possibilities of one section, this Arcadian Valley of the Angels would stand forth to-day, what it must become in the future, as one of the richest valleys in climatic and natural resources in the United States, if not in the world. Formerly the tendency of settlers in Southern California, as a rule, with few exceptions, was toward the moist or low lands, where corn and other crops would grow without irrigation. Mr. Rose inaugurated a new departure by going to the uplands and mountains, where water, as it came from the mountain ranges and before it disappeared beneath the surface, could be utilized as wanted only, without liability to excess from winter overflow and its attendant evils, to which the low, wet lands were subject. The result has been a splendid vindication of the soundness of his judgment. By intelligent and persistent labor he converted a *chaparral* waste or moor into one of the finest and most productive estates in America. He had the discernment to see then, what is now apparent to all, that while the moist or bottom lands are better for alfalfa and many other crops, the foot-hill lands are vastly superior for vineyards and for citrus fruits, as well as (in the opinion of many) for the raising of fine blooded stock, in all of which

lines he has had such eminent success. The universal voice of the small vineyard owners of Los Angeles County is, that they have been indebted to Mr. Rose, more than to any or all other wine-makers, for keeping up the prices of wine grapes to living rates. Small farmers elsewhere who raise crops that are not immediately perishable, and who correspond to our small vineyard farmers, are not obliged to sell their crops when ripe or see them perish, as grape-growers are. Many of the latter, who have not the necessary capital to own pipes and wine cellars, etc., are absolutely dependent on selling their grapes, and that within a very limited time, to the wine-makers, with the alternative of their year's labor being a dead loss if they do not. There has been a tendency among the grape-buyers to take advantage of this state of affairs by compelling growers to sell for less than the cost of production. Mr. Rose has never been willingly a party to this short-sighted, selfish policy. He is too just and too enlightened a man for that. He believes in the motto, which is the highest wisdom in the long run: "Live and let live." Mr. Rose has been a frequent writer on economic questions of current local interest, and it is generally conceded that he has the happy faculty of saying, in the most direct and effective phraseology, exactly the right thing at the right time. During the current year (1889) Mr. Rose had one of the most successful sales of fine horses, by auction and otherwise, ever had by one party in the United States, or in the world. His sales inside of two months, including an auction in New York of $118,000, and $50,000 for "Stamboul" at private sale, amounted to nearly $190,000 for fifty-four head, the majority being colts one and two years old. Mr. Rose was elected and served as State Senator from Los Angeles County, for the term commencing 1887, and he has also been a useful and active member of the State Viticultural Society and State Board of Agriculture for several years. Personally he has done much to benefit Southern California by introducing many varieties of foreign grapes, as well as fine horses and cattle. His life has been an active one, as well as a useful one to himself and to his neighbors also. The community in which he lives rejoices in his success, which has been honestly and fairly earned. Mr. Rose's character, as illustrated by his life's work, furnishes to his friends who have known him well a good exemplification of the truth that a man who is both an idealist and a realist is a higher type of manhood than one who is only an idealist, or only a realist, or a utilitarian, or a man of practical affairs solely.



G. W. ROBBINS, upholsterer and manufacturer of mattresses, lounges and Robbins' Patent Bed Lounge, No. 19 New Depot street, Los Angeles, was born in the State of Maine, December 29, 1840. When he was eighteen years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin and he learned his trade there. After living in the Western States fifteen years, he came to California and located in Los Angeles, in 1875. After following his trade some years, he established his present business on First street in 1882, and the following year moved to Spring street. The firm was G. W. Robbins & Co. for two years, and then Mr. Robbins bought the interest of his partner and removed to Upper Main street, and remained there two years, when he moved to his present location on his own premises, and erected his factory, giving employment during the busy season to twenty or thirty hands. He does all kinds of upholstering, parlor furniture and mattress work, and manufactures all the goods he sells. He buys all his stock from first hands, and is enabled to compete with Eastern upholsterers, and sells goods to the trade only. He is the pioneer manufacturing upholsterer in Los Angeles, and has built up a large established trade. He is the patentee and sole manufacturer of Robbins' Patent Bed Lounge, an article of furniture which has become very popular in the trade, and

has gained a wide reputation. Mr. Robbins married Mrs. Fletcher, of Michigan, and they have three children.

HENRY J. A. STUHR, importer and dealer in domestic wines and liquors, 127 West First street, Los Angeles, is a native of Hamburg, Germany, and was born February 22, 1849. He emigrated to America when fourteen years of age, went to Alaska, and came the same year to California. He grew up in San Francisco, lived there twelve years, after which he came to Los Angeles, in 1876. Since then he has been identified with the wine business here. He was superintendent for Don Mateo Keller until 1881, for one year ran the business for the estate, and with Weyse Brothers one year. He organized the Los Angeles Vintage Company, and was for four years a partner in that company. In April, 1888, he established his present business, dealing in all kinds of imported and domestic liquors, California wines and brandies. He has had a practical experience of twenty-five years, and is well and favorably known and has an established trade. Mr. Stuhr was married August 29, 1873, to Miss Norma Machl, a native of Detroit, Michigan. They have three children living: Henry, Norma and Fred. Olga died May 29, 1889, in Detroit, on her way from Europe with her mother.

SIMON J. STOCKWELL, a very successful farmer residing near Compton, is the son of John H. Stockwell, who was well known in this county as one of those worthy pioneers who made the overland journey with an ox team thirty years ago. It was by his industry and perseverance—by hard labor in the woods, the mines and on the farm—that he was enabled to provide for his large family of seven children, four boys and three girls. When first coming to Los Angeles County he rented land, and subsequently purchased fifty acres. This he farmed until his death, which occurred on May 21, 1888, at the age of fifty-seven years, his wife, Abby E. Stockwell, having died May 8, 1871, at the age of thirty-six years, both natives of Vermont. Their four sons have worked their own way up in the world. Under the firm name of Stockwell Brothers, Simon, Frank and Lucian conducted a cheese factory known as Star Dairy (S. J. Stockwell as cheese-maker, also butter-maker), one mile north of Compton, for four years, being very successful in the undertaking. Later they purchased 100 acres of excellent alfalfa land, have it highly improved, and three good substantial residences have been erected thereon. Their fields are dotted with herds of well-kept cattle and horses, while the general appearance of the place indicates at once the good taste and prosperity of the owners. Simon J. Stockwell makes a specialty of Holstein cattle and Clydesdale horses and Poland-China swine of the best breed. He is also running a creamery on his own premises, the Star Dairy Stock Farm, in his own name. Mr. Stockwell is an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a man highly respected by the community in which he resides, as also are his brothers, and their example as business men should inspire other young men who have their own way to make in the world.

F. W. STOLL, of the firm of H. W. Stoll & Co., proprietors of the Los Angeles Soda-water Works, was born in Germany, February 25, 1839. His parents emigrated to this country when he was only thirteen years of age and located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where they remained twelve years, and in 1864 removed to St. Louis, Missouri. From there he went to St. Joseph, the same State, and then to Denver, Colorado, from where he drove across the plains to California, reaching Los Angeles in 1867. During the following year he established the Los Angeles Soda-water Works. He

is now the senior proprietor, has carried on the business since 1868, and is the pioneer soda manufacturer in the city. He began on a small scale and increased the capacity of his business from time to time to meet the demands of their trade. Their immense establishment contains the latest and most complete and expensive apparatus on the Pacific Coast. Besides generators, bottling machines, reservoirs, syrup tanks, flavoring extract distillery, a large force of men are constantly employed, with a capacity of turning off 3,000 to 5,000 dozen per day of sarsaparilla, soda mineral water, syrups, cordials and other temperance beverages. Mr. Stoll is a prominent member of the Board of Trade and enjoys an enviable reputation. In 1873 Mr. Stoll married Miss Louisa Behn, a native of Los Angeles. Her father, John J. Behn, was one of the earliest pioneers, coming here in the '40s. His wife was a daughter of General Castello, of Ensinado, Lower California. Mr. and Mrs. Stoll have seven children, four daughters and three sons.

C. P. SWITZER is a native of Hardy County, Virginia, where he was born September 5, 1826. His paternal ancestors were German, and his ancestors on the maternal side were English. On reaching his majority in 1847, the subject of this sketch moved to Licking County, Ohio. In 1853 he set out for California, overland, with Colonel W. W. Hollister, who started with a large flock of sheep of about 7,000 head, and arrived one year later in Los Angeles with 3,000 head. A sister of Colonel Hollister, Mrs. Brown, now a resident of Santa Bárbara, was a member of the party, as was W. H. Perry, of this city. Colonel Hollister settled in Santa Bárbara County, where he engaged for many years in the sheep business, improving his breeds and making a fortune thereby. Mr. Switzer has made Los Angeles County his home ever since his arrival. His business has been mainly that of contractor and builder. In 1884 he moved to his mountain resort, thirteen miles north of the town of Pasadena, known as "Switzer's Camp." This romantic spot is about 3,300 feet above the sea-level, and is comparatively easy of access by the "Solidad Grade," made many years ago. The top of the nearest mountain, which is accessible by trail from Switzer's, is about 6,800 feet above the sea Switzer's Camp is much resorted to by persons who need a rare and dry atmosphere and pure mountain water. The view from there of the immense Los Angeles Valley, which spreads out like a great panorama below, is most charming. Mr. Switzer is held in the highest esteem by all who know him, for his genial sterling qualities.

MARK SIBLEY SEVERANCE, Los Angeles, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, October 28, 1846. His father, T. C. Severance, is a native of Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, and his mother, Caroline (Seymour) Severance, a native of Canandaigua, New York, is well known in literary circles throughout the country. He pursued his college-preparatory studies at the Roxbury Latin School in Boston; after leaving this school one of his tutors was Wendell Phillips Garrison, a son of the celebrated leader of the Abolitionists, William Lloyd Garrison. In 1869 he graduated at Harvard College. After spending a year in the South, he was appointed assistant librarian of Congress, under A. R. Spofford, the present librarian, and held that position three years. In 1872 he went on an exploring expedition conducted by George M. Wheeler, in Utah and Nevada; was a member of the engineer corps. In 1874 he came to Santa Bárbara, where he acted as president of the Santa Bárbara College for one year. Then he came to Los Angeles and invested in land in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. In 1878 he went to San Francisco and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in which position he remained nine years. In 1883 he was appointed general agent for the

company at Salt Lake City, and held that position four years, then resigning to give his attention to his vast interests in this part of California. Mr. Severance, being a literary man, has contributed articles to various magazines and is the author of "Hammersmith," a book on college life. He has one of the most elegant homes in Los Angeles, on Adams street, surrounded and characterized by every pleasant feature that culture and taste can suggest. He was married November 1, 1879, to Miss Annie, daughter of Hiram Crittenden, of St. Louis, and niece of Mrs. Mark Hopkins. Their two children are: Hattie, four and a half years old, and Marjorie, one and a half years of age, at this writing (March, 1889).

BASCOM ASBURY STEPHENS was born in the town of Lockington, Shelby County, Ohio, on March 5, 1855. His father was William Humphreys Stephens, and his mother was Eleanor, daughter of Judge William Wirt Cecil, a lineal descendant of Sir William Cecil, the premier of Queen Elizabeth. His paternal grandfather, E. David Stephens, was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving in an Ohio regiment, and was a pioneer of Western Ohio. His great-grandfather was Joshua Stephens, who was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1733, of Welsh parents; was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, after which he followed his kinsman, Daniel Boone, to Kentucky. In August, 1855, W. H. Stephens and family moved to Grundy County, Missouri, where they lived on a farm near the town of Trenton. In April, 1857, they started for California overland, making the trip in six months in ox teams, and while on the way suffered loss of considerable property from Indians and Mormons. Arriving in California in October, 1857, they lived a while in Amador and Solano counties, but finally settled in the town of Santa Clara, in order to give their children the advantages of the good schools at that place. His mother died in Portland, Oregon, June 12, 1866, while on a visit to that city, and his father died in Santa Clara, December 9, 1879, at an advanced age, and possessed of a good estate. His father was married three times. By his first wife, *nee* Julia C. Lenox, he had two children, who still live. They are: Mrs. S. E. Frambes, of Alila, Tulare County, who, with her husband, Rev. O. S. Frambes, founded the Los Angeles Academy in 1876, that afterward became the University of Southern California; H. W. Stephens, of San José, ex-county recorder of Santa Clara County. By his second wife, *nee* Eleanor Cecil, his surviving children are: C. C. Stephens, Esq., an attorney of Los Angeles; Mrs. V. P. S. Zumwalt, a school teacher, residing in Los Angeles; B. A. Stephens, of the same place. The last named graduated from the Santa Clara public schools in 1870; attended college a short time; served nearly three years as assistant postmaster of Santa Clara, and then entered journalism in 1873, to which profession he has ever since been attached. Of late he has been devoted to historical work. September 8, 1878, he married Minerva M. Overshiner, by whom he has three children: Bascom Albert, born October 11, 1879; Minerva Eleanor, born January 3, 1882; William Asbury Gideon, born September 6, 1886.

DR. JOSEPH SHAW was born in Boston, Massachusetts. After graduating from Yale College he came to California, in 1849, via the Isthmus. He was engaged in orange culture in Los Angeles for many years, having been a pioneer in that profitable and fascinating industry. He early went to Central America (Nicaragua) and brought orange seeds to Los Angeles to plant a nursery. From this nursery he planted and brought to bearing a large orchard, which for many years was very profitable; besides selling to other orchardists a great number of young orange trees. He also was a successful grower of other fruits. February 1,

1860, he married, in Philadelphia, Miss Harriet Fitzsimmons, daughter of John Fitzsimmons, long a resident of that city. Dr. and Mrs. Shaw had only one child, Augusta, now the wife of John Weber, who, with their two children, live near their mother. The Doctor died about 1880. June 8, 1887, Mrs. Shaw was married to Mr. G. P. Cuddeback, of Orange.

WILLIAM W. SEAMAN was born in the village of Castile, in Western New York, in July, 1855. His father, Ezekiel Seaman, was a physician, and a native of New York City; his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Akin, was a native of Delaware County, New York. When the subject of this sketch was in his sixth year, his parents removed to Scio, Allegany County, New York, and there, five years later, the father died. A year afterward the mother returned with her children to Castile, and there William resided, attending the village school until he reached the age of sixteen. Then, anxious to seek his fortune in the West, he spent some time in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. After an absence of over a year, he returned to the East, and in 1875 he entered the New York State Normal School at Albany, from which he was graduated with honor in 1877. After two years, spent chiefly in teaching, he went to Colorado in search of a climate better suited to his health; and he was then for some time engaged in business, first at Fort Collins, Colorado, and afterward with his brother at Belvidere, Illinois. In the summer of 1881 Mr. Seaman came to California, and in January, 1882, he was appointed principal of the public school at Santa Monica. This position he retained until his election as county superintendent of schools, in the autumn of 1886. In the summer of 1884 he visited his native State, and on his return he brought a bride to his California home. He has one child, a daughter two years old. Mr. Seaman has been a very successful teacher, and an efficient superintendent, and all measures adapted to raise the standard and increase the efficiency of our public schools find in him a hearty supporter.

HON. E. F. SPENCE, one of the leading bankers and business men of Los Angeles County, was born at Enniskillen, Ireland, December 22, 1832. His father, Gabriel Spence, was an owner of large tracts of farming lands and herds of cattle in the north of Ireland, and a man of influence and held various local positions of trust and honor. Edward F. Spence received his early schooling from a private tutor, and when a youth acquired a practical knowledge of business affairs by assisting his father in the management of his extensive business. He emigrated to America in 1852, landing at New York. He soon went to Philadelphia, and near that city found employment on a farm at $10 a month. He soon renewed his journey westward and shipped for California via Nicaragua, arriving in San Francisco in December, 1852. He later visited Sacramento, Marysville and Nevada City, at which latter place he spent seventeen years, where he for a time engaged in mining. He became physically impaired, however, abandoned mining, studied pharmacy, entered the drug business and controlled an extensive trade throughout that region of country for thirteen years, and took an active part in the local public affairs. In 1860 he represented his district in the California Legislature, and he also held the office of treasurer of Nevada County. After an extended trip to Europe he located at San José in 1869 and re-engaged in the drug trade. He became largely interested in the San José Savings Bank as a stockholder and took an active part in its management. In 1872 he became one of the organizers of the Commercial Bank of San Diego and its cashier, which under his management it is needless to say was soon made a success. This institution was afterward merged into the present Consolidated National Bank of San Diego. In 1875 Mr. Spence with

others established the Commercial Bank of Los Angeles and he became its cashier. The First National Bank of Los Angeles was organized in 1880, which enterprise absorbed the Commercial Bank of Los Angeles. Mr. Spence in 1881 resigned his position of cashier to succeed Mr. J. E. Hollenbeck who, owing to failing health, resigned the presidency, and since that time Mr. Spence has been at the head of its affairs. Mr. Spence is also president of the Savings Bank of Southern California, president of the Southern California Insurance Company, vice-president of the Pasadena National Bank, vice-president of the State Loan and Trust Company of Los Angeles, and stockholder and director in several other banks of Southern California. In politics Mr. Spence is a Republican; has represented the third ward of Los Angeles in the city council, and served as chairman of the finance committee during his first term, and was president of the council the second year. In the fall of 1884 he was elected mayor of the city by a handsome majority, and made a most efficient and popular executive. Mr. Spence is largely interested in Los Angeles County real estate outside of the city, and now resides at Whittier, where he is a heavy property holder, and has a beautiful home. He is a liberal and public-spirited man. Among his acts of public beneficence is the contribution of $50,000 for the mounting of the greatest telescope in the world on the summit of Wilson's Peak, over 6,000 feet above-sea level, and the nearest peak to Los Angeles.

DULJEE SORABJEE, the Parsee, is a native of Bombay, East India, where he was born March 16, 1852. His ancestors were driven out of Persia by the Saracens over 1,250 years ago; and a few hundred people of the Parsee faith fled to India, where they were permitted to settle by the Hindoo king, only on condition that they would change their language and dress and adopt the customs of the Hindoos in regard to the marriage ceremony, and promise not to kill the cow, and promise also to fight the Mahomedans whenever they invaded the country. These promises, made by their forefathers so many hundred years ago, the modern Parsees of India claim their race have ever kept in good faith. Mr. Sorabjee, the subject of this sketch, who has become a permanent settler of Los Angeles, and who is besides a naturalized citizen of the United States, and, as he believes, the only person of the Parsee faith and Persian origin, was educated in Bombay, where there are schools in which the Oriental languages are taught. He speaks five languages, viz.: Goozrati, Deccan (Murathi), Hindoostani, Persian and English. When still a young man he was sent to Manchester, England, where he lived nine years, to learn mechanical engineering and cotton-spinning, by his god-father, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, Petit, C. S. I., who is one of the chief manufacturers of Bombay, and a man of great wealth and intelligence, and of high social standing. The latter owns several large cotton mills, one of which contains 100,000 spindles and 3,000 looms, and employs over 2,000 operatives. This enlightened Parsee is renowned in India for his princely charities, which he dispenses to the needy without regard to their race, caste or creed, and for which Queen Victoria created him a baronet. Mr. Sorabjee, after finishing his education in England, went back to India three times to superintend the shipment of machinery that he had been authorized to purchase in England for his god-father's mills. His shipments included mammoth Inglis & Spencer's Corless Engines, one of which was of 4,000 horse-power. Mr. Sorabjee's health giving way in the damp climate of Lancashire, his doctor ordered him to quit England and return to Bombay, which Mr. S. says is healthy, but not at all equal to the all-the-year-round healthful and agreeable climate of Los Angeles, which he thinks is the most perfect in the world. Since he came here he has entirely recovered his health without the use of medicine. Having heard of Los Angeles in

England, and having a liking for liberty and equality and a republican form of government, he came to Los Angeles instead of going back to live in India. He came in 1885, and expects to make Los Angeles his future home. Mr. Sorabjee has been twice married, both times to Christian women, although he himself remains true (in essentials) to his hereditary faith. After the death of his first wife (who was an English woman) and their child, both on account of the climate of England, he married in Manchester, in 1883, Miss Mary Norris, his present wife, by whom he has two children, one born in England and one born here in East Los Angeles, where he has a beautiful home, surrounded by flowers and shrubbery. Over the entrance to his grounds is inscribed, "Bombay House." Mr. Sorabjee is a thorough man of the world, and there is little in his manner or speech to distinguish him from a cultured Englishman or American. In regard to the religious creed of the Parsees, Mr. Sorabjee says they believe in one, and one only, Supreme Being. They have been called the Unitarians of India. "Think well, speak well, do well," are the fundamental maxims of Zoroasterism, for they are followers of Zoroaster's teachings, who flourished 2,000 years before the Christian era. Prof. Max Müller, the oriental scholar, calls Zoroaster "the great health officer," because his teachings seem to have had special reference to the good health of the people. According to the creed of the Parsees, the four elements, fire, air, earth and water, are sacred. Fire, or the sun, which in prayer they face, are kept sacred by them, as *symbols only* of God; they are *not* fire-worshipers any more than Christians are worshipers of their sacred symbols; in each case the worshiper looks *beyond* the symbol, to the great Intelligence thereby faintly typified. The Parsees believe that the four elements should not be contaminated, therefore they do not dispose of the bodies of their dead by cremation, aquation or inhumation, but place them in "Towers of Silence," to perish by desiccation, as being the most innocuous mode of resolving them into their original elements. Parsees in India are not eaters of the flesh of the cow only in deference to the promise made by their ancestors to the Hindoos, who hold that animal as sacred, which they are forbidden to kill. But the Parsees, even in India, do eat the flesh of other animals, the same as the Hebrews. If Mr. Sorabjee were to return to Bombay he could enter the service of his god-father at a very high salary, but he likes America too well; he prefers liberty to caste, and the climate of Los Angeles to that of any other part of the world.

WILLIAM A. SPALDING was born in Ann Arbor, the university town of Michigan, October 3, 1852. His early years were passed in that place, and, at the age of thirteen, he removed, with his parents, to Kansas City, Missouri. He became a pupil in Spalding's Commercial College, an institution founded by his father and elder brother, and, after graduating, with the degree of R. M., assumed the position of tutor in the college. His first essay in the field of newspaperdom was in connection with the Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, taking the position of mailing clerk while he was still a mere lad. By steady application to business for several years he worked his way to the position of book-keeper and cashier. This was finally given up to enable him to resume study, and in the fall of 1871 he matriculated in the University of Michigan for the Latin-scientific course. His University studies were interrupted, however, before graduation, by sickness and financial reverses, and, returning to Kansas City, he applied himself for some years to book-keeping for a manufacturing establishment. In February, 1874, following the great financial crash throughout the East, he migrated to California, figuratively hanging tow on the bushes and seeking his fortune on the Pacific Coast. Directly upon his arrival in Los Angeles, in March, 1874, he found employment on the *Herald* in the capacity of re-



A LOS ANGELES COUNTRY HOME.

THE PROPERTY OF A. J. SPENCER, ESQ., NEAR LONG BEACH.

porter. He remained with that paper several years, becoming successively city editor, bookkeeper and business manager. Subsequently he did service on the *Evening Express* as city editor and *pro tempore* editor and manager. His health breaking down under the strain of excessive and unremitting work, he resigned his position on the *Express* in 1880 and devoted himself to improving a fruit farm on the Sierra Madre foot-hills. Here he accomplished the double purpose of making a beautiful country home and regaining his health. Some of his experiences are embodied in a treatise entitled, "The Orange; its Culture in California." This was published serially and in book form; has been extensively circulated and is still regarded as a standard work on orange culture. In 1884 Mr. Spalding resumed his connection with the daily press, becoming a member of the staff of the Los Angeles *Times*. His fortunes are still allied with that paper, toward the building up of which he has lent his best energies. He is a stockholder, director and secretary of the company and fills the position of city editor. During the sunshine of the great boom Mr. Spalding made a fair crop of hay, and he is therefore in very comfortable circumstances. He has a pleasant home on Temple street, graced and made happy by a wife and five children. Mr. Spalding is scholarly, very industrious, and has done good and exceedingly valuable editorial and literary work during his residence in Los Angeles.

J. H. SCHENCK, corner of Euclid avenue and Willie street, Los Angeles, was born in the city of Brooklyn, New York, son of Peter and Jane (Meserole) Schenck. His ancestors were of the old Knickerbocker family, and for six generations have lived on Long Island. The subject of this sketch received his education in his native State, came to California in 1874 and engaged in business here, remaining five years; then he went to San Diego and remained one year, and finally came to Los Angeles. He returned to New York and for several years was engaged in business there and next went to Colorado, where he was superintendent of mines for three years. In 1884 he came to Los Angeles, where he has carried on mercantile business until the present year. He purchased a tract of land at Boyle Heights, one of the most eligible locations in Los Angeles, and erected a large, commodious and attractive house. Mr. Schenck's first wife was Miss Susan Hall, a native of London, England, but reared from infancy in Boston. She died, leaving one daughter, Ada. His present wife was Miss Celia Magnus, a native of London, England.

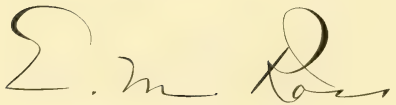
A. J. SPENCER, a farmer near Long Beach, has been closely identified with the best interests of Los Angeles County since 1876. He is a native of the "Keystone State" and was born in Warren County, September 3, 1824. Mr. Spencer traces his origin back to the English, and is the youngest and only living child in a family of thirteen children, the son of Abner and Betsey (Lawrence) Spencer, natives of New York State. His father was a worthy citizen and tiller of the soil. He died in Oil City, Pennsylvania, aged eighty-six years, having been born February 7, 1777. The subject of this sketch had the advantages of the common schools of his native State. He is one of the few natural-born musicians, and has taught vocal music. On the 13th day of March, 1845, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah B. Olliver, a native of England, born March 24, 1826, and the daughter of John and Mary (Chapman) Olliver. They came to America when Sarah was but a child, and located in Syracuse, New York, where Mr. Olliver farmed and gardened for a number of years, when he moved from Syracuse, New York, and subsequently to Warren County, Pennsylvania. He died in Cedar County, Iowa, at the residence of his son, George C. Olliver. Mr. and Mrs Spencer have

had an interesting family of nine children, all living but the oldest. They are: Delwin W. who died in the hospital at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, having enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry; Ellen A., now the wife of H. W. Timmons; Jane H., wife of John T. Narramore; Clara S., wife of Richard King; Flora B., wife of C. K. Matteson; Sumner L., who married Neoska M. Garrison; Elmer E., Willoughby D. and Myrtle A. Both Mr. Spencer and his wife are highly esteemed members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the true benefactors of the race, kind to the suffering, and helpful to those in need. The hospitality of his home has been shared by many, and he has a welcome for all. Mr. Spencer has recently erected a very neat and commodious residence on his land near Long Beach. The location is one of the most beautiful on the coast, overlooking, as it does, the town and the ocean with its shipping beyond. The writer's attention was called to quite an interesting fact in connection with the nursery business as conducted by Mr. Spencer in San Bernardino County. He relates that he grew 8,000 peach trees from the seed, thirteen feet high in six months. This fact was attested to by hundreds who came to see it. Many leading journals in this country and in England published accounts of this. The London *Times* and *News* had thousands of letters seeking information of this wonderful country, all expressing astonishment that such a thing was possible.

LAFAYETTE SAUNDERS, a farmer, stock and fruit raiser on farm lots 93 and 106 of the old American Colony tract of the Cernitus Ranch, came to Los Angeles County in 1876, and located first at Anaheim, where he lived four years. He then purchased forty-five acres of fine land and moved to where he now lives. This place he has put under the highest state of cultivation. Mr. Saunders was born in Perry County, Illinois, in 1845, and is the son of Thomas and Jemima Saunders, natives of Virginia and Tennessee respectively, and of French and German origin. Lafayette is the youngest of a family of three children, and received a common-school education. In 1870 he chose for his partner through life Miss Sarah Montgomery, a native of the same county and State as himself. She is the daughter of Robert and Savina Montgomery, natives of the Buckeye State, and of Scotch extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Saunders have been blessed with four children: Rosetta, Charles Weston, Albert Wort, and Frances Jennetta. Mr. Saunders volunteered in the service of his country in 1864, in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, and served four months. Politically he is a Republican, and is a man whom his neighbors and all who know him, respect and esteem.

CAPTAIN HENRY F. SHORTING, of the firm of Herbert & Shorting, proprietors of Boyle Heights Nursery, was born in Suffolk, England, January 15, 1847. His father was a prominent clergyman in the established church, and his mother's brother is the rector of the ancient and well-known Ross Church, Herefordshire, England. The subject of this sketch was educated at Tonbridge Castle, Kent, and went into the army when very young. Afterward he left the service and engaged in business in London. During the Zulu war he went to South Africa and served with distinction during the campaign of 1878–'79 as Captain and Adjutant of Baker's Horse. He returned to England in 1882, and the following year came to America and settled in Virginia. In 1887 he came to Los Angeles and became interested in his present business with Mr. Herbert, giving his attention to the management of the nursery, making a specialty of raising shade-trees of all descriptions, particularly the eucalyptus, blue gum, cypress, pepper and palm. Mr. Shorting takes very practical views of the value of shade-trees as an investment, and





demonstrated that lots with a cypress fence or with shade trees around them will sell at any time for from $50 to $100 more than if unimproved. The Boyle Heights Nursery is one of the largest growers of gum trees in Southern California.

JUDGE ERSKINE MAYO ROSS was born at Belpré, Culpepper County, Virginia, June 30, 1845, he being the fourth of five children—four boys and one girl. Two of his brothers and the one sister are still living in Virginia. One brother was killed in battle near Richmond. Judge Ross's ancestors on his father's side were English, and on his mother's side Scotch. His father's name was William Buckner Ross, and his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Mayo Thom. Judge Ross's early days were spent with his parents at their home, which was called Belpré (Beautiful Meadow). The first school he attended was one established by a few neighbors for the benefit of their children. Subsequently, when about ten years old, he went to a military school at Culpepper Courthouse, where he continued most of the time until the summer of 1860, when he entered the Virginia Military Institute, an institute modeled after West Point. At the outbreak of the war the corps of cadets of that institution was ordered to Camp Lee, at Richmond, which they reached the night of the day Virginia seceded. The corps was the first to arrive there, and the cadets, of which Ross was one, were put to drilling the raw recruits as they came in. Like most of the others, Ross was too young to be mustered into the army, but he acted as a Lieutenant in various commands, and was in several battles on the Confederate side. In 1863 his father insisted that he should return to the institute, which he did. In 1864 the Confederates were in such straits that the corps of cadets was again ordered out, and as a body took part in the battle of New Market, sustaining a loss of fifty-five killed and wounded out of a total number of 190. At the close of the war young Ross returned to the institute and graduated in 1865. In 1868 he came to Los Angeles County, California, to engage in the study of the law in the office of his uncle, Cameron E. Thom, having but $66.50 remaining of a few hundred dollars he borrowed to come to California. On May 7, 1874, he was married to Miss Ynez Hannah Bettis; and March 30, 1875, there was born to them a son, Robert Erskine Ross, who is still living. In politics Judge Ross is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar of the District Court of Los Angeles County, and in 1875 to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State. In 1879 he was elected justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California, and having drawn one of the short terms, he was, in 1882, again elected to the Supreme Bench of the State for a term of twelve years. In 1886 Judge Ross resigned his seat on the Supreme Bench, his resignation taking effect October 1 of that year, and resumed the practice of law at Los Angeles. Two months later he was appointed by President Cleveland Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of California, then lately created, which position he still holds, but for which he was not a candidate when appointed. As a horticulturist Judge Ross has done something, having invested most of the money he made in the practice of his profession and some that he borrowed, in clearing land and planting an orange orchard on the San Rafael Rancho, in Los Angeles County. The place he has established he calls Rossmoyne; and on it he has now, in vigorous condition, something over seventy acres in orange trees, the oldest of which are about seventeen years old. He has also planted there about eighteen acres in olives, and some lemons, and he contemplates increasing the planting of each. Judge Ross has always stood high as a man, as a lawyer, and as a judge. He has that sensitive regard for natural justice which is the crowning glory of the judge, and without which no justice is thoroughly equipped.

however learned he may be in the law, or however brilliant he may be intellectually Judge Ross's record on the Supreme Bench of this State was most admirable; and to the people of Southern California his occupancy of a seat thereon for some seven years was most useful, because of his intimate knowledge of the distinctive economic interests of this part of our great commonwealth, including the vital question of water, or irrigation. His influence with his brother justices in these matters was exceedingly valuable, and it must be gratifying to him to know that his services were appreciated by our people. The high qualities exhibited by Judge Ross on the Supreme Bench plainly indicated his fitness for the position of United States District Judge, when the Southern District of California was established by Congress; and his appointment by President Cleveland without solicitation was but giving expression to the general voice that he was the man for that place. Judge Ross is still in the prime of life; and he has a prospect of a useful and glowing future before him.

L. C. SEXTON, one of the substantial farmers of Compton Township, was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1852. His parents were Richard K. and Ann (Shepard) Sexton, the former a native of the Buckeye State. They came by steamer route to California in 1853, first locating in Amadore County, where Mr. Sexton engaged in farming for ten years. He then continued the same occupation in Sonoma County for four years, after which he moved to Santa Bárbara County, where he died in 1876, his wife having died there in 1870. Their family consisted of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. Mr. Sexton engaged in the sheep business in Ventura County, and subsequently in farming. He has been twice married; first in Ventura County, in 1880, to Miss Ellen E. Williams, a native of California and a daughter of Franklin Williams. By her he had one child, May Augusta. Mrs. Sexton died in 1883, and in 1885 Mr. Sexton was united in marriage with Miss Emma Bisbee, also a native of the Golden State, and the daughter of Riley Bisbee. Of this last union two children have been born, Grace Ellen and Louis Glenn. The subject of this sketch is the owner of a fine farm of 110 acres of land two and one-half miles northwest of the city of Compton. This land is very productive and well improved, the principal crops being barley, alfalfa and blue-gum trees; of the latter there are extensive groves, some of the trees at four years of age being ten inches in diameter and from forty to sixty feet high. His residence is nicely located among the evergreens, and in this calm retreat Mr. and Mrs. Sexton are enjoying the comforts of their pleasant home and the confidence and esteem of all who know them.

W. B. SHAWG, of San Fernando, was born in Mason County, West Virginia, February 6, 1841. He is a son of Dr. W. H. and Hannah (Sherwood) Shawg, both natives of New York State. The Shawg family came originally from Germany, and the name was formerly written Chawk. Dr. W. H. Shawg reared a family of sixteen children, nine daughters and seven sons. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and one of his sons was in the Mexican war. The subject of this sketch served in the late war four years and six months. He enlisted in Company D, Fourth Cavalry Volunteers, and was mustered out at San Francisco. When he came to California in 1860, it was as a driver of an ox team across the plains. He subsequently went back to Van Buren, Iowa, his former home, and remained ten years. During that time he served as deputy sheriff and marshal. In 1872 he was married to Miss Abbie Slaughter, of Van Buren County, Iowa, and together they soon set out for the Golden State. Miss Abbie Slaughter originated from the Slaughters, of whom there were three brothers who came across in the Mayflower,

November 21, 1620, and landed on Plymouth Rock, December 21. He has been in business in San Fernando since 1876, and has been very successful. He owns several lots in the town and some good buildings. Politically Mr. Shawg affiliates with the Republican party, and has been elected to the office of constable and has served as school trustee for five years. Mr. and Mrs. Shawg have four sons: Hurbert S., Robert E., Frank O. and Raymond.

CHRISTOPHER C. STEELE.—The subject of this sketch is a resident of Savannah, where he is the owner of fifty acres of rich and productive land which he is devoting to general farming. He purchased his farm in 1883 and has made all improvements since that date, building cottage residence, barns, etc. Twenty acres of his land produce from ten to twelve tons of alfalfa per acre each year. His grain land is yielding sixty bushels of barley per acre, which shows a high state of cultivation. His improved stock is worthy of notice, comprising Jersey cattle and fine specimens of horses of Ben Wade and Hamiltonian stock. Mr. Steele is a native of Franklin County, Arkansas, dating his birth May 28, 1844. His parents were John and Elizabeth W. (Ray) Steele, natives of Tennessee. His father was a farmer, and to that calling the subject of this sketch was reared until the breaking out of the war in 1861. In June of that year, although less than eighteen years of age, he enlisted in the service of his State and entered the Arkansas Cavalry. Mr. Steele served in the Confederate army throughout the war, and participated in some of the hardest-fought battles of the Southwest, among which were Oak Hill, Wilson's Creek, Corinth, Farmington, Shiloh, Hatchie Bridge, Vicksburg, Baker's Creek, Grand Gulf and others. An earnest supporter of what he believed a just cause, he fought bravely, and he will carry the marks of his valor to his grave, as he was wounded no less than seven times during service. At the close of the war he returned to agricultural pursuits in his native State, cheerfully accepting the result and earnestly aiding in the establishment of peace throughout an undivided country. In 1866 he married Miss Catherine P. Anderson, a native of Arkansas. Her parents were P. N. and Jane (Stanford) Anderson, also natives of that State. Mr. Steele continued his farming operations in Arkansas until 1883, when he came to Los Angeles County, and took up his present residence. He is a desirable acquisition to any community and has the respect of his associates. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Church. Politically he has for years been allied with the Democratic party, but is a strong Prohibitionist in principle and an earnest worker in that cause. The eight living children of Mr. and Mrs. Steele are: James H., Elizabeth J., Mattie L., Robert E., Josephine N., Jessie A., Frederick A. and De Barth. Elizabeth married Edward T. Briggs and is now a resident of Los Angeles.

W. J. SHRODE, a worthy citizen of Los Angeles County, and a farmer residing on lot No. 75 of the American Colony tract, of the Ceritus Ranch, came to California in 1871 from Hopkins County, Texas. This journey was made overland by the typical mode of travel at that time, the ox team, and in company with his father and eight other families. Mr. Shrode was born in Indiana in 1848, and is the son of D. K. and Malinda Shrode, both natives of the Hoosier State. He is the oldest of a family of seven children, five of whom are still living. His mother departed this life in 1863. The subject of this sketch took for his helpmate and partner through life Mrs. Orpha Rogers, a native of Illinois, and daughter of Peter Teal. This union has been blessed with five children, viz.: Willis, John, Algie, Mark and Bessie. Mrs. Shrode also had three children by her former marriage. Mr. Shrode is an intelligent and enterprising gentleman.

By that keen foresight and good judgment which characterize so many of the early settlers of California, he has made good investments and has traded successfully in real estate. His first purchase here was twenty-five acres in oranges in 1872. To this he has added until he is the owner of eighty acres of fine land.

CHARLES H. SHOREY.—Among the earlier and well-known residents of the Azusa is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Shorey was born in Penobscot County, Maine, in 1844, his parents being Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Hurd) Shorey, both natives of that State. His father was a farmer by occupation, and in 1850 moved his family to Wisconsin, locating in Juneau County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Shorey was reared upon his father's farm and received his education in the schools of that county. Upon reaching his majority he engaged in the lumber business with his brother, Philip Shorey, upon the Wisconsin River. Their mills were located at Necedah, Wisconsin, where they also had a general merchandise store. Mr. Shorey successfully pursued his business enterprises in that State until 1875. In that year he came to Los Angeles County, California, and located at the Azusa, in the East San Gabriel Valley, near the Citrus postoffice, about four miles southwest of the present site of Glendora. There Mr. Shorey purchased 120 acres of land and entered into agricultural pursuits. He also established a grocery store at that point, which he conducted until 1879. He then closed out his store and went to Arizona, and for the next two years he was actively engaged in mining enterprises in the Tombstone district. In the fall of 1880 he returned to his farm and resumed his farming operations, which he conducted upon a large scale, renting some 1,500 or 2,000 acres each year, which he devoted to grain cultivation. He also, on his home place, engaged in horticultural pursuits, planting citrus fruits, etc. In 1886 Mr. Shorey sold out his land and took up his residence upon the farm of his brother, Philip Shorey, located one mile west of Glendora, and has since resided upon that place. His long residence and business operations in the East San Gabriel Valley have made him well and favorably known throughout that section of the county, and gained him a large circle of friends. Mr. Shorey is a member of the Masonic fraternity and still retains his membership in the Zera Lodge of Necedah, Wisconsin. In political matters he is a straight Republican. He has never married. His comfortable home is presided over by his mother.

THOMAS A. SMITH.—Among the well-known residents of Gladstone is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Warrenton, Warren County, Missouri, born April 11, 1853. He is the son of Conrad A. Smith, a native of Germany, who emigrated to the United States in 1834, went to St. Louis, and shortly after settled in Warren County, Missouri, at the place where the thriving city of Warrenton was afterward built. Mr. Smith was one of the pioneers of that place, early establishing himself in the boot and shoe business, which he conducted for more than forty years. He was a prominent man in the city and county, and was elected mayor of Warrenton for three terms. In politics he was Democratic, but was a strong Union man during the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Smith married in Missouri, Miss Rhoda Davis. She was from a prominent family of Missouri, and the cousin of the late Bishop E. M. Marvin, a celebrated divine of the Southern Methodist Church. She died in 1844, leaving two children, of whom one was sixteen, the other thirty-three years of age at the time of their death respectively. Mr. Smith's second marriage was with Miss Polly Chiles, a native of Alabama. She died in 1877, leaving the following children: Rhoda, who died in infancy; Phebe M., who is now Mrs. William Roberts,

of Azusa; and Thomas A., the subject of this sketch. Thomas A. Smith was reared in his native city, and given the advantages of a good education, closing his studies at the Central Wesleyan College in Warrenton, after a four years' course. After completing his schooling he entered his father's store, and learned the trade of a boot and shoe maker, and then learned the tobacconist's trade and also photography and telegraphy. But he confined his occupation mostly to the boot and shoe trade, and became a thorough workman. He remained in Warrenton until June, 1878, and then came to California. After a short stay in Los Angeles he located in Downey, where he remained until November of that year, when he purchased five acres of land at the Azusa, and took up his residence about one-half mile north of the present town of Gladstone, upon Citrus avenue. There he engaged in his calling as a boot and shoe maker, and also occupied himself in horticultural pursuits and in improving his land. In 1881 his father joined him and purchased a ten-acre tract. Mr. Smith is now living upon a pre-emption tract of an acre and a half, located about one-half mile east of Gladstone. This irregularly shaped piece of land was acquired by him from the United States under the pre-emption laws, and is said to be the smallest grant ever made by the Government under the pre-emption laws. He is also the owner of five acres of improved land producing oranges, lemons, apricots, and other deciduous fruits; and two lots in Gladstone, upon which he has a two-story business block, 22x36 feet. In this Mr. Smith conducts his business as a boot and shoe maker, being well patronized, and even filling orders for superior custom-work from some of his patrons who are residents of San Francisco, Los Angeles and Pomona. Mr. Smith is a straightforward man in his business dealings, and is respected by all who know him. He is an elder and recorder of the Holiness Church at Azusa. Politically he is a strong supporter of the Prohibition movement. He was for many years an active member of the Good Templars, and in 1873 was a member of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. In 1875, at Columbia, Missouri, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Eva I. Smith, the daughter of Rev. L. Adams and Mary (Dickinson) Smith. The following are the names of their children: C. Leslie, Delta C., Conwell E., Polley and Guy. Mr. Smith's father, who is seventy-six years of age, is a member of his household.

NELSON SMITH. Among the business men of Los Angeles who have selected the beautiful Sierra Madre as their residence is the above-named gentleman. He is the owner of a pleasant home on the south side of Central avenue, just west of Markham avenue. Mr. Smith is a native of Marshall County, Illinois, dating his birth in 1854. His parents were Isaac and Almira J. (Smith) Smith. His father was a native of Maine, and his mother of New Hampshire. His father came to Marshall County at an early date and engaged in business as a carpenter and builder, and later in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Smith was reared and schooled in his native county, and was early trained to mercantile life, commencing at ten years of age in his father's store; and at the age of sixteen, started in life on his own account as a clerk in mercantile establishments. In 1876 he came to California, and located at Garden Grove, Orange County, where he purchased a twenty-acre tract and engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. Not being suited with his success in that calling, he returned the next year to Rockford, Illinois, and entered the employ of a dry-goods firm. Soon after he established a confectionery store and news stand at Belvidere, Illinois, which he conducted until the spring of 1882. He then sold out his business and came the second time to Los Angeles County, and after spending about six months at Garden Grove, located in Los Angeles, and entered the employ of George T. Hanly, as a commercial agent. In 1884 he established his present business, as the manufacturers' agent of

the Los Angeles Soap Company, Los Angeles Cracker Company, and the California Vinegar and Pickle Works. Mr. Smith, by his energy and sound business management, has secured a success in his business, and obtained the sole agency of these representative companies in Southern California. He is well and favorably known throughout Los Angeles and adjoining counties, and his integrity and square dealing have gained him hosts of friends. In political matters, in which he takes a lively interest, he is Republican. He is a member of Rockford Lodge, No. 102, F. & A. M.; of Big Thunder Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Belvidere, Illinois, and of Gauntlet Lodge, No. 129, K. of P., of Los Angeles. In January, 1877, Mr. Smith wedded Miss Mary M. Brown, the daughter of Henry O. and Miranda (Whipple) Brown. Her father was a pioneer and well-known resident of Rockford, Illinois. Mrs. Smith was born at Rockton, Illinois, the early home of her parents. Three bright children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Their names are: Henry N., Florence M. and Ethel G.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.—Among the well-known business men of Pomona is the above-named gentleman, a member of the firm of E. B. Smith & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, carriages, wagons, etc., it being one of the largest establishments in the city of Pomona. Mr. Smith was born in Richburg, Allegany County, New York, September 7, 1835. His parents were William B. and Cynthia (Tinkham) Smith, both natives of New York. His father was a blacksmith, and the subject of this sketch learned that trade and worked in his father's shops until the breaking out of the war in 1861. In that year he went to the army near Washington, as a sutler, and afterward was appointed the sutler of the One Hundred and Twenty-second New York Volunteers. He remained with the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war, and then returned home and resumed his calling as a blacksmith, until 1866. In that year he moved to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits, until 1871, when he located in Lyon County, Kansas. He established a blacksmith shop at Hartford, in that county, and also engaged in farming. In 1875 he resumed his westward march and came to California. His first location in that State was at Compton, Los Angeles County, where he established himself at his trade. In 1879 Mr. Smith went to Arizona and for the next three years was successfully engaged in his calling, having shops at Benson and also at Charleston, in the Tombstone district. He was also engaged in mining enterprises. In 1882 he returned to his family at Compton, and in July of that year took up his residence in Pomona. Upon his arrival there he purchased the shop of I. N. McKay, and soon built up a lucrative trade. He also engaged in other enterprises. In 1883, in partnership with W. J. Ashby, he established a brickyard and manufactured the first brick ever made in Pomona. He also made tools and took contracts in boring artesian wells, a business which he built up and increased until he operated some six sets of tools or implements, run by steam-power. In April, 1887, Mr. Smith, in partnership with his brother, established the firm of E. B. Smith & Co., and has since been actively engaged in the business of that firm. He is also devoting considerable attention to horticulture upon a ten-acre tract on Hamilton avenue, which he has planted in French prunes. This tract he is operating under a ten-years' lease from H. Crampton. He is also part owner (with his brother, E. B. Smith) of 160 acres in Cucamonga, which they are devoting to orchard culture. He and his brother are also engaged in an orange nursery, having 80,000 trees in the nursery. This season they planted 750,000 orange seeds. Mr. Smith has been largely interested in the water supply of the San José Valley, and is part owner of a ten-acre tract located on San Antonio avenue, about one mile north of the city, upon which extensive prepa-

rations are being made for increasing the water supply of the city, by means of artesian wells. The subject of this sketch has been closely identified with the remarkable growth and prosperity of the city of Pomona, and by his enterprise and business undertakings has contributed in no small degree toward developing the resources of the San José Valley. He is a progressive and enterprising citizen, ready at all times to aid in advancing the interests of his chosen city. In political matters he is a Republican. He is a member of the following fraternal societies of Pomona: Lodge No. 246, F. & A. M.; Lodge No. 246, I. O. O. F.; Etna Lodge, No. 107, K. of P.; Uniform Rank Lodge, No. 4, K. of P.; and a charter member of Lodge No. 225, A. O. U. W. September 24, 1856, Mr. Smith married Miss Ann E. Rowley, the daughter of Seth G. S. and Abigail (Le Seur) Rowley, both natives of New York. From this marriage there are six children living: Charles W., Edwin E., William E., George B., Grace A. and Rowley S. Charles W. married Miss Susie Noonan, and Edwin E. married Miss Delia Fahey. With the exception of William E., who is residing in San Francisco, all of his children are living in Pomona. Mr. Smith's father died in Pomona, March 31, 1884, and his mother is still a resident of that city.

JAMES A. SMITH, farmer, etc., postoffice Norwalk, was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, February 12, 1830, a son of John G. and Nancy (Burnside) Smith. His father, born in Seneca County, New York, was married in Sandusky, Ohio, and after living there one year moved to Cuyahoga County and followed farming until 1865. He then moved to Livingston County, Illinois, and bought a farm there, on which he lived three years, when he bought a farm in Lenawee County, Michigan, on which he followed farming until his death, July 22, 1887. The mother of James A. was a native of Pennsylvania, and first cousin of the celebrated General Burnside. Her father, James Burnside, served as fifer in the Revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch, the eldest of their eight children, had the honor of being a schoolmate of President James A. Garfield, in a district school on Mrs. Garfield's farm, in Orange Township. He learned the molder's trade at Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County, and afterward followed it at Mishawaka and South Bend, Indiana, until 1853, when he made a trip by horse team across the plains to this State. He purchased land and followed farming ten years in the Sacramento Valley. In 1864 he returned East and bought 400 acres of land near Pontiac, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising for eleven years. In 1874 he came again to California and bought 640 acres of the most beautifully situated and productive land in Los Angeles County, three miles south of Norwalk. He moved on to this land in 1876 and has put out over 2,000 fruit trees of various kinds, and is extensively engaged in raising horses of a superior grade. Of course he is recognized as a leading farmer in this part of the county, energetic, enthusiastic and enterprising. Politically he is an intelligent Republican. March 27, 1853, is the date of his first marriage, when he wedded Miss Maria, daughter of Edward Hanson, of South Bend, Indiana. By that marriage there were six children, three sons and three daughters; William Henry and James F. only are living. Mrs. Smith died September 22, 1871; and January 3, 1875, Mr. Smith married her sister, Mrs. Margaret L. Ferguson, a widow. By this marriage there are two children: Bessie and Jay Guy.

NU. SANDERS, 1350 Maple avenue, is a native of Sweden, born March 10, 1826. After reaching manhood he emigrated to America, in 1850; went to Texas, where he spent ten years engaged in mercantile business. He then returned to the old country and spent

one year in traveling, then returned to America and came to the Pacific Coast in 1861. He went to Salmon River in Oregon and Washington Territory, and engaged in mining; then went to Virginia City, Nevada, and engaged in contracting and building, remaining there fifteen years. While there he took a trip to South America, after which he engaged in mercantile business. He then spent a year in Oregon and Washington Territory before coming to California. After visiting several sections of the State he came to Los Angeles, engaged in contracting and building, and continued in the business successfully until the past year, when he retired. He has led an active business life, and has been an extensive traveler. By industry and good management he has secured enough of this world's goods for all of his wants. He owns several houses on Maple avenue, and also other property.

JOHN SCOTT.—Among the successful horticulturists and representative men of Duarte is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Scott is a native of England, dating his birth in Lancashire County, in 1845. His parents, Archibald and Mary (Nelson) Scott, were both natives of Scotland. His father was a farmer by occupation, and to this calling Mr. Scott was reared, and at the same time given the advantages of a good schooling in the grammar and academical schools of his native county. Upon reaching his majority, Mr. Scott engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1877, when he emigrated to Canada and located at Ontario, where he remained until 1882. In that year he came to California, and after visiting various sections, took up his residence at Duarte. There he purchased ninety acres of land, located just east of the town. This land, comprising twenty-five acres of hill land extending to the San Gabriel River, was at that time nearly all in a wild and uncultivated state. Mr. Scott entered actively into the clearing and cultivating of his lands, and also erected substantial buildings. Among the latter is his commodious and well-ordered cottage residence, situated upon high ground among the foot-hills, giving him a magnificent view of the San Gabriel Valley stretching away for miles to the hills at Puente. Mr. Scott has about thirty acres of his land devoted to fruit cultivation, ten acres of which is in Washington Navel and Mediterranean Sweets, and two acres of older growth in seedlings. He has a fine orchard of deciduous fruits, comprising apricots, figs, peaches, prunes, etc. He is also testing the successful culture of the olive upon his land without irrigation, with encouraging results. He is a thorough horticulturist, combining sound business principles with his careful and intelligent cultivation. He is progressive and public-spirited, and a strong supporter of any enterprise that will develop the resources and build up the section in which he resides. He has been the water commissioner in his district for the past five years, and at this writing (1889) is the president of the Duarte Mutual Irrigation and Canal Company, an office he has held for the past three years. He is well known and much respected in the community in which he resides. In political matters he is Democratic, but is liberal and conservative in his views. He is a member of the Episcopal church. In 1876 Mr. Scott married Miss Sarah Fisher, a native of England. Her parents were Henry and Elizabeth (Somner) Fisher, also natives of England. From this marriage there are four children living, viz.: Elizabeth Mary, Margaret Crawford, Archibald, and Alice Marion.

A. W. SWANFELDT, manufacturer of tents, awnings, wagon-covers, flags, etc., Los Angeles, was born in Sweden, August 5, 1847, attended school in his native country, served an apprenticeship as a sail-maker four years in Norway, followed the sea for a time, came to America and settled in Galveston, Texas, where he followed his trade several years. He was in that city for about twenty years, altogether. Mr. Swanfeldt was engaged at sail-

making until 1887, when he came to California and established his business in Los Angeles. By his long, practical experience and close attention to business he has built up a good trade. In 1873 Mr. Swanfeldt married Miss Caroline Anderson, a native of Sweden, and they have five children: Alice, Axeline, Andrew, John and Willie.

ANDREW SNYDER, proprietor of the Vernon Nurseries, Wilmington avenue, Los Angeles, was born in Ohio, April 8, 1848. The next year the family moved to Winnebago County, Illinois, upon a farm. In February, 1879, he came to Los Angeles and at once engaged in his present business. His nurseries are located in Vernon, four miles from Los Angeles, where he raises all his own stock, consisting of all kinds of fruit trees, shade and ornamental trees, flowers, roses, etc. He has orders from all parts of the State, and even from Arizona and New Mexico. His devotion to this fascinating business has earned for him a high reputation.

W. C. STONE, teacher of music, Los Angeles, is a native of Scranton, Pennsylvania. He early in life developed a taste for music, and after attending the common schools of his town, he entered the State Normal School at Mansfield, Pennsylvania, taking music in addition to the literary course, going from there to the Osceola Music School at Osceola, Tioga County, Pennsylvania. There he pursued his musical studies for a time, after which he was engaged in teaching for several years in his native State and Wisconsin. He subsequently pursued a course of study at the College of Music in Cincinnati. In 1883 Mr. Stone came to California and located in Los Angeles, where he engaged in teaching music, and since then has been actively identified with the musical interests of this city and county. He is one of the original members of the Seventh Regiment Band, and is also a member of the Seventh Regiment Orchestra.

D. A. SAUM, contractor, builder and jobber, Los Angeles, was born in Van Wert County, Ohio, April 9, 1856. His father, also a native of Ohio, removed to Iowa in 1860, and after the war broke out enlisted and served nearly two years; was severely injured in unloading a car of powder when the train was on fire. After leaving the service he returned to his native State. The subject of this sketch attended school in Lima, Ohio, six years, and learned the cooper's trade with his father. Not liking that business, he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and followed it for a time, and then engaged in building. In April, 1885, he went to Kansas, where he lived until September, 1886, when he came to Los Angeles. Since then he has been engaged in contracting and building. He has a large jobbing trade, amounting the past year to between $15,000 and $20,000, and his success is owing to his energy and close attention to business. In 1886 Mr. Saum married Miss Nellie Fender, of the State of Michigan. They have one daughter, whose name is Dollie.

JORDAN STONE, dealer in lime, plaster and cement, 239 East Second street, Los Angeles. This business was established in 1887, and the same year Mr. Stone became proprietor. The lime sold by him is manufactured on the Santa Cruz Mountains. There are four different companies on the Santa Cruz Range, but this is the only agency of the Cienega Company in Southern California, and is controlled by Mr. Stone. The lime is of a superior quality and commands the highest price in the market, and Mr. Stone has established a large

trade with an increasing demand. Mr. Stone was born in Virginia, March 10, 1838, and received his education in his native State. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he entered the Confederate service, and was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness and also in the engagements around Petersburg. He served with distinction until the close of the war, then removed to North Carolina and engaged in his chosen profession, journalism. In this he has had an experience of twenty-five years, and most of the time he has been in charge of a daily paper. He established the Raleigh *News*, and it was conducted by him for many years; and he was for twelve years editor of the Asheville *Citizen*. For two years he held the office of State Printer. On account of ill health from overwork, he came to California and settled in Los Angeles, taking the agency he now holds, and has regained his health in this genial climate. In 1873 he married Miss Martha Welch, of Alabama, and they have four children: Fannie J., Mattie J., Jordan, Jr., and Willie.

WILLIAM M. SNODDY.—Among the representative farm properties in the beautiful San Gabriel Valley is that of the subject of this sketch. This highly cultivated and productive farm comprises 155 acres of bottom land located in the Savanna school district, about one and a half miles north and west of the old town of El Monte. Among the noticeable improvements is a fine vineyard of thirty acres, devoted to wine grapes of the Blauelba variety, from which a high grade of white wine is manufactured. The rich sandy loam upon which his grapes are grown seems especially adapted to producing the finest of wine grapes. Little or no irrigation has ever been used on his vineyard, but a thorough and careful cultivation has been adopted, which has given the best of results. His family orchard, of both citrus and deciduous fruits, shows that great profit could be secured should he turn his attention to that branch of horticulture. Eight acres of alfalfa, even without irrigation, yield six or seven crops each year, aggregating from ten to twelve tons per acre. The most of Mr. Snoddy's lands are devoted to general farming and stock-raising, yielding bountiful crops of hay and cereals and supporting his stock. Among the latter are Jersey cattle, and draft and road horses of the Norman and Echo breeds. Mr. Snoddy is a native of Boone County, Missouri, born in 1843. His parents, John W. and Sarah (Beattie) Snoddy, were both natives of that State. His youth was spent on his father's farm, and when only thirteen years of age—at which time the death of his mother occurred, in 1856—he commenced life upon his own account by engaging as a clerk in a store at St. Joseph, Missouri. He followed that occupation until 1864, and then came overland to California. The first year in the State was spent in Sacramento, and in 1865 he located in San José and there engaged in peddling and trading at Almaden, and on the road from San José to that place. He also engaged in agricultural pursuits, renting the farm of A. Weller, at Milpitas. Mr. Snoddy was successful in his enterprises in that county, and in 1869 he closed his business and came to Los Angeles County, and in 1870 purchased from the owners of the San Francis. Quito Ranch his present lands and residence, since which he has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. This land was then in a comparatively wild and uncultivated state, with no improvements except a small house. His years of labor, directed by sound practical sense and business principles, secured him a well-deserved success, placing him among the leading agriculturists of his section and gaining him the respect and esteem of his associates. He is a member of El Monte Lodge, No. 188, A. O. U. W. In politics he is a liberal and conservative Democrat, allied with the best elements of that party. In 1873 Mr. Snoddy was united in marriage with Miss Samantha J. Tibbet, the daughter of Jonathan and Phebe Tibbet, formerly of Ohio, but pioneers and residents of

Los Angeles County. They have three children: John B., Mary E. and Nina I. Mr. Snoddy's father is a pioneer of California, coming to the State in 1849. He is now a resident of Los Angeles County.

PHILIP SHOREY. The subject of this sketch is a native of Maine, dating his birth in Penobscot County, in 1833. His father, Nathaniel Shorey, was also a native of that State and a farmer by occupation. His mother, *nee* Elizabeth Hurd, was a descendant from a well-known family of Maine. Mr. Shorey was early in life inured to the labors attending farm operations in New England. In 1850 his father emigrated to Wisconsin, and located in Juneau County, where he took up Government land and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Shorey remained with his father until he reached his majority, and then engaged in business on his own account. He began in the pineries on the Wisconsin River and gradually increased his operations, building steam mills at Necedah, and also establishing a store at that point. For a portion of the time his brother, Charles H. Shorey, was associated with him in his enterprise. Mr. Shorey successfully conducted his various enterprises in Wisconsin until 1877. In that year he came to California and located in the Azusa Township, Los Angeles County, where he purchased eighty acres of land about one mile west of the present town of Glendora, and there he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Since that date he has increased his acreage until at the present writing (1889) he is the owner of 212 acres. At the time of his purchase there was only five acres of his land that was cleared; and his land, now producing rich harvests of grain, was then a rank growth of cactus and brush. Mr. Shorey as yet has not devoted much attention to horticulture, but his orange grove of about one acre and a family orchard of deciduous fruits are producing some of the finest fruits grown in the Upper San Gabriel Valley, and attest the fact that he has one of the finest locations for horticultural pursuits to be found in his section. He has developed a water supply of some four inches in the cañons to the north of his lands, which can be increased to twenty inches when required. The most of his land that is cleared is devoted to hay and grain, and is yielding rich harvests. Mr. Shorey is an intelligent and energetic man, schooled to business habits. These characteristics applied to his present calling are insuring his success and he is destined to build up one of the representative farms of his section. He is well known and respected in the community in which he resides, and is a strong supporter of any enterprise that will advance the interests of his chosen section. He is a trustee of the Glendora school district, and liberal in his support of both schools and churches. In political matters he is a consistent Republican. In 1866 Mr. Shorey married Miss Melvina A. Schoff, a native of New York. Her parents were Jesse and Mary (Beman) Schoff, both natives of that State. From this marriage there are three children living, viz.: Edith M., now Mrs. Charles Lee, of Florence, Los Angeles County; Harry G. and Arthur E., who are members of their father's household. The second child, Alta E., died in 1881, at the age of eleven years.

L. D. SALE AND J. W. A. OFF are the proprietors of the flourishing retail drug business at No. 268 South Spring street, near Fourth, and are successors to Howard M. Sale, who opened the store in January, 1887, and sold out to the present owners in August of that year. This enterprising young firm keeps in stock a complete line of the purest pharmaceutical goods, perfumeries, toilet articles and proprietary medicines. In their extensive prescription trade—one of the largest in the city—they use such standard preparations as Edwin Squibb's drugs and Merck's chemicals, both

manufacturers of world-wide reputation. Until recently Sale & Off was the only firm in Southern California that handled surgical instruments, in which they have done and are still doing a fine business. Both gentlemen are expert pharmacists who have had a number of years experience in compounding prescriptions and are recognized by leading physicians as among the best, although they are probably the youngest drug firm in the United States. Mr. Sale learned the business with his father, now retired, in Pueblo, Colorado, beginning seven years ago. He was born near Quincy, Illinois, in 1868. Mr. Off is a native of Iowa, born in 1868. He took one course at the California College of Pharmacy in San Francisco, and was connected for a number of years with a drug house in that city. Coming to Los Angeles in 1886, he was employed one year and a half in the drug store of Theodore Wollweber, one of the oldest druggists in California, now retired. Mr. Off has had nearly ten years' experience in the drug business.

HARRY F. STAFFORD, County Surveyor of Los Angeles County, was born in Sonoma County, California, in 1864, and had just passed his twenty-fourth birthday when he was elected to the office he now fills, in November, 1888. He was educated at Napa College and the State University, taking a special scientific course in civil engineering in the latter institution, finishing in 1885. After leaving college he spent a year in the Santa Ana postoffice as deputy postmaster, and in 1886 opened a surveyor's office in that city, and carried on the business of topographical engineer there until he was elected to his present position. He ran on the Republican ticket and had 3,000 majority over his opponent, being much the youngest candidate on the ticket. Mr. Stafford is master of his business, both in theory nd practice, and makes a very good officer. He has a taste for politics and is an active worker in the Republican party. N. O. Stafford, the father of the subject of this sketch, is a native of Vermont. He came to California in 1849, and after spending some time mining and merchandising he settled in Petaluma, Sonoma County, and there learned the trade of carriage-maker, subsequently becoming joint owner of the Petaluma Buggy Company. He moved to Santa Ana, Los Angeles County, in 1873, where he died five years later. In 1851 he returned East to Missouri, and married Mary N. Pearl, a native of that State. She died when Harry was four years of age, the mother of six children, four sons and two daughters. One son and one daughter are now deceased. Mr. Stafford married again and had one son by his second wife. All the surviving members of the family reside in Santa Ana.

ORLANDO STRESHLY.—Among the well-known citizens of Azusa and pioneers of California is the subject of this sketch, a brief review of whose life is of interest. Mr. Streshly is a native of Virginia, and a descendant of the old Colonial families. He was born in Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania County, in 1831. His grandfather, John Streshly, served as a soldier during the Revolutionary war, and sacrificed his life in that cause, dying from the effects of the wounds received in battle. His father, James M. Streshly, was also a patriot and served his country in the war of 1812. Mr. Streshly's father was a farmer and planter by occupation, and he was reared to that calling, receiving his education in the schools of his native place. Upon the discovery of gold in California and the consequent excitement throughout the Eastern States, Mr. Streshly was seized with a desire to try his fortunes in the new El Dorado, and in 1849 he came via the old English steamer Unicorn, on a voyage round Cape Horn to California. The many discomforts attending that voyage were terminated October 4, 1849, by the arrival of the steamer in San Francisco.

After a short stay in that city he proceeded to Sacramento, where he spent the winter. Early in the spring of 1850 he located at Foster's Bar, on the North Yuba River, and there engaged in mining operations. He conducted his operations with varying successes and failures, and finally formed one of a company that, with the expenditure of much labor and money, turned that river from its channel, in search of the supposed hidden wealth beneath. This enterprise resulted disastrously. No gold was found, and the members of the company were left deeply in debt. Mr. Streshly then decided to abandon the precarious fortunes of a miner, and he accordingly established a freighting and packing line to the mining settlements, and in 1853 established a general merchandise store at Rush Creek, in Plumas County. He conducted that enterprise until 1856, and then located at Quincey and engaged in hotel-keeping. He later engaged in farming and teaming in Lassen County. Mr. Streshly was well known throughout the mining sections and took a leading part in the establishment of law and order in the early days. In 1871 he was elected sheriff of Lassen County, and took up his residence in Susanville. He made an active and efficient officer and was re-elected, holding the office until the close of 1875. He was then elected assessor of the county and served as such until 1879. Upon retiring from office, he returned to agricultural pursuits, and remained in Lassen County until the fall of 1882. He then came to Los Angeles County, and after spending the winter in Los Angeles, located at Azusa. He purchased thirty-two and a half acres of wild and uncultivated land a mile and a half south of the city of Azusa, and engaged in horticultural pursuits, clearing his land and planting grape-vines of the Mission variety and also citrus and deciduous fruits. He took an active and leading part in developing the resources of his section. He was one of the original incorporators of the Azusa Irrigating Company, and was its first president, holding that office until 1888. In 1885 he was one of the originators and incorporators of the Azusa Wine and Fruit Company, and was the first president of that company, and the general manager in constructing the winery. He is still a stock-holder, and now (1889) has general charge of the winery. Although comparatively a late-comer to the Azusa, Mr. Streshly has so identified himself with the leading enterprises tending to build up his section that he is well known and has secured a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He is an energetic and progressive citizen. In political matters he is Democratic, taking an earnest interest in the local affairs of the party. He is a member of the Lassen Lodge, F. & A. M., of Susanville. In 1856 Mr. Streshly married Miss Margaret Todd, the daughter of James and Mary Ann (Gray) Todd, both of whom were natives of Ireland, but of Scotch descent. Her parents came to the United States and located in Philadelphia. Mrs. Streshly came to California in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Streshly have living the following named children: Mary, Helena, Eliza, Atawa, James M., William O., Tucker, Channing, Frank D., George and Harry H. Mary, now Mrs. George B. Long; Helena, now Mrs. D. C. Hyer; Atawa, now Mrs. Noble F. McKenzie, and James M. are residents of Lassen County. Eliza, who married William H. McArthur, is a resident of Los Angeles County. William O. lives in Santa Bárbara. The remaining children are members of their father's household.

JOHN SCHNEIDER, 429 East First street, Los Angeles, was born in France, August 1, 1818. He attended school during boyhood and was book-keeper in a large establishment in his native country. On account of the Revolution he emigrated to the United States, in 1852, and is the only member of his family who ever came to this country. After reaching America he settled in Rochester, New York, and remained there six years. In 1858 he enlisted as a musician in the Fifth United States

Cavalry of the Regular Army, for five years. At the expiration of that term he re-enlisted for five years, and again re-enlisted for five years, a part of the time serving as Sergeant. After being in the military service fifteen years he was mustered out and honorably discharged at Fort McDowell, Arizona, in 1873. Mr. Schneider came to Los Angeles and since then has resided here. He held the position of accountant for six years, but was compelled to give up the business on account of his failing eye-sight. He went to San Francisco where he had an operation performed which was successful and the sight was restored. He resides on his valuable property on East First street. Mr. Schneider belongs to the G. A. R., and is also a member of Lodge No. 42, A. F. & A. M. He was married July 31, 1844, to Miss Theresa Meyer, a native of the Grand Dukedom of Baden. They have five children: Charles, Mary, now Mrs. Sittel, residing in Los Angeles; Adolphus, a resident of Anaheim; Julia, now Mrs. Wetzel, of Los Angeles; and Rosa, now Mrs. Fred Meyer, of San Francisco. The last named was born in Washington, D. C., and the others were born in Baden.

DANIEL SCHIECK, capitalist, No. 26 Franklin street, Los Angeles, was born in Germany, October 1, 1820. He attended school and served an apprenticeship to the weaver's trade in his native country. After reaching manhood he emigrated to America and landed in New York in 1845. He went to Newark, New Jersey, where his brother resided, and remained there two years, after which he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and five years later he determined to come to the Pacific Coast. In April, 1852, he went to Independence, Missouri, to fit himself out for the journey, leaving that place May 1, with ox teams, the train being a large one. At Sweetwater, about half way across the plains, Mr. Schieck was taken seriously ill, and as he could not ride, was left under a tree though he had paid $100 for his passage. He offered a man his horse to take care of him. A part of the proposition was accepted. The man refused to take care of him, but did take his horse and rode off with it, leaving him alone. After resting for a time he got stronger, and, as he had some money with him, as soon as he was able to travel, he purchased another horse, at a Mormon trading post, and continued his journey across the plains. Continuing to get stronger as he proceeded and having a good horse, he overtook his comrades at Hangtown, greatly to their surprise, as they never expected to see him again. He exacted an immediate settlement and they gave him a yoke of oxen. He took them and his horse with him to Sacramento where he engaged in market gardening. He was in Sacramento during the flood, having gone there for provisions. He had to get his supplies from the second story window of a store. The following spring he went up to the mines and was at Marysville at the time of the flood there. After spending a few months in the mines, he returned to Sacramento; soon after went to San Francisco, and from there to San José. In the latter place he worked on a farm and continued to reside there two years. In 1855 he came to Los Angeles and after working for a time he, in company with Paul Kern, purchased a water-cart and dray. He soon after bought the interest of Mr. Kern and continued the business alone until 1861. At that time he sold the water business and continued draying and hauling until 1875, when he sold out and retired from active business. He bought his property on Spring street, 70 x 264 feet in dimensions, in 1859 and 1861, and it has become very valuable, being one of the best locations in the city. In 1861 Mr. Schieck married Miss Catharine Froehling, a native of Germany. She died in 1874, leaving one son, John D., who is now married and residing in Los Angeles. In 1882 Mr. Schieck married Mrs. Louise Ernzen, a native of Germany. She was first married in New York, in 1857 to John Ernzen, a native of Germany. They came to California in 1867. He died in

1872, leaving three children: Louise, now Mrs. C. E. Pittman, of Los Angeles; and Emma and Annie. Mr. and Mrs. Schieck are active and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS A. SAXON.—The subject of this sketch was born near Brandon, Mississippi, in 1840. His father, Dr. James H. Saxon, of Huguenot stock, was a native of South Carolina, who early in life settled in Mississippi and engaged in the practice of his profession, and later located in New Orleans, where he was engaged in his profession until his death, in 1850. He was a man of prominence in the medical circles in both Mississippi and Louisiana. Mr. Saxon's mother was Elizabeth (Yancey) Saxon, a native of Georgia, and a descendant of one of the prominent families of that State. Mr. Saxon was reared in the city of New Orleans, receiving a good education. He was also engaged in his youth as a clerk and druggist. His academical education was completed at Bardstown, Kentucky. In 1861, at the breaking out of the civil war, he entered the cavalry service of the Confederate army, and actively engaged under General Morgan and General Buckner, and afterward served with General Albert Sydney Johnson at Shiloh. He was also engaged as a scout under General Hardie, was made a Captain, and while scouting in 1862 was captured by the Federal troops, and held as a prisoner of war until exchanged in 1863. He then entered into the service of the Western army, under General Bragg, as signal officer, where he remained until again captured in 1864. Soon after his capture he was paroled, through the influence of Captain Christopher O'Brien brother of the late William O'Brien, of Bonanza fame, but before he could return South, while in Cincinnati, he was prostrated by sickness, which lasted for months. In the winter of 1864 he had partially recovered, and upon the admonition of his physician and friends that only a complete change of climate could possibly insure his return to health, he came to California and located in San Francisco. In 1865, when able to work, he entered into the employ of Voizin Ris & Co., who were engaged in the wholesale auction and commission business in that city. In 1867 he was appointed steward and assistant superintendent of the San Francisco County Hospital. He held that position for two years, when he resigned and shortly after engaged in teaching, continuing in that employment until 1871. In that year he came to Los Angeles County and located at Ballona, between Los Angeles and Santa Monica, where he taught in the public schools. In 1873 he was appointed principal of the Bath Street School in Los Angeles, which office he held for two years, resigning to fill the office of county school superintendent of Los Angeles. Mr. Saxon located in San Gabriel Valley in 1879, first teaching in El Monte and later in San Gabriel. In 1881 Mr. Saxon purchased forty-five acres of land in the Savannah school district, about two miles west of Savannah, upon which he commenced the planting of vines and trees, also erecting a cottage home. In addition to his occupation as a teacher he devoted considerable attention to horticultural and viticultural pursuits, planting twelve acres in wine grapes and two acres in citrus and deciduous fruits. In 1887 Mr. Saxon sold forty acres of his land, retaining his five-acre home, on the corner of Saxon avenue and San Gabriel boulevard. Mr. Saxon is well known in Los Angeles County, and has for many years been prominently connected with the educational interests of the county, having been elected by a most flattering majority to the office of county school superintendent in 1875, declining a renomination in 1877. He has for nearly fourteen years been almost continuously a member of the county board of education, and is now (1889) the president of the board. He is a progressive and enterprising citizen, and lends a hearty support to any enterprise that in his opinion will advance the welfare and interests of the community in which he resides. In 1877

Miss Josephine Antoinette Fuller, of Oregon, a very beautiful and accomplished young lady and recent graduate of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, of Salem, Oregon, visited her parents, who were then living in Tustin City, Los Angeles County. During one of her many pleasant walks with favored friends, Miss Josephine crossed the lucky path of the subject of our sketch, was introduced, and, after the usual preliminaries and necessary delays, was wooed and won by him, and is now, after twelve years of matrimonial bliss, the loving mother of four splendid children: Josephine A., Alfred E., James Henry and Mary Y. May her happiness be as great as her children are beautiful and promising.

COLUMBUS CECIL STEPHENS was born December 29, 1840, in Hardin, Shelby County, Ohio, and with his parents removed to Trenton, Grundy County, Missouri, in 1855. In 1857 he came to California from Missouri overland with ox teams, being six months on the trip, with his father's family, from St. Joseph, Missouri. In 1859 he returned East and entered college, and remained till the spring of 1861; then started to drive an ox team from Nebraska City to Pike's Peak, but grew tired of the job, and started afoot for California, and walked the entire distance—over 1,200 miles—in a few days over three months. He then taught school, and soon entered the University of the Pacific at Santa Clara, California, from which he graduated in 1865. Then he read law, and was admitted to practice in 1867. He married Miss Flora B. Williams in Pine Grove, Esmeralda County, Nevada, in December, 1867. He practiced law in San José, California, till the spring of 1881, when he removed to Tucson, Arizona, his wife dying shortly afterward, leaving him four children. In February, 1883, he married at Tucson Miss Mary E. Pearson. In the fall of 1884 he was elected joint councilman from the Southern district of Arizona to the Upper House of the Territorial Legislature. In that Legislature he introduced and carried through an act abolishing the common law doctrine of riparian rights, a bill founding and establishing the University of Arizona, a complete judicial system for the Territory, an insolvent act, a mechanics' lien act, an act for the repression of the Mormon element, and much other important legislation. From 1882–'87 he was the attorney of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in Arizona. In 1887 he removed to Los Angeles, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession.

JOHN SCHUMACHER, the pioneer, was a native of Würtemberg, Germany, where he was born January 23, 1816. When thirteen years of age, his parents both being dead, he went to Switzerland and from thence to Paris. From there he came to New York, where he lived several years. In 1846 he enlisted in Company G of Stevenson's Regiment of United States Volunteers; and on the 26th day of September of that year, he set sail with his comrades in the ship Thomas H. Perkins for San Francisco, where he arrived in the month of March, 1847. On the 3d of April his company sailed on the United States storeship Lexington for Monterey. On the 5th of May they re-embarked on the same ship for San Pedro, arriving in Los Angeles on the 9th, which post was made the headquarters of the regiment. The company remained here until discharged from the service on the 18th of September, 1848. In 1882 Francis D. Clark, who had been a private of Company D, published in New York a very interesting history of Stevenson's Regiment, which was known in the Mexican war as the First Regiment of New York Volunteers. After his discharge Mr. Schumacher went, as every body did, to the newly discovered gold mines. Whilst working in the diggings on Sutter's Creek, he found a nugget which he afterward sold for $800 in



John Schumacher

money, although he had been offered for it large tracts of land in San Francisco, which today are worth millions of dollars. After working at mining awhile, he returned to Los Angeles and settled permanently. In 1855 he married Mary Uhrie, also a native of Germany, by whom he had six children, two daughters and four sons. The eldest daughter, Mary A., is the wife of Edward A. Preuss, the present postmaster of Los Angeles. Mr. Preuss was born in New Orleans in 1850, and came to Los Angeles in 1868, having lived in early life at Louisville, Kentucky, where he learned his profession of druggist, which he also followed here till 1886. Mr. Schumacher's second daughter, Carrie, married Prof. Paul Schumacher, of the Smithsonian Institute, who died in Mexico in 1883. She is still a resident of this city. The four sons are: John H., Frank G., Percy F. and Arthur W. All reside in Los Angeles and all are unmarried. Frank and Percy are traveling during the present summer of 1889 in Europe, and expect to make the tour of the world. Soon after Mr. Schumacher settled in Los Angeles, he opened a store on Spring street, near First, which he kept till about 1870; and almost from the first he commenced to own land. He bought nearly the whole block bounded by Spring, First, Fort and Franklin for $700. He was the owner of hill lands where the Ellis College now stands. He used them as a sheep-range; his partner in this business was Jacob Bell, who was afterward killed by Lachenais, for which the latter was hung by the people. Mr. Schumacher owned at one time a vineyard opposite the present City Gardens; and also a farm on the Brea Rancho, where shortly before his death he started a small vineyard as an experiment, to see if vines would grow without irrigation. Mr. Schumacher bought one of the first pianos that were brought to Los Angeles; and when "carretas" were about the only vehicles here, he had a covered spring-wagon made by John Goller. He was twice a city councilman. He spoke fluently German, English, French and Spanish, and often he assisted Spanish people who did not understand English or American laws and customs in the management of their business affairs; and as he was as honest as the day, they had unlimited confidence in him. He built his block on the site of his old store in 1880–'81. Mr. Schumacher was a very kind-hearted, genial man, whom everybody here in the olden times knew and respected; he probably did not have an enemy in the world. His friendly, cordial manner toward all made him universally popular. Mr. Schumacher died of apoplexy, March 2, 1885, in the seventieth year of his age.

RMONROE THURMAN, of Pomona, is a representative of one of the early American families who settled in the San Gabriel Valley. He was born in Bledsoe County, Tennessee, July 22, 1840, son of John and Lettie Jane Thurman, who emigrated from there to Johnson County, Arkansas, in 1848, where he tilled the soil until February, 1852. Then they formed a portion of a party of about sixty-five families who crossed the plains, deserts and mountains to this sunny, golden land. The family was destined not to reach the promised land without the greatest of bereavements, for, at the copper mines in Arizona, the mother, who had hoped so much from the journey and toiled so hard in preparation for it, and so well cared for the children through so many trials, died. Sadly and tenderly was she buried, and tearfully the family turned westward and pursued their way, now so lonely, which ended in the San Gabriel Valley, near where El Monte now is, in September, 1852. The father went to Tuolumne County and there for a time engaged in mining. Returning to this county in 1853 he located one and a half miles south of El Monte, in the neighborhood of the Temple Ranch. There he engaged in farming until 1855, when he bought land between Savannah and El Monte, just west of the New San Gabriel River, remaining there until 1867. He then moved to the "Willow Grove,"

or Thompson Hotel, where he owned sixty acres of valuable land, and followed agriculture the rest of his active life. His death occurred July 6, 1876, at the age of sixty-eight years. The names of the eight children of the ten born to him, who lived to come to California with him, are: Nellie, now wife of John Hicks, an early comer to this county, but now a resident of Fresno; Frank, still a resident of San Gabriel Valley; Ephraim, who died in the mining districts of Tuolumne County; Margaret, the deceased wife of Thomas C. Swagard, of this county; R. Monroe, whose name heads this sketch; Stephen D., who resides near El Monte, and whose history is in this work; Alexander, who resides upon a portion of the Willow Grove property; his sketch also appears in this connection; and John S., a resident of Los Angeles. John Thurman was a strong man physically and mentally, well known and favorably remembered by early men. He was an active promoter of religion and of all good work. His life was so well spent that he won the respect of all who knew him. R. Monroe Thurman remained at his father's home until 1868, when he wedded Miss Dora Belle Fuqua, daughter of Isham and Joanna (Hathway) Fuqua. Her father was born in the State of Virginia, came to California, and after a time spent in San Diego County, located in that county, near El Monte, in 1854. Mr. Thurman, after his marriage, engaged in farming just west of Savannah, where he lived until 1887, and where he owned originally a property consisting of 120 acres, seventy-eight of which he sold to L. J. Rose, of Los Angeles. In 1887 Mr. Thurman located in the beautiful, thriving city of Pomona, where he now lives, having his home on Crow avenue, between Garey and Gibbs streets, in a neat cottage. He is interested in horticulture, having an orchard of five acres in apricots, apples, peaches and prunes. Mr. Thurman also owns a lot and two cottages on Thomas and Fourth streets. He makes a business of grading and general street improving by contract. A thorough practical man, he is winning his way to independence by steps sure not to be retraced. Mrs. Thurman's parents are now residents of Pomona. She is the mother of eight children: Nellie, wife of William Willis, of Pomona; R. Monroe, Jr., Joanna, Alice, William B., Allen La Verne, Robert De Long and Bert. Mr. Thurman is a member of Pomona Lodge, No. 225, A. O. U. W. In political action he is a strong, conservative Democrat.

STEPHEN D. THURMAN, a representative of one of the early American families who settled near El Monte, dates his birth in Bledsoe County, Tennessee, Christmas day, 1843, son of John and Lettie Jane Thurman. When in his first year the family removed to Johnson County, Arkansas, where his father was a farmer the following eight years. In 1852 the family started with ox teams, in a long train made up by some sixty-five families, on the overland trip to Los Angeles County, reaching the vicinity of El Monte in September of that year. The history of the journey, the death of the mother and her burial in the wilds of Arizona, the father's occupation and changes of residence, his death and burial, the names of his eight children who accompanied him to California, the whereabouts of the living, etc., have been given in the biography of one of the older sons, R. Monroe Thurman, of Pomona. Stephen D. Thurman, whose name heads this sketch, from his ninth year has been identified with and a resident of the immediate neighborhood of his present home. A thoroughly practical man, strictly attentive to his business, honorable and just to all men, his standing is high in the community. His home, one mile south of El Monte, though containing but forty acres, is sufficient for an ample support for himself and family. It is devoted to the raising of alfalfa, from which he raises annually from $75 to $100 worth per acre. He remained with his father until his marriage to Miss Nancy N. Beck, which occurred January 7, 1866. Her father, John Beck, now

owns the "Willow Grove" property. Mrs. Thurman was born in Texas, but was reared in California from 1854, the year her family came to the State. She is the mother of nine children, all of whom are yet under the home roof. Their names are: John, Allie, Ephraim, Jefferson, Annie, Lettie, Neal F., Stephen D. and Willie. Mr. Thurman is a liberal Democrat, and was classed during the civil war as a war Democrat. He has served several years, and is now serving, as a school director. He is a leading member of the order of United Workmen, and has passed the chairs of El Monte Lodge, No. 188.

ALEXANDER L. THURMAN, another member of the Thurman family who became identified with San Gabriel Valley in the year of 1852, has ever since resided near where his father established his first home, and now resides upon a portion of the estate occupied by his father at his death—the old "Willow Grove" property, just east of El Monte. For a full history of the family, of the overland journey, the death of the mother on the plains of Arizona, the location in San Gabriel Valley in September, 1852, the occupation and changes of residence of the father, his death, the whereabouts of the living members, etc., the reader is referred to the biographical sketch of R. Monroe Thurman, of Pomona, just given. Alexander L. Thurman, the subject of this sketch, was born in Bledsoe County, Tennessee, April 9, 1846, son of John and Lettie Jane Thurman. He was but two years of age when the family emigrated to Johnson County, Arkansas, and only in his sixth year when the overland journey commenced, bound for Los Angeles County. Many of the incidents connected with the long, weary journey, particularly the death of his mother, are indelibly impressed upon his memory. His boyhood days were all spent near his present home, and his education was obtained in the schools of his neighborhood. His manhood life, with the exception of a few months in Montana in 1879, has all been spent in the San Gabriel Valley, and all devoted to agricultural pursuits. He has seen the country pass from an almost chaotic condition to its present commanding position, and in much of the work of transformation has had a part, although he has not become rich. He has always lived up to his obligations, and acted the part of the manly, worthy citizen; and if but little besides the record of an honorable life be left as a legacy to his children, they still will not be poor. February 11, 1880, Mr. Thurman wedded Miss Anna Prouty, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Prouty. Mrs. Thurman was born in Amador County, California, February 19, 1862. She is the mother of three children: Joseph C., Hugh C. and Enos E. The home of Mrs. Thurman's parents is now near El Monte Station. In politics Mr. Thurman acts with the Democratic party. He is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is the financier of El Monte Lodge, No. 188. The old "Willow Grove" property, where his father spent his last years, and, as stated, where he owns a portion of the same, is near El Monte, a little east.

JONATHAN SAYRE SLAUSON is a native of Orange County, New York, where he was born December 11, 1829. His ancestry was of English extraction. He worked on a farm in his youth in Orange County, where, and at Poughkeepsie, he obtained his education. He graduated at the State Law School at Poughkeepsie in 1854, and the next year he went to New York City and practiced law until 1864, when he came to California. He went to Austin, Nevada, and engaged in mining four years. He served as mayor of Austin two terms, from 1864 to 1868. He practiced his profession with Hon. C. E. de Long until the latter was appointed Minister to Japan by President Grant. In the fall of 1868 Mr. Slauson came to San

Francisco, and in 1874 he came to Los Angeles and took charge as president and manager of the Los Angeles County Bank. He continued in that position about nine years, or until 1883. Mr. Slauson has always been an ardent Republican, and he is an elder and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, and has been active in church and charitable work. He is married and has three children, two daughters, both married, and one son.

ABRAM G. TABER, Justice of the Peace at Norwalk, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1826, one of a family of seven children of Jonathan and Abbie (Manchester) Taber, of Scotch ancestry. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. At an early age the subject of this sketch went to sea, and was absent three years, as a cooper on a whaling vessel, making a voyage to the Indian Ocean. In June, 1848, he sailed in the ship Plowboy, which stranded on a reef in Guyaquil. He reached San Francisco on the brig Valarta, in December, 1849, but continued a seafaring life a year longer. Subsequently he entered the coffee trade in San Francisco, and afterward the manufacture of vinegar, syrup, etc., in Sacramento. In the latter he was very successful. While in that city he married Miss Mary J. Mora, a native of Missouri and a daughter of William Mora, who had crossed the plains with an ox team. By this marriage there was one daughter, Helen Henrietta, now married and living in Arizona. Mrs. Taber died, and Mr. Taber, in 1863, went to Carson, Nevada, where he was a manufacturer until 1868, and where he married Miss Tamson D. Ricker, a native of Lebanon, Maine, and daughter of Jesse Ricker. In 1868 Mr. Taber came to Los Angeles, and for several years worked at the carpenter's trade, and also did some business in real estate; but, owing to depression in business matters, he lost heavily, and then bought eighty acres where he now lives, near Norwalk, and where he has since given considerable attention to dairying and the raising of horses. March 4, 1889, he took the oath of office as justice of the peace in Norwalk. Judge Taber has been a man of large experience in the world, and of good judgment. Politically, he is a Republican.

CHARLES H. TREAT.—The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch is a young and enterprising man, and a recent acquisition of Los Angeles County. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Manitowoc County, August 23, 1869, and is the son of E. B. and Charlotte H. (Farnsworth) Treat, the former being a native of New York and the latter of Wisconsin. E. B. Treat was a well-known and successful lawyer in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, for nineteen years, dying there November 20, 1880. He had two sons, Charles H. and William P. The subject of this sketch received a liberal High School education, and in 1887 graduated at the Spencerian College, in Milwaukee. His home in the future will be near Long Beach, on the beautiful property recently purchased by him.

SAMUEL G. THOMPSON, proprietor of the Railroad House, Wilmington, Los Angeles County, is a pioneer of 1866. He is a native of Canada, but was reared in Detroit, Michigan; is of Scotch descent. He learned the brass-molding trade at Kendrick & De Graff's establishment in Detroit. With them he worked until they closed down, about 1859, when he came to California on the steamer Sonora, landing in San Francisco. Here he was variously employed, in the pickle works, teaming, and in the glass works. He subsequently worked for Spratt & Debree, San Francisco, and later went to Fort Dalles, Oregon, where he carried on a restaurant till he was flooded out in 1862 and 1863. Then, in company with his brother-in-law, Joel G.

Dorman, he engaged in the lumber business in the same place, and some time later he was captain of a flat-boat, which ran from Fort Dalles to the Cascades. After this he ran for the Oregon Steam Navigation, and had a contract for wood and lumber freighting, being captain of the craft. In 1867 Mr. Thompson came to Wilmington, where he has been successful in working up a lucrative business. He has been a constable for two years, having been elected on the Republican ticket Previous to this he was the deputy sheriff of Los Angeles County, under George E. Gard. Socially, Mr. Thompson is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Compton, and of the K. of P. at San Pedro.

FREDERICK THOMPSON was born in Williston, Chittenden County, Vermont, in 1835. His parents were Josiah and Cynthia (Cuttler) Thompson, both natives of the Green Mountain State, and of Scotch origin. The former died in 1886 on the old home place, and the latter, when the subject of this sketch was a small boy. Mr. Thompson left home in 1857, and crossed the plains to California, landing at Shasta. He worked two years on a sheep ranch in Tehama County, after which he went to San Francisco and was in the dairy business for six years. He was next engaged in the dairy business in San Mateo County two years, and later went to Santa Bárbara County, where he continued the same business several years longer. He next moved to Ventura County, and for a number of years was engaged in agricultural pursuits, subsequently locating in Los Angeles County, where he purchased fifty acres of as fine land as there is on the coast. This farm is situated two and a half miles northeast of the city of Compton. November 4, 1882, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Miss Fannie C. Thompson, who was born in Essex, Vermont, and is the daughter of Ebenezer and Mercy (Cole) Thompson, who moved from New Hampshire. Mr. Thompson coming with his parents when he was a small boy. The subject of this sketch is what might be termed a self-made man, and he is one who is respected and esteemed by his neighbors and friends. Politically he is a Republican, and socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES T. TAYLOR.—All the well-known business men and civil engineers of Pomona is the above-named gentleman, of the firm of James T. Taylor & Co., civil engineers and surveyors, also insurance agents and real-estate dealers. Mr. C. H. Kluegel, of Ontario, is associated with Mr. Taylor in business, the firm having their offices in Pomona and Ontario. Mr. Taylor has been in charge of the home office since the establishment of the partnership in 1886, and has conducted most of the extensive land surveys and systems of irrigation, etc., that have been made in the San José Valley, also surveying and mapping most of the additions of the city of Pomona. In 1888 Mr. Taylor was appointed city engineer of Pomona, by the board of trustees, and he surveyed and laid out a sewerage system for the city, which was accepted and considered the most complete that could be desired. The subject of this sketch was born in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, March 19, 1858. His father, the Rev. Townsend E. Taylor, was a native of La Grange, New York, a graduate of Middlebury College in Vermont, and of the Theological Seminary in New York City, after which he was ordained as a minister of the Presbyterian Church, and in 1847 went to the Hawaiian Islands, and was there prominently engaged in missionary work. His mother, *nee* Persis Goodale Thurston, was the daughter of the Rev. Asa Thurston, of New York. In 1860 Mr. Taylor's father was compelled, on account of ill health, to leave the islands, and he came to California, engaging in his ministerial labors in various parts of the State, until his death at Nordhoff, Ventura County, in February, 1883. Mr. Taylor was

reared in this State and given the advantages of a good education. He entered into classical studies at the State University, but ill health compelled his abandoning a thorough course. He then studied civil engineering and surveying, and in 1877 was employed by the city engineer of Oakland, after which he entered the employ of the South Pacific Coast Railroad, where he was engaged until 1880. He was then employed under the State engineer as resident engineer on levee work on the Yuba River, and then on construction work by the Northern Pacific Railroad, and later on the Southern Pacific Coast Railroad. In 1883 Mr. Taylor came to Los Angeles County and took up his residence in the Pomona Valley. There he was employed as engineer of the Pomona Land and Water Company, and until the establishment of his present business was actively engaged in perfecting the admirable water system of that company, supervising and directing their flume lines throughout the valley. Mr. Taylor has been actively engaged in developing the resources of the San José and Pomona valleys and building up the city of Pomona, and is prominently connected with some of the largest corporations of the city. He is vice-president of the Pomona Gas and Electric Light Company, and is a stockholder and one of the original incorporators of the Pomona Street Railroad Company, and a director and large stockholder in the Palomares Hotel Company; also a director and stockholder of the Peoples' Bank of Pomona, and a member and director of the Pomona Board of Trade. He has also large landed interests in San José Valley, and has conducted extensive horticultural improvements upon his own lands, for which he has the agency. Mr. Taylor is an active business man and one of the leading citizens of Pomona, and it is to such men that Pomona is indebted for the lead she has taken in the rapid growth of Southern California. In political matters he is a stanch Republican. He is a member of Pomona Lodge, No. 246, I. O. O. F., and Etna Lodge, No. 107, K. of P., of Pomona. Mr. Taylor is unmarried. His mother is residing with him, and also his brother, Henry T. Taylor, who is an engineer and surveyor by profession.

AMOS D. TRUSSELL is a pioneer of Sierra Madre, being the first to purchase land and take up his residence upon the Sierra Madre tract. This was in July, 1881. At that time he bought twenty-two acres of wild and uncultivated land and immediately commenced its improvement, planting grapes and citrus and deciduous fruits. Mr. Trussell early saw the advantages of the beautiful Sierra Madre tract, in location, climate, soil, etc., and from the first has been one of the most active in promoting the success of the colony and inducing a desirable class of people to build homes in that section. He has been an earnest and active supporter in every enterprise that has tended to build up and benefit his chosen locality. Mr. Trussell sold off a portion of his land in 1887, but still retains his beautiful home, "Piedmont," which is located north of the business center of the town. Mr. Trussell is a native of New England, dating his birth at Merrimac, New Hampshire, in 1830. His parents, Amos and Laura (Jewett) Trussell, were both natives of that State. When about eight years of age his parents moved to Ohio, and settled in Meigs County, where his father engaged in agricultural pursuits. The subject of this sketch was reared and schooled in that and the adjoining county of Jackson, becoming inured to the practical life of a farmer, and later learning the trade of a carpenter and millwright. He remained in that county until 1869, and from 1853 was engaged in his calling and in conducting milling operations. In 1869 Mr. Trussell located in Brown County, Kansas, where he entered into farming operations and was also engaged in mercantile pursuits in Cloud and Osborne counties, and was the owner of a mill in Brown County. In 1876 he moved to Richardson County, Nebraska, where he conducted

farming and other operations until he came to California, in the spring of 1881. In addition to his horticultural pursuits in Sierra Madre, he has been engaged as a contractor and builder. Mr. Trussell is a straightforward business man and a public-spirited citizen. He was one of the promoters and original incorporators of the Sierra Madre Water Company. In political matters he is a Republican, and has represented his district as a delegate in several of the county conventions. In 1853 Mr. Trussell was united in marriage with Miss Sarah H. Reasoner, a native of Ohio. From this marriage there are living the following named children: Calvin R., who married Miss Nellie Town, and is now residing in San Diego County; Dayton, also a resident of that county; Raymond, who married Miss May Rhodes, now living in San Diego County; Winona, now Mrs. Edward B. Jones, of El Monte; Jacob R., of Antelope Valley; and Constance and Harry D., who are members of their father's household. The marriage of Winona Trussell and Edward B. Jones took place March 7, 1883, it being the first wedding in the Sierra Madre colony. The Rev. A. G. L. Tren, Dean of Southern California, performed the ceremony.

JOHN TEMPLE and his brother, F. P. F. Temple, were natives of Reading, Massachusetts. The former was one of the very earliest American settlers of Los Angeles. He was engaged in trade here for many years, and afterward he became a large ranch owner and stock-raiser. He erected various buildings in the city, including the Downey Block (called in his time Temple Block), the old courthouse, etc. Mr. Temple at the time of his death was the lessee of the Government Mint of Mexico. Twice he and Mrs. Temple visited Europe. He died in 1866. Francisco Temple, his brother, came to Los Angeles some years later than John. He married a daughter of William Workman, and eventually he became independently rich in lands and cattle. But in an evil hour he permitted himself to think that he was fitted to become a bank manager, with the result, ultimately, of financially wrecking both his father-in-law, Mr. Workman, and himself, because he could not say No; though a kind, good-hearted man, and very successful as a ranchero, he was wholly unfitted to manage a bank. The banking house of Temple & Workman collapsed in 1875. Mr. Workman committed suicide when his portion of the magnificent Puente Rancho disappeared in the maelstrom, and Mr. Temple himself afterward died of a broken heart. There are still many mementoes in this city and county of these two Temple brothers, who, in old times, were widely known and universally respected.

FRANCIS PHINY FISK TEMPLE, deceased. No history of Los Angeles County could be well written without more than a passing mention of him whose name heads this sketch. He was a pioneer of the pioneers, one of the men who led the advance guard of the mighty hosts who brought American civilization to this bright, sunny land. A brief review of the life of Mr. Temple gives the following facts: He was born in Reading, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, February 13, 1822, of one of the old New England families, of English origin. Reared and educated in his native county, he was possessed of that sturdy independence, of that thorough self-reliant spirit, that led his ancestors to leave the well-trodden paths of the old world and devote their lives to building up a new civilization in bleak, sterile New England. F. P. F. Temple was the youngest of a family of ten children. After receiving his early education, he started for California (then Mexican territory), by the way of Cape Horn, arriving at Los Angeles in the summer of 1841, a boy of nineteen years of age. There his brother, Jonathan Temple, who,

with the energy characteristic of the family, had established himself as a pioneer merchant in 1827, was then the leading merchant of the town. With him the subject of this sketch engaged in business. After some years of mercantile life he separated from his brother and bought largely of real estate, both in Los Angeles City and county and elsewhere, being largely interested in the Rancho Potrero Grande, Potrero de Filipe Lugo Ranch, Merced Ranch, San Joaquin Rancho and San Emedio Ranch, also being one half owner of the Rancho Tajon, which contained twenty-two leagues. September 30, 1845, Mr. Temple wedded Senorita Antonia Margarita Workman, the only daughter of William Workman, Esq. (deceased), whose history will be found elsewhere in this volume. Her mother, Nicolasa U. De Workman, was born of an old Spanish family, at Santa Fé, New Mexico, in 1802. Mrs. Temple was born at Taos, New Mexico, in 1831. From the time of his marriage Mr. Temple made his home at the La Merced Ranch, in the San Gabriel Valley, twelve miles east of Los Angeles. There he built for himself a large, roomy and substantial adobe building, after the old Spanish style, 110 x 70 feet, forming a half square. He there engaged largely in the breeding of stock, also buying largely and sending immense droves of cattle north, whereby he realized immense profits. About the year 1851 he commenced the work of farther improving and beautifying his home-property on the Merced Ranch, planting a vineyard of 50,000 vines, and planting some twenty acres to miscellaneous fruits, also laying out a beautiful garden, one of the finest in the county in that day. Mr. Temple was a great lover of fine horses and much interested in their breeding. In 1860 he purchased the "Black Warrior," paying $7,000, an immense price in those days for a single animal. A short time afterward he bought "Billy Blossom." Both horses were of high lineage and from families noted for trotting. He also invested heavily in blooded brood-mares. About this time he commenced to fence in his large domains, spending about $40,000 for that purpose, besides building commodious barns for his stock. All the lumber had to be brought by wagons from San Pedro Harbor, a distance of thirty miles. In 1868, Mr. Temple engaged in the banking business at Los Angeles, with I. W. Hellman, and his father-in-law, William Workman, Esq. This partnership dissolved in 1871, and was succeded by the banking house of Temple & Workman. The new firm did their business in the fine, massive structure known then and now as the Temple Block, which had just been built by Mr. Temple, in one of the best business localities in the city. This institution was well known in business circles all over the Pacific Coast, throughout the Territories and in many of the principal financial centers of the East. The firm failed in 1875–'76. The magnificent fortunes, so energetically acquired by the proprietors, melted away. Mr. Workman died in 1876. Mr. Temple never recovered from the financial disaster, by which he lost all but his honor. His after life was saddened and perhaps shortened by it. He died of apoplexy at La Merced Ranch, his home residence, April 27, 1880, and was buried in the family burying ground at La Puente. Mrs. Temple survives, and occupies the old home, which, shorn of its broad acres, is still a very fine rural property, though the estate comprises only fifty acres of land. Her mother, now ninety years old, but in good health, lives with her. Mrs. Temple is the mother of eleven children, eight of whom lived to become men and women. Of these, seven are at this writing (1889) living. Thomas W. Temple is the sole proprietor of the *La Cronica*, the only Spanish paper published in Los Angeles. William Temple, an attorney at law, is a resident of the city of Mexico. John H. Temple lives at the old home of William Workman, Esq., at La Puente. The other children living are: Lucinda, Maggie, Walter and Charles P., who reside with their mother at the old home at Merced. Francis Workman Temple, the second son who reached manhood, became the owner

of the home of his Grandfather Workman, at La Puente. There he made valuable improvements and lived a useful life, which was cut short in its prime, his death occurring August 3, 1888, at the age of forty years. He had accumulated something like $100,000 worth of property, and died unmarried.

JOHN HARRISON TEMPLE. The subject of this sketch is a worthy son of one of Los Angeles County's eminent pioneers, the late F. P. F. Temple. John H. Temple was born at the home of his parents, at Merced Ranch, February 27, 1856. He was given in his youth such educational and other advantages as the wealth of an indulgent father, anxious for the welfare of his children, could bestow. After a course of study at Santa Clara College, and at Reading, Massachusetts, the birthplace of his father, he graduated at Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College at Boston. When about entering upon manhood, the failure of his father's banking house practically threw Mr. Temple upon his own resources. Then it was that the inherent energy of the Temple family became largely his working capital. His present interests are quite large. He is the owner of a very fine property of seventy-five acres, on the Rancho Potrero de Felipe Lugo, near his parental home. This place is under a high state of cultivation, being principally planted to English walnuts, which are now (1889) just in their prime, being fifteen years old. At present they are yielding an income of $2,500 per year. As the annual product of trees increases rapidly each year from the age of fifteen years, an income of probably $5,000 per year can soon be safely relied upon. Mr. Temple is the occupant and joint owner with his brother William of the well-known Puente homestead, the former home of his maternal grandfather, William Workman, one of the pioneers of Los Angeles County. Few rural homes in the county excel this in beauty of location or excellence of improvements. During the life and occupancy of Mr. Workman, he expended thousands of dollars in building improvements. The estate now comprises seventy-five acres of choice valley-land, under a high state of cultivation, devoted to culture of vines, miscellaneous fruits, etc., as well as general purposes. The beautiful cottage residence, commodious and noticeable for its convenience and orderly arrangements, attracts attention from all passing through the beautiful Puente Valley. In connection with the little chapel near by, built by Mr. Workman, the winery and cellars, the large barns and tanks and the various out-buildings, the stranger at a little distance is easily led to think himself viewing a hamlet of no mean importance. The property in former years was largely devoted to wine-grape culture, and is fitted with press and storage facilities for the manufacture of 50,000 to 60,000 gallons of wine per annum, also with a still for the manufacture of brandy. At present the annual out-put does not exceed 10,000 gallons of wine. The residence stands upon an eminence raised slightly above the plain, giving an excellent view in all directions of the valley. After the death of Mr. Workman, the property was owned and occupied by Francis Workman Temple, an older brother of him whose name heads this sketch. He made valuable improvements, expending in enlarging and rebuilding $10,000 or more. He was a man of great energy and became quite wealthy. He died a bachelor, at the age of forty years, August 3, 1888. He is buried at the little chapel near by, the family burying-ground of the Workmans and Temples. With his brother William, John H. Temple became an equal owner of the estate, after their brother's death. There he has his home and dispenses to stranger, as well as to friend, that liberal hospitality which has always been a marked characteristic of the Temple family. Mr. Temple has recently purchased his brother William's interest in the Workman homestead. Mr. Temple married, September 30, 1886, Senorita Anita Davoust, an estimable lady of French and Spanish parentage. She is the mother of two children, both of whom were born in Los Angeles, the

elder, August 24, 1887, and the younger, November 17, 1888.

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Esq., deceased. Few men had more to do with the early development of the resources of Los Angeles County than the subject of this sketch. At this writing (1889) nearly half a century has elapsed since he, in company with John Rowland, came to this country, in 1841, and obtained from the Mexican Government a title to the La Puente Ranch, a principality of itself, containing as it did 48,000 acres. After some years they divided their lands and Mr. Workman built the Puente homestead, in the beautiful Puente Valley. In those days few rural homes in California excelled his, either in elegance of structure, sightliness of location or beauty of surroundings. There, surrounded by the comforts that wealth command, Mr. Workman engaged in stock-growing, the cultivation of his extensive vineyards, wine manufacture and other congenial occupations. In 1868, with his son-in-law, F. P. F. Temple, and I. W. Hellman, he engaged in banking at Los Angeles. In 1871 the business passed into the hands of Temple and Workman, who rapidly, by the magnitude of their operations, became known among the leading banking firms on the Pacific Coast. In 1875–'76 the bank failed, and both partners lost their magnificent fortunes. Mr. Workman was so overwhelmed that his death soon followed, occurring May 17, 1876. Sadly and tenderly his remains were buried at the Workman and Temple family burying ground, at the little chapel on the Puente Ranch, erected by him. Of the early life of Mr. Workman we are able to give a few facts. He was born in England in 1800. He early commenced life's battles in his own behalf. Coming to the United States before reaching manhood, he became a business man at St. Louis, Missouri, then a frontier village. From St. Louis Mr. Workman crossed the mountains to Santa Fé, New Mexico. Several years afterward he followed trapping and dealing in peltries. Making and saving money, he became for those days comparatively wealthy. In New Mexico he wedded, in 1830, Senorita Nicolasa Uriarte, who was born of one of the old Spanish families in New Mexico. Her only daughter is now Mrs. A. M. W. de Temple, the widow of the late F. P. F. Temple. With her Mrs. Workman now lives, aged ninety years, physically and mentally strong considering her advanced age. Her only son, Joseph Workman, is a resident of Los Angeles. Mr. Workman will ever be well and favorably remembered by the pioneers for his many manly qualities.

G. W. TUNGATE is one of the representative farmers of San Gabriel Valley. He is the owner of a fine property in the heart of the valley, two miles and a half north of El Monte, where he established his residence in 1875. Mr. Tungate dates his birth in Osage County, Missouri, January 27, 1832. There he was reared to a farm life and educated in the country schools. Reaching the age of twenty-one years, he became anxious to encounter life in his own behalf. He left the old home, visited an elder brother, H. B. Tungate (now deceased), who lived in Texas, and together they came to California, via the Southern route. (This was in the pioneer days of California's history, and Mr. Tungate has ever since been identified with the State.) Placer mining being the principal business in the State at that time, Mr. Tungate devoted nearly ten years to that occupation, principally in Mariposa County and also in Kern County. Though working in no mine for many years, he has been more or less interested in mining until within a few years of the present time. In 1858 he visited the old home, returning in 1859. His first visit to Los Angeles was for the purpose of purchasing supplies, in 1862, while he was operating in Kern County. From August, 1868, to November, 1870, Mr. Tungate owned fifty acres adjoin-

ing his present home, which is now owned by William Shoddy. Later, while living at Bakersfield, he served two years as under sheriff. In 1875 Mr. Tungate established his present residence. His farm contains 100 acres of the choicest of alluvial lands; his cottage home is a convenient, well-ordered country residence, and all the surroundings indicate the property to be the home of a prosperous, contented agriculturist. In 1863 Mr. Tungate wedded Miss Rachel M. Malone, who settled in El Monte in 1859. Mrs. Tungate has resided in this State since she was ten years of age. She is the mother of ten children, all of whom reside with their parents, except the two eldest, Mrs. Eliza Ann Gage, of Santa Ana, and her elder sister, Martha M., who is dead. The names of the other children are: John M., Mary M., George W., Laura Belle, David W., Mark Twain, Charles Grover and Mabel. The first-born, Mrs. Martha M. Gage, died not long after her marriage, her husband being a brother to the husband of Eliza Ann. Mr. Tungate is never uninterested in public good, and is fully up to all the requirements of a good citizen. From his first vote he has been identified with the Democratic party.

ULYSSES G. TODD.—At a time when our country was engaged in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union, the subject of this sketch was born, and named for the man destined to be first in wars. Ulysses S. Grant Todd was born near Pleasant Mount, Maine, January 27, 1863. In 1868 his father, James H. Todd, was elected to the State Senate, and the family moved to Tuscumbia, Missouri, where they resided for twenty years. In 1881 and 1882 Mr. Todd attended the Missouri State University. On returning home he engaged in teaching school for awhile, but soon after engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which branch of occupation he has since continued. In 1885 Mr. Todd left Missouri and came to New Mexico, and in 1886 he emigrated to California, settling in Los Angeles, where he engaged in business. Although young, Mr. Todd has always taken an active part in politics, being at different times delegate to both State and congressional conventions. He cast his first vote for James G. Blaine, in 1884, and had the pleasure of casting a ballot for our successful candidates in 1888. In politics Mr. Todd is an uncompromising protectionist. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Christian Church.

AMOS G. THROOP, Pasadena, was born in De Ruyter, Madison County, New York, July 22, 1811. The most of his boyhood days were spent in Cortland and Chenango counties, that State. In May, 1832, he left Chenango County, going to Michigan, the then far West, where he arrived without a dollar. He settled in St. Clair County and made that his home for eleven years. In 1838 he returned to his native State, and at Preston was united in marriage with Eliza V. Wait. Soon after that event he returned to Michigan, where he continued to reside until 1843, in which year he removed to Chicago, where he lived until 1880. During the years of his residence in that now busy and wealthy city, Mr. Throop witnessed many changes and held many important trusts and positions. He saw the first locomotive that ever entered Chicago. He was one of the original organizers of the Chicago Board of Trade, and a member of it for a number of years. He was also a member of the committee of arbitration for the Board of Trade for several years. In 1852 Mr. Throop built the Garden City House, which was at that time the best house in Chicago. In 1849 he was elected alderman and served four years, and was elected again in 1876 and served four years more. He has been intimately acquainted with every mayor Chicago has had up to the present time. In 1854 and 1855 Mr. Throop was appointed assessor for West Chicago. He served five years as a member of the board of supervisors of Cook County,

In 1855 he was elected city treasurer for a term of two years, and while holding that position he handled over $5,000,000 of the city funds, and for two years was a member of the State Legislature of Illinois. In 1880 he came to California and located in Los Angeles, where he purchased a ranch on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, on which was a fine residence and other buildings. In 1886 he removed to Pasadena where he expects to spend the remainder of his days. He had been in Pasadena only a short time when he was strongly urged to become a member of the city council, his services in that capacity in Chicago having become known in his new Western home. Through strong solicitation he reluctantly consented and now holds a position in the city council of that place. Mr. Throop has contributed largely to the cause of education, and all through life he has been an earnest advocate of temperance.

ROSWELL H. WILSON, the proprietor of the well-known pioneer nursery, of the Duarte, was the pioneer of the nursery industry in his section. He commenced the business upon his father's place in 1876, and in 1879 established a nursery, on his own account, on the San Gabriel avenue, between Buena Vista and Mountain View avenues. That tract of land was ten acres in extent, and in addition to his nursery business, he fully improved it by planting the choicest variety of citrus and deciduous fruits. He sold that place in 1886, and purchased his present residence, consisting of thirteen acres of land on the corner of San Gabriel and Buena Vista avenues. Taking this land in its comparatively wild state, he is, by his intelligent care and industrious labor, combined with a thorough practical knowledge of his business, building up one of the leading nurseries of the county. With the exception of a family orchard, his whole tract will be devoted to nursery purposes. His greatest attention at this writing (1889) is being devoted to producing a large and choice variety of deciduous fruits, such as his years of experience have shown him are the best adapted to his section and the San Gabriel Valley. Ornamental trees and floral productions also receive his attention, and in the near future his stock in that line cannot be exceeded by any in his section. He is a stockholder in the Duarte Ditch Company, and his irrigation system is one of the most perfect to be found in the district. He is also a mechanic of no mean order, and his noticeably neat and attractive cottage residence is the result of his own skill and labor. Mr. Wilson was born in Chatham, New Jersey, in 1857. He is the son of Joseph Wilson, a native of England, who, early in life, emigrated to the United States and located in New Jersey, following the occupation of a carpenter and joiner. He there married Miss Elizabeth Sayre, a native of that State. Mr. Wilson was reared in his native place until twelve years of age. His parents then moved to Newark, where they resided until 1874. In that year they came to Los Angeles County, and, after spending a year in Los Angeles, came to the Duarte and purchased thirty acres of land on San Gabriel avenue. Previous to this date the subject of this sketch had spent the most of his time in school. He was always a lover of horticultural pursuits, and upon his father's occupying this tract of land, he entered heartily into the profession of his choice; and through study and research became one of the successful horticulturists of the Duarte district. He is a respected citizen and a strong supporter of such enterprises as will advance the welfare of the community in which he resides. A supporter of schools and churches, he has for years been a consistent member of the Congregational Church. In political matters he is a Republican, and is also a strong supporter of the Prohibition movement. In 1882 Mr. Wilson married Miss Alice Philbrook, a native of Illinois. She died in 1884. In 1887 he was united in marriage with Miss Florence Campbell, the daughter of Galen and Roxanna (Dunshee) Campbell. Mrs. Wilson was born in Illinois. Her father was a

native of Vermont, and her mother, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have one child, Alice. Mr. Wilson's parents are now residing at their home just west of his place. With them are residing his brother, Leonard W., and his sister, Gertrude, now Mrs. Parker. His brother, J. Chester Wilson, is a resident of Ventura County, this State; and his sister, Nellie E., now Mrs. Frank Ellis, is living at San Pedro.

ELI TAYLOR was born in Alexandria, Virginia, and is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Talbott) Taylor, both natives of Maryland, and both died when Eli was an infant. He was reared by Eli Talbott, a gentleman from Maryland. Mr. Taylor learned the trade of carpenter and architect; served an apprenticeship of five years, first in Washington under John Thomas, and then in Baltimore under J. L. Hayghe. For several years he was in the employment of the Government as an architect. He started from Alexandria, Virginia, in 1850, for California, and came as far as La Grange, Missouri, where he tarried until 1851, when he again took up the line of march for the Golden State, reaching Sacramento Valley after a journey across the plains with ox and mule teams, which took about six months. He worked at his trade in that part of the State for two years, then continued his travels to Portland, Oregon, Washington Territory and British Possessions, after which he moved to Los Angeles and continued work at his trade. In 1862 Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Martha Hunter, of Los Angeles. She is a daughter of Jesse D. and Keziah Hunter, who were of the first people in Los Angeles. Mr. Hunter was a military man, and well known by nearly all the old settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have seven sons: John H., Eli, Jr., Albert, George W., William H., Edgar C. and Jesse P. Both Mr. Taylor and his wife are members of the Christian church. Socially he is an I. O. O. F., and politically a Democrat. Mr. Taylor is a man well beloved by his neighbors, and respected by all who know him. Five years ago he had the misfortune to lose his eyesight; but he is still the same sociable and agreeable companion that he was before, and his conversation is instructive and entertaining.

WILLIAM F. TURNER, member of the firm of Lambourn & Turner, wholesale and retail grocers, was born in Ohio in 1839, and spent the first eighteen years of his life in the Buckeye State. In 1858 he came by way of the Isthmus of Panama to California, and settled in Los Angeles County, of which he has been a resident for thirty-one years. All of his active business life has been employed in mercantile pursuits, fifteen years of it as a partner in the firm before named in this article, and which is now one of the oldest as well as one of the most successful business firms in the "Angel City." Starting in one small room, with no assistants, the business has grown till three store-rooms, in the block they have since erected on Aliso street, are now required for their wholesale and retail grocery trade, in which several men besides the proprietors are employed. In 1870 Mr. Turner and Miss Humphreys, a native of Arkansas, were joined in wedlock in Los Angeles County. Their family consists of a daughter and two sons, namely: Maud, fifteen; William Francis, thirteen, and Claud Sherclift Turner, eleven years of age.

ALFRED TODHUNTER was born on the Isle of Wight, in 1851. His father's name was also Alfred, and he was a naval engineer in the service of the British Government. Mr. Todhunter received a university education in England, and came to America when he was twenty-one years of age. At present he has charge of St Barnabas Episcopal Church, and of missionary fields in the vicinity. For six years he was rector of St.

John's Church in San Francisco; was also for a time in St. Mary's Cathedral in Memphis, Tennessee. As a public speaker he is eloquent, intelligent and scholarly. For two years past Mr. Todhunter has been located on the Priory Ostrich Farm near Norwalk. This industry began about eight years ago, when Dr. Sketchley brought the first birds from Africa. The birds were moved to Los Felis, and there have been three importations since—one at Anaheim, owned by a stock company; one in San Diego County, owned by Boston capitalists; and the Priory, near Norwalk. These birds were brought from Africa, via Galveston, Texas, by Mr. E. Cawston, two years ago. These men have demonstrated that the raising of the ostrich in this country may be made a very profitable industry. They have made a large shipment of birds and chicks to Arizona. Since the last importation by Mr. Cawston, the Government at Cape Town has imposed an import duty of £100 on each bird; but our African neighbors did not begin soon enough to protect their industry. There are now in the United States about 800 birds. Those on Mr. Todhunter's farm number about thirty. They are about eight feet high, and weigh from 250 to 300 pounds each. The eggs sell readily for $15 per dozen, and young chicks sell for $50 apiece. They live to be from eighty to 100 years old. A good, full-grown bird sells for from $250 to $300. In connection with the ostrich business Mr. Todhunter is giving considerable attention to the raising of fine horses. He has a fine farm of 140 acres, and a very neat residence near Norwalk, and his grounds and yards are very beautifully laid out.

AUGUSTUS ULYARD was born in Philadelphia, February 22, 1816. In 1841 he engaged in the bakery business in St. Louis, continuing there until 1848. In 1837 he was a member of the Texas Volunteers who were fighting the Mexicans. In 1846 he married Mary Field, who was born in England. They have no children of their own, though they have adopted seven, three of whom are now living. He and his wife came across the plains in 1852, and arrived in Los Angeles the last day of that year. They have been residents here ever since, and have seen the small Mexican pueblo of a few thousand inhabitants become a modern American city of 75,000 people. They have outlived the most of the people who bore sway in Los Angeles at that period, and they have seen a new generation and strangers take the place of the old "poblanos." Mr. Ulyard helped to form the first Republican League in 1856, in a two-story frame house on Main street belonging to Captain Alexander Bell, the pioneer, who was a presidential elector in the Frémont campaign. Mr. Ulyard's parents came from France.

RAMON VALENZUELA, capitalist, 510 East Seventh street, Los Angeles, is probably the oldest native-born citizen residing in Los Angeles at this time. His parents, Gaspar and Mariaynacia (Lopez) Valenzuela, were both natives of California. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and November 28, 1840, was united in marriage with Miss Ascension Serano, a native of San Gabriel, the marriage ceremony being performed in the old Mission church. Her parents, Thomas and Nicholaza (Navarra) Serano, were both natives of California and were never outside the limits of Los Angeles County. After his marriage, the subject of this sketch followed the occupation of his father, and had a little farm on San Pedro street. He sold that place, and in 1846 purchased the land upon which he now resides, which was at that time some distance from the city. For forty years he cultivated the soil, raising grain and fruits. The land becoming very valuable, he subdivided it and sold the greater portion two years ago. The land he still retains he has improved and erected houses thereon. Excepting the three months spent in San Diego, during the war troubles in 1846, he

has never been outside the limits of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Valenzuela have ten children: Manuela, now Mrs. Marchado, living at Bayonne; Jubencio, residing on Eighth street, Los Angeles; Felipa, now Mrs. Rayes, a resident of Los Angeles; Salbadora, the widow of Mr. Ruiz, who is now living with her father; Gaspar, whose home is on the Santonia Ranch; José, living on Hewitt street; Crotild, now Mrs. Ybarra, of East Los Angeles; Ramond and Ascension, in Los Angeles City; and Armulfo, living at home. They have lost four children: Esteban, Liobejildo, Consolation and Eduarda. They have thirty-three grandchildren living and twelve deceased; also one great-grandchild living and one deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Valenzuela have lived a quiet and peaceful life, enjoying the respect of all who know them. Mr. Valenzuela has never had a lawsuit in his life.

HENRY VAN VALKENBURG, harness-maker and saddler in Wilmington, has been a resident of this county since 1861. He is a native of Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York, a Hollander by descent, and a son of Jacob and Hannah (Rose) Van Valkenburg, both of whom were natives of New York. His father moved to McHenry County, Illinois, in 1849, where he engaged in farming and where he lived a useful and exemplary life, dying in 1865 at the ripe old age of ninety-five years. His companion had preceded him to the grave several years, having died in August, 1844, at the age of fifty-one years. Mr. Van Valkenburg was born in 1831, being one of a family of eight children. He left home at the age of fourteen to learn his trade, and afterward went to Dundaff, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, where he was in business for a number of years. He next went to Niles, Michigan, and from that place to Pike's Peak, where he engaged in mining for a time, after which he came overland to California, landing in Los Angeles in 1861, and in Wilmington in 1864. He has been very successful here, and by his energy and perseverance has pushed his way to the front ranks among the business men of Wilmington. In 1871 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Amelia McBride, *nee* Amelia Brown, a native of Chicago.

NELSON VAN TASSEL, the popular postmaster at El Monte, is one of the California pioneers of 1849. He is a native of Onondaga County, New York, dating his birth March 7, 1821. He is a descendant of an old Colonial family, his grandfather having been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and held as a prisoner in Canada for three years. His father, Cornelius Van Tassel, was a carpenter by trade, and one of the pioneers of Western New York. He built the first house ever erected in Syracuse. His mother was formerly Elizabeth Sager, also a native of New York. Mr. Van Tassel was reared in the county of his birth until thirteen years of age. His parents then moved to Indiana and located at La Porte, where his father engaged in farming, to which calling the subject of this sketch was reared until he reached his majority. He then entered into manufacturing agricultural implements, the old "grape-vine cradle" being one of the most important implements produced in his establishment. He continued his business until the gold fever of 1849 swept over the country. He was a victim of that fever, and decided to seek his fortunes in the El Dorado of the West. In the spring of that year, in company with thirty-two others, he started across the plains for California. The party was well equipped with mule teams for transportation and made a quick and successful journey. Upon arriving in California he sought the mining regions and located in El Dorado County, at what was afterward called Cold Springs. His party were the first to pitch tents and erect buildings at that place. Mr. Van Tassel, in company with Dr. John Cutler—now a wealthy resident of Visalia—opened the first store at Cold Springs. They also engaged in

mining operations and freighting. They were successful despite several severe losses, one of which was a $10,000 loan to Richard Heath, of Sacramento, and secured by mortgage on a lot occupied by the bank of D. O. Wills, on J street, in that city. Through the failure of Heath to meet the payment and a defective title they lost the whole amount. In 1853 Dr. Cutler retired from the firm and Mr. Van Tassel conducted the business alone until 1857. He was then appointed United States Indian Agent at Tehama, which position he held until 1861. The next year he came to Southern California and spent a year in San Diego County, and then went to Arizona and located at Weavers, near Weavers' Hill. There he engaged in mercantile pursuits and also in freighting and packing. He was also extensively engaged in mining operations in the well-known Wickenberg district. The Indian troubles in that territory finally compelled an abandonment of his enterprises. Three of his men were killed and seventy-three of his mules stolen by the Indians. He then took up his residence at Wickenberg, after which he engaged in furnishing supplies to the military post at Fort McDowell and other places. In 1866 Mr. Van Tassel disposed of his interests in Arizona and returned to California and located at San Bernardino, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1870 he went to Mexico and was engaged in silver mining until 1874, when he came to Los Angeles County, and after spending a year at Compton, located near Duarte, where he took up and purchased 500 acres of land and established a bee ranch. He found that life too tame for him, and in 1878 he was off for the mines, locating in the Tombstone district in Arizona. There he engaged in contracting and supplying timber and wood to the mills until about 1882. He then returned home and in 1884 established a store at El Monte, which he has since conducted. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster, a position which at this writing (1889) he still holds. Mr. Van Tassel retains the 500-acre tract before mentioned, at Duarte. It is mostly hill land, but there are sixty acres that are well adapted for fruit culture, there being an abundant supply of water on the place. Mr. Van Tassel is now developing a tin mine that has recently been discovered upon his place, which has thus far proved very promising. The subject of this sketch has spent forty years of his life in active business pursuits on the Pacific Coast. He is well and favorably known, and has a large circle of friends. Politically he is a Democrat, and has always been an active worker in his party. He was the first public administrator ever elected in El Dorado County, and held that responsible office for six years. He was also appointed postmaster at Green Valley, El Dorado County, in 1856, but resigned to take the Indian agency. During the war he was a strong Union man, and a supporter of the war policy. In 1851 Mr. Van Tassel married Miss Martha Forsee, a native of Indiana. Her father, James Forsee, a native of Virginia, came to California in 1850. Having no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Van Tassel have reared and educated three children who were related to them by marriage, viz.: Leonidas Forsee, who married a Miss Shivers, and is now a merchant at Temple, Arizona; California Forsee, who died in 1875, aged twenty years; and Katie Forsee, now wife of Felix G. Berry, and now a resident of and postmistress at Savannah, this State.

CLAIBORNE VAUGHN.—The subject of this sketch is one of the well-known and representative horticulturists of his section. He came to the Azusa in 1872 and took up a Government claim of eighty acres in the Outside school district of Azusa, about two miles and a half southeast of the present site of Azusa City, and one mile northwest of Covina. He successfully contested the claim of the Azusa grant holders to this land, and was then compelled to contest the claims of the Southern Pacific Railroad. This he finally settled by purchase from them at $11 per acre. He had ma d

many improvements commencing from his first occupation in horticultural pursuits and seeking a water supply for irrigation purposes. In 1885 and 1886 he sold forty acres of his land and is now the owner of forty acres of his original tract. This he has under a fine state of cultivation, having twenty-three acres of citrus fruits, thirteen acres of Washington Navel oranges, and ten acres in lemons. Of deciduous fruits he has ten acres, mostly in apricots, but also containing a fine variety of peaches, apples, prunes, etc. Six acres are producing large yields of alfalfa. He has also some three and a half acres (among his young fruit trees) which are producing strawberries. This land when first occupied by Mr. Vaughn was entirely wild and uncultivated, and he has devoted years in bringing it to its present productive state. It is well watered from the Azusa Water Development and Irrigation Company's ditches. Mr. Vaughn was born in Shelby County, Indiana, in 1832. His father, James Vaughn, was a native of Virginia, who, in childhood, accompanied his parents to Kentucky, where he was reared until he reached manhood, and then became a pioneer of Shelby County, Indiana. There he married Miss Mary Williams, a native of that State. The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life upon his father's farm, receiving but a limited education. With the exception of four years spent in Southern Illinois, Mr. Vaughn lived in the county of his birth until 1859. He married, in that county, in 1854, Miss Lewis, a native of Indiana. In the spring of 1859 Mr. Vaughn took up his westward march, intending to locate at Pike's Peak. This journey was performed with ox teams. Not being pleased with the reports he received of the Pike's Peak country, he continued his emigration to California, and in the fall of that year he took up his residence in Sonoma County, about one mile from Petaluma, where he engaged in farming. He spent thirteen years in that section, and during that time was largely engaged in contract work in the city of Petaluma, grading and paving streets, etc. In 1872 he came to Los Angeles County, and readily obtained employment with Bateman & Buell, having charge of their ditches in the San Gabriel Cañon. In the fall of that year he took up his present residence, since which time he has devoted himself to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. Mr. Vaughn is one of those public-spirited men whose efforts have been so instrumental in opening up and developing the resources of one of the finest sections of the San Gabriel Valley. He served as the water commissioner of his district from 1875 to 1880 and was one of the original stockholders and incorporators of the Azusa Water Development and Irrigation Company, and has been for many years a director in the same. His long residence has made him well known, and his consistent course of life and dealing with his fellow-men have gained him the well-merited respect of his associates. In political matters he is a stanch Republican, dating his adhesion to that party and its principles from its formation in 1856. During the war of the Rebellion he was a strong Union man and a supporter of the administration. He was a member of the military company enrolled at Petaluma. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn have no children. They adopted a son, Frank White, who is now (1889) a resident of Washington Territory. They have also reared from early childhood Gertie M. Williams, the daughter of George and Alice (Williams) Williams. Her mother died in Sonoma County, and her father is a resident of Indiana.

J. VAWTER, Santa Monica, was born in Vernon, Indiana, and, with his father and brother, came to the Pacific Coast in 1875, first locating in Pasadena. They were members of the old Indiana Colony, the founders of that now beautiful and wealthy town. From Pasadena they removed to Santa Monica, then only a sheep ranch. There they opened a general merchandise store, and also organized the Santa Monica Lumber Company. In 1875 and 1876 the place grew very rapidly. The

first railroad was completed and a wharf was built in the former year. From 1878 to 1880, using Mr. E. J. Vawter's own words, "a financial cyclone struck the town and nearly every body who could left for the mines in Arizona. Only a few remained, and among those were my father, brother and myself. We had great faith in the future of our beautiful Santa Monica, and we hung, as it were, with our eyebrows. Soon light dawned upon us, and things took a decided change for the better." Few men have labored more assiduously for the upbuilding of a town or the general welfare of a community than have the Messrs. Vawter for the development of Santa Monica. The town now has two railroads with prospects for a third, also the establishment of a wharf. The new Soldiers' Home is located near. In 1888 Mr. Vawter, with others, organized the First National Bank with a capital of $50,000, and with E. J. Vawter as cashier. The Messrs. Vawter have built and have in operation some five miles of street railway. Perhaps to no other persons is Santa Monica more largely indebted for the beautiful sea-side resort that it is than to these gentlemen. When others deserted it to go in pursuit of that fickle goddess, gold, they stood firm, and, after a few years of unabated toil, are now seeing their efforts crowned with success.

WD. VAWTER is a native of Indiana, and was born in Jefferson County in 1815, son of William and Frances Vawter. His mother's maiden name was also Vawter; she was a native of Virginia. His father claimed to be a native of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, because he was born where these States corner. He moved first to Jefferson County, Indiana, and later to Jennings County, where he was a successful farmer until his death. The subject of this sketch was married in 1834 to Miss Mary Crowder, of Maryland, by whom he had six children, whose names are as follows: Mary E., wife of Ward Leavitt, of Santa Monica; May, who married Dr. Harwood, with whom she went to Australia and there died in the city of Sidney; Jennie C.; Mattie, wife of S. Vawter, editor and proprietor of the *Daily Call*, La Fayette, Indiana; W. S. Vawter, manager of the Santa Monica Lumber and Mill Company; E. J. Vawter, cashier of the First National Bank, Santa Monica. In 1852 Mr. Vawter married Charlotte A. Knowlton, a native of Massachusetts. From this union two children have been born: Miss Emma, and C. K. Vawter, who died in Santa Monica. The subject of this sketch came to Los Angeles County in 1875, and was one of the original members of the Indiana Colony. This colony bought land where Pasadena now stands. His original purchase was sixty acres in Pasadena. This was divided into lots and sold. He subsequently purchased sixty acres. Mr. Vawter and his sons bought 100 acres of the Lucas Ranch, south of Santa Monica, and they have recently sold fifty acres of it at $1,000 per acre. He owns valuable lots and property in the "city by the sea," where he resides. On first coming here he engaged in the mercantile business, owning all of the original stock. In 1887 a company was organized for carrying on the lumber and milling business, of which his son, W. S. Vawter, is manager. Mr. Vawter has been a very successful man. His life has been one of great activity. He is now in his seventy-fourth year, and he is always actively and profitably engaged. As a citizen he is highly respected. Politically he is a Republican, having voted for William H. Harrison in 1836. For a number of years he served as postmaster at Vernon, Jennings County, Indiana.

ISAAC NEWTON VAN NUYS was born in Livingston County, New York, November 20, 1835. His ancestors, as his name indicates, came from Holland. Mr. Van Nuys was educated in his native county. In the fall of 1865 he came to California via the Isthmus

route. He went to Napa County, where, at the town of Monticello, he engaged in merchandising until 1870, when he came to visit Los Angeles; but he did not come to reside permanently till 1874. Since the latter year he engaged in wheat-raising and milling on an extensive scale. He and some associates bought 60,000 acres of the San Fernando Ranch, in the valley of the same name, in 1869. Mr. Van Nuys was one of the very first men in Los Angeles County to demonstrate by actual results that wheat, by using the right kind of seed and by proper treatment of the same, can be raised there successfully. The raising of wheat had often been attempted in Los Angeles County before, but it had been about given up as impracticable. The Spanish farmers said it would almost surely "chalmiste," or rust. Judge J. R. Scott had sowed several successive years, from 1,000 to 1,500 acres, up the river between the city and San Fernando, only to encounter failure, nearly every season. Others had experimented with similar discouraging results, in various parts of the county. In 1876 Mr. Van Nuys rented lands of the company of which he was a member, and against the advice of old settlers and neighbors, selected and prepared his seed properly, and, raised enough wheat that season to ship nearly three full cargoes to Liverpool. This was the beginning of successful and extensive wheat-raising in Los Angeles County. Various renters of the San Fernando Company, following Mr. Van Nuys's methods, have become rich at this business. Gradually the company has increased its own sowings until last year (1888) it directly, *i. e.* without the aid of renters, raised the enormous amount of 510,000 bushels. Most of this grain was of the best quality, much of the wheat averaging sixty-four pounds per bushel. All of this wheat instead of being sent abroad, is consumed here at home. Wheat-raising is now one of the recognized important industries of Los Angeles County. In February, 1880, Mr. Van Nuys married Miss Susana Lankershim, daughter of Isaac Lankershim, by whom he has three children. Mr. Van Nuys, like Mr. Lankershim and William Wolfskill and George Dalton and others of the modest but sterling pioneers of Los Angeles County, believes that the true way to advertise this section is to demonstrate what its possibilities are by producing tangible, practical results.

JULIUS L. VIERECK, proprietor of the stove and house-furnishing store at Nos. 209 and 211 North Los Angeles street, has been in business in the city since his arrival in 1883. For the first three years he was a partner with Mr. William Lacy in the stove and hardware firm of Lacy & Viereck Hardware Company. At the end of this time the partnership was dissolved and the business wound up; and in the early part of 1887 Mr. Viereck purchased the stock and business from M. W. and O. W. Childs, who had established it nearly thirty years ago, and thus he became the proprietor of the oldest stove and house-furnishing store in Los Angeles. His stock comprises stoves, ranges, tin ware and general house-furnishing goods in great variety, which is sold at both wholesale and retail. He occupies two floors and the basement of the building, which is 36 x 120 feet in area. The store and basement are filled to their utmost capacity with goods demanded by his large trade, extending as it does throughout Southern California, and as far east as Yuma and Arizona. The second floor is used as a shop for the manufacture of tin and copper ware for his trade. Mr. Viereck carries the largest and finest stock of stoves and ranges of any house in this part of the State, making a specialty of Resor & Company's Monitor stoves and ranges, Cincinnati, Ohio, the oldest stove manufactory in the world, having been founded in 1809; and in this age is indicative of excellence, for their goods stand at the head. Before coming to California, Mr. Viereck carried on the same line of business for twenty years in Cherokee County, Kansas, and hence has been actively engaged in mercantile life more than a quarter of a century.

He built up a fine, lucrative business in Cherokee County, one of the largest in the State; owned the building in which his store was situated, and also several other pieces of improved town property. Mr. Viereck is a German by birth, and is forty-eight years of age. He learned the trade of tin and copper smith before leaving his native land for America in 1863. While in Kansas he was united in marriage with Miss Hellen Loewen, also a native of Germany. Six children, three of each sex, compose their family, namely: Edwin, Carl, Jessie, Frank, Laura and Selma, the last being a native daughter of the Golden West. Owing to the serious illness of Mrs. Viereck with throat and lung trouble, which physicians predicted would prove fatal, and hoping a milder climate would arrest the disease, Mr. Viereck sold out his business and property in Kansas, at a heavy sacrifice, and moved to Los Angeles. Their hopes have been realized in the complete recovery of Mrs. Viereck's health, and an increase of her weight from 108 to 135 pounds. In the latter part of 1887 Mr. Viereck purchased an elegant home in which he and his family reside. It embraces several acres of highly improved land in the Altadena, three miles north of Pasadena, and twelve miles from Los Angeles, and is beautifully situated at an altitude of 600 feet above, and overlooking the pretty foot-hill city. His place is valued at over $25,000. Mr. Viereck is one of Los Angeles' most reliable and esteemed business men; conscientious and upright in his dealings, he enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him. Edwin, the seventeen-year-old son, a youth of sterling qualities and bright promise, has charge of the store and business during his father's absence.

H. VOIGT is a native of the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, born November 30, 1857, and is a son of Henry Voigt, a pioneer merchant of that city, a native of Germany, and now retired from business. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, and later took a complete scientific course of study at the Michigan State Agricultural College, graduating in the class of 1881. He then came West, surveyed mining claims for a few months in Montana, visited San Francisco, then came to Los Angeles and took up a situation as salesman in the furniture house of Sharp & Bloeser. He afterward held a similar situation with Dolter & Bradley in the same line of trade. Upon the organization of the Los Angeles Furniture Company in 1866, he entered its employ. He afterward purchased stock in the institution, and since that time has occupied the position of assistant manager. He married, December 10, 1885, Mrs. Nevada Gould, daughter of David Anderson, deceased, who was among the first American settlers of Los Angeles, and a manufacturer of wagons. They have two children, a son, Albert, and daughter Mamie.

JOHN P. WEST.—The subject of this sketch was born in Ireland, in 1825. His parents were William and Ellen (Patterson) West. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother of Scotland. In 1828 Mr. West's parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, and afterward moved to Ohio, locating in Trumble County. There Mr. West received his education in the common schools, and was reared as a farmer. While in that county he married Miss Elizabeth Harshman. In 1856 he moved to Henry County, Iowa, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits. He took a prominent position in the community in which he resided, and for many years was a member of the Legislature and Senate of Iowa. In 1862 he entered the Fourteenth Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, and served as a soldier throughout the war of the Rebellion. At the close of that struggle he returned to Henry County, where he resided until 1875. In that year he came to California and located at Comp-

ton, Los Angeles County, where he engaged in farming. Mr. West was a strong Republican, and took an active and leading part in the politics of the county. In 1878-'79 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention that framed the present constitution of the State, and in 1880 was elected to the State Senate, serving his term with credit to himself and his constituents. In 1884 Mr. West moved to Washington Territory, but is now (1889) a resident of Novato, Marin County, California.

JAMES J. WEST.—Among the well-known agriculturists and business men of Glendora, is the subject of this sketch. Mr. West located at what is now Glendora in 1879, taking up his residence upon 160 acres of wild and uncultivated land, just east of and forming a part of what is now the town site of Glendora. As the settlement of his section increased he sold portions of his land, sixty acres of which went into the town site of Glendora. He is now the owner of sixty acres of his original purchase, upon which he is engaged in general farming and fruit growing. Seven acres are devoted to citrus and deciduous fruits. The latter comprise a large variety of apples, pears, peaches, figs, apricots, etc., which are grown without the aid of irrigation. His citrus fruits are irrigated by water from the Dalton Cañon, which he, in connection with others, has developed and piped to his farm. The rest of his lands, although good for fruit and susceptible of irrigation, are devoted to hay and grain and also stock purposes. Mr. West has also a one-third interest in 240 acres of land at the mouth of the Dalton Cañon, upon which his irrigating water is developed. The subject of this sketch was born in Trumble County, Ohio, December 28, 1851. His parents were John P. and Elizabeth (Harshman) West. In 1856 Mr. West's parents moved to Henry County, Iowa, and there he was reared and schooled. He was early in life inured to the practical life of a farmer, and at the same time given the benefits of a good education, completing his course of studies at the Iowa Wesleyan University, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. In 1875 he accompanied his father to California, and took up his residence at Compton, Los Angeles County. There he purchased eighty acres of land and engaged in farming upon his own account, which he conducted until 1879. In that year he came to the lands then known as the Azusa, in Azusa Township, and took up his present residence. Mr. West is one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of his section, and has been largely identified with the building up of Glendora, and developing the resources of his chosen section. He is a director of the Glendora Water Company, and was one of the original incorporators and stockholders of the same. He is a firm believer in the future wealth and prosperity of Glendora and the surrounding country, and is a hearty supporter of any enterprise that will advance the interests of the community in which he resides. In political matters he is a Republican, and is always to be found allied with the best elements of his party. In 1878 Mr. West married Miss Frances Lemon, the daughter of William Lemon, a well-known resident of Compton. She died in 1882, leaving one child, Lloyd A. In 1885 he married his present wife. She was Miss Louellen Dougherty, the daughter of John L. and Mary O. (Laudon) Dougherty, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. From this marriage there are two children, Oscar Roy and an infant daughter.

EDWARD L. WATKINS.—Among the prominent business men of the San Gabriel Valley is the above-named gentleman, who is vice-president of the San Gabriel Wine Company and superintendent of the immense winery, vineyards, etc., of that corporation (the history and description of which is given in this volume). Mr. Watkins is a native of Colum-

bus, Georgia, dating his birth in 1849. His parents, William and Mary F. (Brent) Watkins, are natives of Maryland. While in his infancy his parents moved to New Orleans, Louisiana, in which city the subject of this sketch was reared, receiving the benefits of an academical and business education, and later engaging in mercantile pursuits. In 1874 he came to California and located at San Gabriel. There he was employed by B. D. Wilson and J. De Barth Shorb, firm of B. D. Wilson & Co., as superintendent of their winery, vineyards, orange groves, etc., and in 1876 was sent by them to Wilmington, where he had charge of their furniture factory, farms, grain raising, and other industries. In 1878 the death of B. D. Wilson occurred, and Mr. Watkins returned to San Gabriel, and, under the direction of Mr. Shorb, the executor, took charge of the various industries and enterprises of Mr. Wilson's estate. In 1882, upon the building of the San Gabriel Winery, he was appointed its superintendent, a position that he has since held. He is one of the stockholders and original incorporators of the San Gabriel Wine Company, and in 1888 was elected vice-president of the company. Mr. Watkins is an energetic and progressive man, well schooled in business and endowed with fine executive abilities, as is well illustrated by his management of the various enterprises in which he has been engaged. He is also engaged in horticultural pursuits, being the owner of a fine orange grove of twenty acres in extent, located at old Alhambra. Upon this tract he has erected a neat cottage, surrounded by well-ordered grounds, affording him a pleasant home. He has other landed interests in the county, among which is a twenty-acre tract at Wilmington, well improved and planted in vines and fruit trees. He is also one-half owner of twelve acres in Alhambra, known as the Strausser place, which is producing wine grapes and a large variety of citrus and deciduous fruits. In political matters Mr. Watkins is a consistent Democrat, is an earnest worker for the best interests of his party, and has served as a delegate in many of its conventions. In 1882 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Stone, a native of Maryland. From this marriage there are three children: Frank, Brenta and Willie.

JOHN B. WILSON is the owner of a general merchandise store at Lamanda Park. This is the pioneer store at that place, and was first established by Mr. F. M. Vanderlip. Mr. Wilson purchased an interest in the business in June, 1887. The firm of Vanderlip & Wilson carried on the enterprise until December of that year, when, by the purchase of his partner's interest, Mr. Wilson became the sole proprietor. The Lamanda Park store, under his able management, has become one of the representative business establishments of that section and has a patronage that Mr. Wilson's straightforward dealing and courteous manners entitle him to receive. He has been a resident of Los Angeles County for the past eighteen years, and is well known by the residents of Lamanda Park and vicinity. He was born in La Fayette County, Mississippi, July 10, 1850, and is the son of John W. and Virginia G. (Butler) Wilson. His father is a native of Tennessee, and his mother was born in Mississippi. The former was a teacher by occupation, but after the civil war he entered into agricultural pursuits, to which the subject of this sketch was reared. Mr. Wilson received the education afforded by the public schools of his native place, and was occupied with his father in conducting the farm until 1871. In that year he accompanied his parents to California and located in Los Angeles County, near Pasadena, where he engaged in grain-raising, etc., upon rented land. He continued that occupation until 1882, and then entered the employ of Mr. J. F. Crank, as the foreman of the Fair Oaks Vineyard and his orchards. He remained with Mr. Crank until he entered into his present business. He is an energetic and public-spir-

ited citizen, and a supporter of enterprises that tend to build up and develop the resources of his section. His long residence in the valley has secured him a large circle of friends. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is a member of Pasadena Lodge, No. 151, A. O. U. W., and a member of the Select Knights of the same order. He is the owner of residence property on Daisy Street, in Lamanda Park, and also of a ten-acre tract of land on the Santa Anita road. In 1873 Mr. Wilson married Miss Sarah E. Ivy, the daughter of S. M. and Sarah (Clark) Ivy, of Mississippi, but now (1889) residents of Phœnix, Arizona. The following are the names of the five children from this marriage: Georgia C., Luther B., James A., Irvin I. and John William. Mr. Wilson's parents are residents of Pasadena.

MILTON S. WILSON, one of the California pioneers of 1849, now resident in Los Angeles County, was born in Licking County, Ohio, March 2, 1823. His father, George Wilson, was a native of Virginia, who came to Ohio when only nine years of age, and upon arriving at man's estate married Miss Jane B. Moore, a native of Pennsylvania. He was a farmer by occupation, and to this calling Mr. Wilson was reared. In 1842 he accompanied his parents to Cass County, Illinois, where he remained until 1849. In the spring of that year he started overland for California. The party to which he belonged decided to take the route leading through Santa Fé, New Mexico, and Arizona, entering California by the southern route. A delay of several weeks occurred in New Mexico, while they were prospecting for gold, and it was not until December 1 that the party arrived at San Diego. While waiting at that point for transportation to San Francisco Mr. Wilson obtained work from the Quartermaster at the United States Barracks, and was employed on the first building ever erected at the new town of San Diego. Some weeks after his arrival he secured a passage on the old brig Belfast, bound for San Francisco, at which port he arrived after a stormy voyage of fourteen days. There he was fortunate enough to secure work as a laborer. In March, 1850, he went to the mines in Tuolumne County, and after a short trial at mining engaged in teaming and freighting supplies from Stockton to the mines; and in the fall of that year, in company with others, established a store and boarding-house at Soldiers' Gulch. Among his associates in crossing the plains Mr. Wilson recalls the names of Cyrus Epler, now a district judge in Cass and Morgan counties, Illinois; Frank Pixley, the editor of the San Francisco *Argonaut;* Joseph Heslop, the first treasurer of Tuolumne County, and Judge Heslop, of San Francisco. The dry winter of 1850–'51 was ruinous to their mercantile and mining ventures, and in the spring of the latter year Mr. Wilson went to Santa Clara County and engaged in grain-raising. In 1852 he and his partners sent East and brought out threshing-machines and mowers for harvesting their grain crops. In the years 1853–'54 Mr. Wilson engaged in dealing in live-stock, driving it from San Bernardino County to the mines of the North. In the latter year he located in the San Joaquin Valley, about fifteen miles from Stockton, and engaged in stock-raising and dealing in stock. In 1860 Mr. Wilson married Miss Mary L. Chandler, a native of Jacksonville, Illinois. Her parents, Isaac and Evelyn Chandler, were residents of Santa Clara County; her father was a pioneer of 1849. After his marriage, although conducting his stock business in the San Joaquin Valley, he made his residence in Santa Clara. In 1864 the drouth caused the death of most of his stock, sickness confined him to his bed for months, and his land and improvements were swept from him claimed by grant holders. He thus found himself financially ruined, and commenced life anew by entering 160 acres of land in the Santa Cruz Mountains. For several years Mr. Wilson was successfully dealing in timber lands in that county, and in 1870 returned to

Santa Clara. For the next six years he was a justice of the peace, the duties of which office occupied nearly his whole attention. In 1876 he again turned his attention to the lumber business, and incorporated the San Lorenzo Flume and Lumber Company and other enterprises, a failure of which involved the loss of his means. After some three years spent in farming rented land in Santa Clara, he came in 1880 to Los Angeles and entered into the dairy business, and in 1882 located upon 160 acres of Government land between Azusa and Vineland. In 1883 he moved upon a sixty-five-acre tract of land one-half mile west of El Monte, where he has since resided, engaging in agricultural pursuits. His 160-acre tract is as yet comparatively unimproved, but it is admirably adapted to both fruit and vine culture. Fifty acres of his home farm are producing alfalfa, yielding from eight to ten tons per acre. He is also the owner of ten acres of land within the town limits of Long Beach. Mr. Wilson is a well-known and respected citizen of the community in which he resides. He is a strong Republican in politics, and in 1885 was elected justice of the peace in El Monte Township, a position he still holds. He is a strong supporter of schools and churches, and is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have four sons and one daughter: George L., Harry M., Freddie Eugene, Austin M., and Mary Let etia, all of whom are residing under the parental roof.

HON. JONATHAN TRUMBULL WARNER is perhaps better known by the initials J. J., because of a certain free and easy metamorphosis by the natives of his uncouth New England name into the smoother Castilian Juan Jose (J. J.) with the advantage of a two-fold saintly patronage. He was born November 20, 1807, in Hadlyme, New London County, Connecticut, his parents being Selden and Dorathy (Selden) Warner, who were cousins. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Selden, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary army, and, being sick, fell into the hands of the British in New York upon its evacuation by General Washington, and died there. It is thought probably—the evidence is almost conclusive—that he was the Major Selden who participated in the battle of Bunker Hill at the head of some Connecticut militia. This Colonel Selden was maternal great-grandfather to the late Chief Justice Waite. Three brothers Warner were among the early Puritan arrivals in New England. The Selden and Warner families purchased vast tracts of land from the Indians, about twelve or fifteen miles above the mouth of the Connecticut River. The families were originally related or soon became so in their new home. The father of Colonel Warner, though a graduate of Yale College, did not enter on a professional career, but settled on the farm that had been his father's and cultivated it. By the advice of an older brother, a physician, the subject of our sketch left home in the fall of 1830 to seek a more genial climate, having been very ill the previous summer. He had no set purpose at the outset of coming to California, but on reaching Missouri he joined a trading caravan bound for New Mexico. There were in the company sixty-two men with twenty-two wagons and teams, with goods, wares and merchandise of various descriptions. Arrived in New Mexico, a smaller company was organized for Los Angeles with a view mainly of buying mules for the Louisiana market. This company Mr. Warner also joined. They reached the Colorado River early in November, and Los Angeles, December 5, 1831. Mr. Warner knows of no American or European now living in California whose arrival antedates his. He had no idea of permanent settlement here. Two years afterward illness compelled him to stay, and the rest followed. Some ten years later, in 1843, he moved to San Diego County, where he owned and conducted a cattle ranch for thirteen years, raising not only cattle but also horses and sheep. In 1857, having been disabled many months by a broken limb, he again settled in Los Angeles, of which he

has been a permanent resident since that date. In 1858 he commenced the publication of the *Southern Vineyard*, at first a weekly and in the second year a semi-weekly. In those days Mr. Warner was a Douglas Democrat. He was a member of the State Democratic Convention in 1852, and advocated the nomination of Douglas, or the instruction of the California delegates in favor of his nomination. He voted for Douglas in 1860, but like him, loyally acquiesced in the election of Lincoln, and had no use for Southern Confederacy. He has been a Republican since 1861. While residing in San Diego he was a State Senator in the Legislature in its sessions of 1851 and of 1852; and in 1860 was a member of the Assembly from Los Angeles. He was a notary public for about fifteen years, until his resignation on account of failing eyesight in 1885. He moved to his present home on University street, outside the city limits, in September, 1887. Early in 1837 Mr. Warner was married to Anita Gale, who had been brought to California at the age of three years baptized a Roman Catholic, and brought up to womanhood in the family of Governor Pio Pico. They had five children that grew to maturity, two sons and three daughters. The oldest, a daughter, never married; the oldest son, Andrew, is dead, leaving a daughter who lives with her mother in this city. John, the second son, lives in the Sandwich Islands at present, the residence of his family (the mother, two sons and a daughter) being in San Francisco. The second daughter married a Mr. J. Cruz, and died leaving one daughter grown to womanhood. The youngest daughter, also married, is the mother of five children, two sons and three daughters, all living with her under the roof-tree of the venerable patriarch. Mrs. Warner died in 1859. Mr. Warner attributes his longevity to heredity re-enforced by constant contact with nature in outdoor life in a healthy climate. In early manhood his health was precarious, and it is possible the hereditary principle would have failed, him had his lot not been cast in this remarkably healthy climate. The Warners have mostly been a long-lived people and the Seldens too have had many long-lived members; and one cannot well determine under such circumstances how much to ascribe to climate and how much to heredity. It is pretty generally known, but none the less worthy of record, that Mr. Warner is joint author with Dr. J. P. Widney and the late Benjamin Hayes of the centennial "Historical Sketch of Los Angeles County," his contribution covering the period from September 8, 1777, to January, 1847. He also wrote some pamphlets on scientific subjects. He is of the opinion that Southern California will eventually become largely agricultural and horticultural or fruit growing, and that Los Angeles City is destined to be a great commercial center. The title of Colonel, by which Mr. Warner is familiarly called, is not an official one, but was popularly bestowed on him in appreciation of his prowess on a memorable occasion when his ranch was raided by a band of hostile Indians numbering nearly three hundred. He had received warning and removed his family, and when attacked demoralized his immediate assailants by killing four of the most conspicuous and effecting his escape on horseback during the temporary panic that ensued. It is not often that an honorary title has been so nobly won. When this occurred, now more than a generation ago, the Colonel, who is six feet three inches high, in the vigor of young manhood, must have been in the eyes of the startled Indians something almost superhuman.

J. WELDON, Cashier of the California Bank, and president and treasurer of the California Warehouse Company, is one of Los Angeles' business men who has risen to prominence and achieved success solely through intrinsic merit and well-directed energy. He was born in New Brunswick forty-four years ago last December. When seventeen years of age he went to sea on board of a merchant vessel, of which his uncle was Captain, and followed

a seafaring life over four years. Soon after ceasing his wanderings on the deep he came to California, and, locating in Nevada County, engaged in the lumber business. While there he married Miss Cutten, a native of Nova Scotia. In the early part of 1874 Mr. Weldon moved to Los Angeles, continuing in the lumber trade until 1880, when he went into the Farmers and Merchants' Bank as a book-keeper. Starting in at the lowest position in that capacity, he rose by successive steps during his nearly seven years of connection with the bank till he reached that of paying teller. Upon the organization of the California Bank in 1887, Mr. Weldon was elected cashier of the new banking house, and resigned his position as teller in the Farmers and Merchants' Bank to accept it, and has filled that office ever since that prosperous financial institution was opened. Mr. Weldon was one of the incorporators of the California Warehouse Company, of Los Angeles, and is president and treasurer of it.

P. G. WOOSTER, of Pasadena, the subject of this sketch, was born in Hancock, Hancock County, Maine, November 3, 1847, a son of John B. and Matilda B. Wooster, and the fifth of nine children. In limited circumstances, caused by the loss of shipping in which the father was interested, the family were inured to toilsome work, and young Wooster was set to driving an ox team at the early age of nine years. They occupied a rocky farm, which young Wooster assisted in clearing. During his youth Mr. Wooster spent three seasons fishing in the Bay of Fundy. At the age of twenty-one years he was intending to take charge of a fishing vessel to be built for him, but sickness compelled him to abandon the enterprise. Receiving a thorough common-school education, he taught school during the winter and traveled during the summer seasons selling patent medicines. This was to him a valuable school for the study of human nature. To complete his education more fully, he attended the Farmington Normal School of Maine one term, and subsequently graduated at the Eastman National Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, with the highest honors. In 1873 he went to Boston, where he was engaged by Locke & Bubier, stationers, on Cornhill; but he had to leave this situation soon afterward, to take care of a sick brother, George, who was a traveling salesman for Whitten, Burdett & Young, and who afterward died. The sad event took Mr. Wooster to his old home, where he buried his brother. Again Mr. Wooster went to Boston, and secured a position in the employ of Young, Reed & Atwood as local traveling salesman. While in their service he became afflicted with a throat disease and catarrh, and he fled to this, the greatest sanitarium of the world, the Pacific Coast. Coming by the way of the Isthmus, he had a long and tedious voyage, and suffered much from sickness. He landed in San Francisco more nearly dead than alive; but he recovered his health and accepted a position in the service of Payot & Upham, stationers, in that city. Feeling, however, that the climate of Southern California would be still more congenial to him, he came and spent a month in Los Angeles, and, being greatly pleased with the country, bought ten acres of land, lot 4, block H, on the San Pascual tract, from the Lake Vineyard Land and Water Association, paying therefor about $480 cash. This absorbed about all of Mr. Wooster's means, but he managed to build a shanty, in which he kept "bach" for five years. Many a day he subsisted upon unbuttered gems, and many a day he was thankful to get even them. It was "nip and tuck" to "keep body and soul together." During those five years he set out most of ten acres in orange trees and grape vines. On January 19, 1881, Mr. Wooster married Miss Mary Abbie Kidder, daughter of Charles and Mary Kidder, of Cottage City, Massachusetts, which is located on the island of Martha's Vineyard. Almost immediately after marriage he began to prosper, and in all the years since his wife has materially

aided him by her diligent hands and sound advice. He considers her to have been the key to his success in life. After working for almost starvation wages for a time, he entered the employ of Brown & Mathews, hardware merchants in Los Angeles, as local salesman. A year afterward he engaged as local and traveling salesman for the Gordon Hardware Company of Los Angeles, in which position he remained two years. Returning to Pasadena, he began speculating in real estate, in conjunction with the insurance business. Being careful in all his operations—not going beyond his accumulated means—he has been successful. His motto is, and always has been, pay as you go. Many of his business principles came from his father, who often suggested to him the secret of so many business failures. He has recently finished the finest business building, known as the Wooster Block, in Pasadena, on Fair Oaks avenue, corner of Kansas street, at a cost of $60,000. Besides this, he has built a number of dwellings costing from $1,000 to $5,000. He is secretary and one of the members of the Pasadena Street Railroad Company; also a member of the Irvington Land & Water Company, of San Bernardino County, which owns over 2,000 acres of land, beautifully located among the foot-hills. He is also a subscriber to the Pasadena Library, and the Y. M. C. A., and a regular correspondent of the Ellsworth *American*, Ellsworth, Maine. In 1888 he built a residence known as Island Home, at Avalon, on Catalina Island, California, where he spends his summers, enjoying the pleasures of that famous resort.

THE LOS ANGELES WINDMILL COMPANY, 153 South Los Angeles street, Los Angeles, was established April 1, 1889, by H. Wahlenmaier, for the sale of the Cyclone and Star windmills, the former being manufactured at Santa Clara, California, and the latter at Kendallville, Indiana. These two companies decided to unite and consolidate their extensive trade interests, and, having perfected their organization as one company, established an agency here, and are extending their trade through this and adjoining counties in Southern California. They manufacture and supply the Cyclone and Star mills, pumps, tanks, etc. They occupy a large and commodious building, carry a large stock and are prepared to supply dealers. The superiority of the Cyclone and Star mills is well-established on this coast and the demand for them is constantly increasing. Mr. Wahlenmaier, the manager of the business here, is a native of Germany, and was born October 18, 1849. He came to this country in 1864, has lived in Kansas and St. Louis, and first came to California in 1874. He subsequently returned East and engaged in business until 1885, when he came again to the Pacific Coast. He was married January 1, 1877, to Miss Eliza Arn, of Kansas City. They have two children, George and Walter.

FRANK A. WEINSHANK, plumber, 128 East Second street, Los Angeles, is a native of Mobile, Alabama, and was born May 14, 1853. His parents, Andrew and Regina Weinshank, came to California in 1856, during his early childhood, spent one year in San Francisco and the following year came to Los Angeles and were among the pioneers of this place. Frank attended school during boyhood and afterward served an apprenticeship to the tinning, metal and plumbing trade, with Mr. Harper, the leading hardware dealer and manufacturer of tinware and plumbing in Southern California. He remained with him four years, and was with Mr. Childs two years, after which he went to San Francisco and was with Hoffman & Green one year. From there he went to Virginia City, Nevada, and spent one year, then returned to Los Angeles and was in the employ of the railroad company, at the Mission, one year. Again he went to San Francisco, remained four

years, and again returned to Los Angeles. In June, 1882, he engaged in business for himself and built up a very nice trade. Through the failure of a large contractor, Mr. Weinshank lost $5,000, and this swept away both his capital and savings; but, governed by his inherent sense of honor, he began business again in a small way, through the kind assistance of Bishop Mora, and since then, by his industry and economy, has paid every dollar of his indebtedness. He has a good shop and is building up a nice business, is a very skillful mechanic, and enjoys an enviable reputation for integrity. His word is his bond. Mr. Weinshank was married, June 1, 1888, to Miss Hannah E. Needham. She was born in England and reared in Rhode Island.

WILLIAM WILEY is one of the true pioneers of this county. He is a native of the Keystone State, was born in 1836, and is one of the four children of Robert and Margaret (Foreshow) Wiley, both also natives of Pennsylvania. The mother died when William was a small boy, and the father was subsequently married to a Miss Walters, by whom he had four children. Robert Wiley moved from Pennsylvania to Fulton County, Ohio, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in January, 1887. William Wiley left home in 1855 and went to Minnesota, returning home in 1856. In the latter year he came back through Minnesota, on his way across the plains to California, driving an ox team to Salt Lake City, for Major and Russells. There, with twenty-six others, he hired a Mormon preacher to haul their provisions, blankets, etc., across the plains, paid him $50 apiece, and they walked the whole distance to California. The Mormon brought them to San Bernardino County, and they arrived in El Monte, January 3, 1858. From that time until 1864 Mr. Wiley was engaged in driving a team; then he rented land and farmed until 1866, at which time he purchased twenty-five acres where he now lives, to which he has added about seventy acres more in one tract and sixty-five acres in two other pieces. He was married in 1872 to Elizabeth Simmons, who was reared in Louisiana, and who is a daughter of James and Rachel Simmons. To them have been born the following children: Robert, James, Lula, Walter, William K., Fred and Lena. Mr. Wiley has a pleasant home, and has been very successful since coming to this sunny land.

WILLIAM A. WILSON is an extensive farmer and stock-raiser residing one mile southwest of the city of Compton, where he owns and manages 140 acres of land. He was born in Jackson County, Missouri, in 1834, and is the son of John and Signa (Bradley) Wilson, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, and of German origin. The father was a farmer and moved to Jackson County, Missouri, where he and his wife both died when the subject of this sketch was but a small boy. He was thus early thrown upon his own resources, and worked by the day and farmed some in Missouri previous to his marriage. This event occurred in 1855, and the lady he selected for a partner through life was Margaret Burress, a native of Missouri, and the daughter of John and Jeannette Burress, both of whom are living. In two years after their marriage, with their first child, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson started for California. Their train consisted of eighteen families and twenty-six wagons, and their journey was completed after being on the way six months, lacking six days. One incident connected with their trip across the plains will be found of interest to many of the readers of this work. At the time they arrived in Salt Lake, Utah, it being late in the season, the Captain concluded to go the Southern route to California, as it was much warmer. Just before they left Salt Lake, another train started from there, called the Arkansas train. They also took the Southern route, but did not go far before they

were all killed in the famous Mountain Meadow Massacre. Shortly after leaving Salt Lake some difficulty arose causing a division of the train, a part of it going in advance and the other following a short distance behind. One evening, after the advance party had encamped, some Mormons came to the camp and said if they wanted to save the other party they had better send some men and bring them up as soon as they could, as the Indians were going to attack them that evening. Ten of the Mormons accompanied ten of the men after the party in the rear. As they were going up a long cañon they were fired upon by the Indians, or, as some supposed, disguised Mormons, some of the bullets going through the wagon covers, and some passing through the hats of some of the party. None were injured, however. Several nights afterward, as they lay encamped near the small Mormon town of Beaver, the Mormons came to the train and told them they had better make treaties with the Indians. Accordingly, the next morning they sent three of the party up to the town to make treaties. As soon as they got in the town the Indians (or disguised Mormons) commenced firing on them, wounding two, the other Mormons going in their houses and shutting the doors. The next morning the Mormons would not allow the emigrants to leave camp until they had paid something to the Indians. So they paid a large sum in cattle and clothes, and were allowed to go on their way. The Mormons would not allow them to pass the scene of the massacre, so they had to make a large detour out of their road. In some places they had to let their wagons down mountains or precipices with ropes. They were compelled to make other treaties with the Indians (or Mormons), paying out altogether, in cattle and clothing, about $2,600, everything being appraised at low Missouri prices. After making the last treaty at a place called the Muddy, they had about 1,000 cattle left. They then went only a short distance before the Indians stampeded all of their cattle, leaving only the wagons and teams to pull them, after which they saw nothing more of Mormons or Indians. Mr. Wilson lived one year in San Bernardino County, and then moved to Los Angeles County, where he rented a farm near El Monte, which he farmed for twelve years. He subsequently purchased the place on which he now lives, then all a vast wilderness, covered with mustard fifteen feet high. A comfortable residence now stands where once all was rugged and wild, and his well-kept herds of cattle and horses, grazing on the fertile fields, show that the owner of this farm has enjoyed his share of prosperity. Mr. Wilson is one of the men who "made it for himself." When he arrived in California he had not a dollar in the world, was in debt $35, and his only possession was two or three cows. He has certainly shown what a man by energy and perseverance can do. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have reared a large family, in all eleven children, ten of whom are living: Sarah Frances, now the wife of Lycurgus McSwain; William Albert, who married Nancy Carter; James Henry, who married Ollie McGray; Mary Signa, wife of James B. Proctor; John Thomas, who married Mary E. Lee; Jennettie; Maggie, who died July 25, 1875; Annie Mabel, Minnie Alice, George Andrew and Bertha Edna. They have also reared an adopted nephew, Elijah Lee Farriel, who is still with them. Socially Mr. Wilson is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Compton, Centennial Lodge, No. 247. Politically he is a firm believer in, and a strong supporter of, the principles as taught by the Democratic party.



ME. WOOD, City Treasurer, Pasadena, is a native of Bangor, Maine; was reared and received his education in that State; remained there until 1876, when he came to California and located at Los Angeles, engaging in tree-planting at what is now Pasadena, and then only a ranch. He planted two orange orchards, one of them where the opera house now stands, and the other just above the Universalist Church. He was among the first

to engage in orange-raising. He engaged in the furniture business for several years, and was for a number of years engaged in the fruit and produce business in Arizona. He has been actively identified with the interests of Pasadena and one of its most enterprising citizens, in the progress and development of this beautiful suburban city of Los Angeles. He was instrumental in getting up excursion parties from Boston for several years. In the spring of 1889 he was elected city treasurer and now holds that office, and is also treasurer of the Pasadena Board of Trade.

GEORGE D. WHITCOMB.—The subject of this sketch is the most prominent business man of Glendora, and may well be styled the father of that beautiful and prosperous town, for there has not been an enterprise instituted, tending to build up that town and develop the resources of that section of the East San Gabriel Valley, in which he resides, that does not claim him as its head and front, and he is always found devoting himself, with his trained business and capital, toward a successful result. Mr. Whitcomb, after years' of active and successful business pursuits in the East, found himself in 1884 so broken and shattered in health that a complete change of climate and rest became an absolute necessity. In that year he came to Los Angeles County and located at West Los Angeles, where he remained until 1885. Much improved in health, he could no longer remain inactive, and, deciding to enter into horticultural pursuits, he came to what is now Glendora and purchased 400 acres of land, covering the present site of Glendora and extending back to the foot-hills to the north. This land was only partially improved, and without water except such as was required for domestic purposes. Mr. Whitcomb, with his characteristic energy, entered into the prosecution of his new calling, clearing his land, planting fruit trees, and developing water in the Dalton Cañon and other places. He early saw the possibilities of a rich and prosperous future for the section that he had selected as his home, and upon the advent of the railroad (the Santa Fé route) in the valley, in March, 1887, he incorporated the Glendora Land Company, and also the Glendora Water Company. In the first-named company there were associated with him Merrick Reynolds as vice-president, and John W. Cook as secretary and treasurer. These gentlemen also held the same position in the last-named company, with the exception that E. F. Spence, of Los Angeles, was the treasurer. In addition to the lands of Messrs. Cook and Reynolds, a large share of Mr. Whitcomb's lands were devoted to the town site of Glendora, which the company platted and opened its fine avenues. The work was well done, and thousands of trees were planted under Mr. Whitcomb's direction, lining both sides of miles of avenues. The water system for domestic and irrigation purposes of the town was also one of the most complete and substantial that could be devised. It was not a wild and visionary scheme for "boom" purposes. Substantial and permanent improvements were made, and the operations of the companies were conducted upon sound business principles, which resulted in attracting a desirable class of permanent investors and settlers. The company built a comfortable and well-ordered hotel, erected a building for their office, and contributed some $5,000 for a fine school-house, and then came the solid investors. They came seeking desirable and pleasant homes. They built stores and work-shops, substantial dwellings, churches and school-houses. It is to Mr. Whitcomb's foresight, liberality and sound business enterprise that this result has been secured, and Glendora can boast to-day of having as prosperous and as intelligent and cultivated a community as any town of its size in the State of California. It is a life's work accomplished in less than three years, and he may well be proud of the results. In addition to his large interests in the town of Glendora, he is the owner of seventy acres

located at the head of Vista Bonito avenue, upon which he has erected a beautiful villa residence, in which he has combined the conveniences and luxuries of modern life, surrounded by well-ordered grounds abounding with ornamental trees and rich floral productions. This home is situated upon an eminence overlooking the town site of Glendora, and affording a beautiful view of the valley to the south and west, producing one of the most varied and pleasing landscape views imaginable. He is a successful horticulturist, having a fine citrus fruit orchard of twenty acres, producing some of the finest-flavored oranges to be found in the county. He also has twenty acres devoted to deciduous fruits, comprising a large variety of such fruits as are adapted to his section. There are also nine acres of raisin and table grapes upon his place. In conducting his horticultural operations he is guided by the same thorough-going qualities and intelligent attention that have secured him success in other pursuits. Mr. Whitcomb is a native of Vermont, and dates his birth in Brandon, Rutland County, in 1834. His parents, Dexter and Emily E. (Tilton) Whitcomb, were natives of New Hampshire. In 1844 his parents left Vermont and located in New York. From thence, in 1845, they moved to Michigan, and in 1846 finally located in Portage County, Ohio. Mr. Whitcomb was early in life trained to business habits, and when less than twenty years of age commenced life as a clerk in the railroad employ, and later was employed as an accountant by the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company. In 1856 he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and for many years was accountant and general agent for parties conducting a large hide and leather business. While there, in 1859, he married Miss Leodora Bennett, a native of Wheeling, Virginia. She was the daughter of Captain Abraham Bennett, a well-known pioneer steamboat commander and owner on the Upper Mississippi River. In 1864 Mr. Whitcomb was employed by the Panhandle Railroad Company as its purchasing agent, and took up his residence in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1870 he left the railroad employ and located in Chicago, and entered into extensive coal-mining operations, which he successfully conducted until 1880, when he became the proprietor of the well-known Harrison Mining Machine, and established himself in the manufacture and sale of that machine. This business he still conducts in Chicago. In 1884, as before stated, he took up his residence in California. Mr. Whitcomb takes a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of the community in which he resides. He is a liberal supporter of schools and churches, and is a consistent member of the Methodist church, and a trustee of the same. He is a school trustee in the Glendora district, and was one of the most prominent in establishing the first school opened in the district. In political matters he is a stanch Republican, taking an intelligent interest in the political questions of the day. The names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb are as follows: George B., Carroll S., William C., Leodora, Elizabeth and Virginia. George B. married Miss Ella Sheppard. Carroll S. married Miss Ada Bradley. William C. and Carroll S. are stockholders in the Glendora Land Company, and are associated with their father in conducting the enterprise.

PROFESSOR S. A. WALDRON, Principal of La Ballona School, was born in Washtenaw County, Michigan, in 1836, graduated at Ypsilanti in 1857, began teaching when quite a boy, and has been an active and honored member of the teachers' profession for over thirty years. In 1859 he came to California, since which time he has taught in different parts of this county, and for the past ten years has served as principal of the La Ballona School near the Palms. In addition to his achievements in the school-room the professor has accumulated considerable property. He owns a ranch of 2,500 acres in Antelope Valley, which

is devoted to wheat and barley. He owns also valuable property in the city of Los Angeles. In 1874 he married Miss Belle Swift, a native of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. She was educated at the seminary in Eau Claire, and has been a teacher in the schools of Los Angeles County and city for a number of years. Professor Waldron is a Democrat in politics, and has been prominently before the people as a candidate for some very important offices. In 1888 he was a candidate for the Assembly, and in 1887 for county recorder. He is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, and his ability as a public instructor is attested by the fact of his having served so long in his present position.

C. WOLDEMANN, stock-raiser, was born in the city of Keil, Germany, in 1829. His father died six months before he was born, and his mother died at his birth. They had one other child, Louisa, two and a-half years older than the subject of this sketch, but she also died at the age of thirteen years. He was thus early left alone in the world. After receiving an education at the common schools in Germany, he was drafted by the King of Denmark into the army, at the age of twenty-one years. He refused, however, to go to war, and started for America, arriving at New Orleans in 1857. He worked at different places and at different occupations till, in 1860, he crossed the plains to California. With two others besides himself he spent a whole year on the road, with two yoke of oxen and a two-wheeled cart. He bought 148 acres of land where he has since lived. By strict attention to business he has accumulated quite a fortune. He has been engaged in raising stock for several years. In future, he will give considerable attention to raising poultry. When a school-boy in Germany he had this purpose in mind which now he means to carry out; and judging from the success he has had in other lines of business, he will carry this on with profit. Mr. Woldemann is all that is left of the family, and he has never been married. He has always been a straightforward Republican, believing fully in the principles and doctrines of the party, and has defended them upon all proper occasions and before all men. The "Golden Rule" is his religion, and all who know him will bear testimony to his strict observance of it.

A. THOMAS, Postmaster at Garvanza, and dealer in staple and fancy goods, groceries, etc., has been a citizen of Los Angeles County since the year 1886. He was born in Erie, Huston County, Tennessee, in 1855, and is a son of John and Nancy (Allen) Thomas, of Tennessee. They had eight children. The oldest, W. T. Thomas, was a soldier in the late war. The subject of this biographical sketch was left an orphan at the age of seven years, and was thrown thus early upon his own resources. He followed clerking in a store till he was nineteen years old, and at that time came to California. Here he remained but a short time, but during that time became acquainted with and married Miss Cora Allen, a native of the Golden State. They were married in 1878, and Mr. Thomas took his bride back to Tennessee, where they resided seven years. In 1886 he again sought the Pacific Coast, and upon his arrival in California, engaged in the livery business in Garvanza, and later, in the grocery business. By him the postoffice was established July 19, 1887, and he was made the first postmaster, which office he still holds. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WALLACE WOODWORTH, one of the pioneers of Los Angeles, was the son of John D. Woodworth, also a pioneer; and he was born at Johnstown, Licking County, Ohio, July 28, 1832. He came to California in

1850, at the age of eighteen, with his father. After staying a year they returned East; but Wallace soon came back and went to Oregon, where he stayed three years, when he came to Los Angeles County, and became the superintendent of "El Chino Rancho," for his uncle, Colonel Isaac Williams, the owner of that princely domain, Colonel Williams having gone East. Afterward Mr. Woodworth engaged in the purchase of cattle on a large scale, disposing of them in Northern markets and in the mines at good profits. Later he entered into a partnership with W. H. Perry, which endured nearly thirty years, or till Mr. Woodworth's death. The firm of Perry & Woodworth was long a familiar one to all our older citizens. At first it engaged in the cabinet and furniture business on Main street, near the Pico House; but ultimately it changed to the lumber and milling business and moved to Commercial street, where the firm and its successor, the Perry Lumber Company, did an immense business. Mr. J. D. Woodworth, the father, returned with his family to Los Angeles in 1857, and resided here till his death, with the exception of a few years' residence at his ranch near San Gabriel, which he sold to Mr. Titus. Mr. Woodworth, Sr., was a man of sterling character and of considerable prominence, being for a number of years justice of the peace, and also postmaster of this city under President Buchanan. Wallace Woodworth married Doña Maria Antonia, only daughter of Don José Perez and Doña Merced Lugo de Perez, and granddaughter of the patriarch, Don Antonio Maria Lugo, of whom a brief sketch appears in another part of this work. There were born to this union four sons and two daughters, all now living in this city. Wallace Woodworth was a man of positive character. As chairman of the board of supervisors, he probably was more influential than any other man in rescuing the affairs of our county from the disorganized state into which they had fallen, and in bringing our discredited county warrants from a heavy discount, up to par. He was also a member and president of the city council. He took a prominent part in introducing gas and water into the city of Los Angeles. He was an active mover in the erection of a wharf at San Pedro which, however, he did not live to see completed. Affiliating with the Democratic party, he was prominent in its local councils, and was for many years chairman of its county committee as well as a member of the State executive committee for this county. He went as a delegate from California to the National convention which nominated General W. S. Hancock—of whom he was a warm personal friend—for the Presidency. During the later years of his life Mr. Woodworth engaged quite largely and successfully in the culture of the vine, orange and olive. While very close and shrewd in business matters, he was a good friend to the orphans and to the church, contributing liberally in aid of both. Wallace Woodworth, as all who knew him will concede, was a useful citizen, a stanch friend, and a good husband and father. He died in the prime of life, after a short illness, on September 13, 1882, aged fifty years.

SIMON W. WHITE was born near the city of Cork, Ireland, August 7, 1837, and is a son of William and Ellen (O'Conner) White, the fifth of a family of nine children. He came to America in 1869, and landed in New York, July 12. Before coming to America, however, in 1864, he married Miss Annie Hembrow, a daughter of James and Sarah Hembrow, both natives of England. From New York Mr. White went to Boston and worked for two years in the machine shops. Later he went to Kansas City, and engaged in the grocery business, and in 1875 he became a citizen of California. In the fall of 1877 he bought 134 acres of land near Burbank, on what is known as the Providentia Ranch. This he has improved, and is now extensively engaged in raising grapes and fruit of all kinds. Mr. and Mrs. White have five children: Simon E. R., William J., Ed-

ward J., Francis A. and Annie M. Politically Mr. White affiliates with the Democratic party, but in local political matters he is very liberal. Since taking charge of the farm on which he lives, he has been very much interested in the educational affairs of his district. He it was who formed Providentia district in 1879, and he has been one of its main officers ever since, and at present is clerk of the district.

HENRY CLAY WYATT was born in Richmond, Virginia, June 29, 1849. His ancestors for several generations were natives of Virginia, but on the paternal side came originally from England, and on the maternal side from Ireland. He was educated in Virginia, and entered the service of the Confederate States, as a drummer-boy in the First Virginia Regiment, Kemper's Brigade, Pickett's Division. He first went into the theatrical business in 1867, as treasurer of the Richmond Theatre. At the end of three years he gave up this position to open a large music store, known as the "Richmond Music Emporium," which he managed for four years, when Colonel John McCaull (of Opera fame), John F. Allen and others converted Mozart Hall, in Richmond, into a theatre, and selected Major Wyatt as the manager. Meeting with success in this responsible position, Wyatt took charge of the Petersburg Academy of Music, the Norfolk Theatre, and several smaller houses, which he managed for some time, when John T. Ford, of Ford's Baltimore and Washington theatres, offered him a large salary to take the "Emma Thursby Concert Company" over a Southern tour. The company consisted of Miss Thursby; W. T. Carleton, baritone; Alfred Pease, pianist; Emil Toedt, violinist, and George W. Colby, accompanist. After completing this tour, which was very successful, the management of the original "Mendelssohn Quintette Club" was offered to Major Wyatt for one year, and accepted by him. Later on he took charge of a concert tour by the great Wilhelmj and Gustav Satter—the latter being a very eminent pianist. Afterward Major Wyatt returned to New York and took the management of the Steinway Hall Concerts. Desiring a change, he with others organized what was known as the "California Quartette," which was one of the first in the country. Wyatt, who has a fine voice and is a thorough musician, was the tenor of this quartette, which commenced to sing in concerts, when the "San Francisco Minstrels" engaged it for four consecutive seasons; Billy Emerson hearing the quartette engaged it for eighty weeks for San Francisco for his company. After the completion of this long engagement, Wyatt organized a company of his own, known as "H. C. Wyatt, Courtright and Hawkins' Minstrels," and traveled for upward of a year over this coast, including eleven weeks at the Bush street Theatre, San Francisco. After this he made some changes and renamed the company "Wyatt, Arlington and Girard Minstrels," and came south and played at Los Angeles. Wyatt, like so many others, liked the place and concluded to settle here. Later, he secured the management of the Grand Opera House in May, 1886, in which he has had great success. Major Wyatt is now lessee and manager of the principal theatres of Southern California, to-wit: Grand Opera House and Los Angeles Theatre, of Los Angeles; the opera houses of San Bernardino, Riverside, Pasadena, Santa Bárbara and San Diego. He is also sole proprietor of the "H. C. Wyatt's English Opera Company," of forty-eight people, now playing an indefinite engagement in Los Angeles.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, proprietor of the livery, feed and sale stables, on Aliso and Alameda streets, Los Angeles, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1836. His father's name was also Isaac. They came from a celebrated family. The noted J. P. Wickersham, so well known in the East as a public educator and



H. C. Wyatt

State superintendent of schools in Pennsylvania, is a first cousin to the subject of this biographical sketch. Mr. Wickersham engaged very successfully in the stock business in his native State for several years. He was married in 1864 to Miss Sallie J. Baker, daughter of William Baker, of Chester County, Pennsylvania. Of this union ten children have been born: J. Swayne, the oldest, is proprietor of the East Side stables; Mary A., Bessie W., J. Worth, William B., Jessie B., Edgar A., Ruth S., Isaac and Ada E. Socially Mr. Wickersham is a Mason and also a K. of P. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. During the late war he was in the service of his country a few months, and paid for two substitutes besides. Since coming to Los Angeles he has built up a lucrative trade in the livery business, and is a citizen whom every one honors and respects. He has a pleasant home in East Los Angeles, at number 49 North Hellman street.

JOSEPH M. WORKMAN, son of William Workman, deceased, one of the early pioneers in Southern California, and one of the founders of the first bank opened in Los Angeles, was born in Santa Fé, New Mexico, in 1833. William Workman was then, and for some years after, a merchant trader in that old town. He came to California in the forties, and prior to 1846 obtained by grant from the Mexican Government, the Alcatras, or Bird Island, on which the State penitentiary is situated, in San Francisco Bay, which was subsequently taken possession of by the United States Government; but the title was never transferred by him, and the original deed to that now valuable property is in possession of his heirs, who have not, up to the present time, contested their rights in the courts. After coming to this coast William Workman was extensively engaged in the live-stock business, in the San Joaquin country and in Los Angeles County. Being a farmer and stock-grower by occupation, he purchased, and owned for many years, 20,000 acres of the La Puente Rancho, now owned by E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin, having accumulated a fine fortune for those days. He, in company with I. W. Hellman, and F. P. Temple, his son-in-law, started the first bank in Los Angeles, which was known as the Temple-Workman Bank, which prospered finely for years. Mr. Workman finally withdrew from any active participation in its affairs, entrusting the management entirely to Mr. Temple, in whom he had unbounded confidence. But the sequel proved that the trusted son-in-law lacked some of the elements of a successful banker; for the bank became involved in financial difficulties and failed, sweeping away not only $80,000 in cash of Mr. Workman's money, but his entire estate, bringing upon him financial ruin in his old age—he being then about seventy-six years old. The stroke was too much for his proud English spirit, and so unsettled his mind that he committed suicide, thus ending an active and useful life, in 1873. His widow, a Spanish lady whom he married in Santa Fé, still survives, and resides in this county. Joseph Workman was taken back East in his infancy, and lived in the family of David Workman, his father's brother, a number of years. In 1854 he left Missouri and crossed the plains to California; and after spending several months in Los Angeles County, went up into the San Joaquin Valley and superintended a large cattle ranch owned by his father and Mr. Temple, from 1856 till 1870. In the fall of the latter year he married Miss Belt, daughter of Judge George G. Belt, of Stockton, and soon after settled in Los Angeles County, which has been his home ever since. Two or three years later he purchased over 800 acres of the La Puente Ranch, fifteen miles from Los Angeles, moved on to it, and engaged in the stock business, first keeping sheep, but upon the decline in the price of wool, changing to cattle. In 1881, desiring better advantages than the country offered for educating their children, Mr. and Mrs. Workman decided to lease their ranch and remove to the city. Buying a large lot, 162 x 300 feet, on

Boyle avenue (Boyle Heights), they erected their present fine residence, and have since highly improved the grounds about it, making it one of the most picturesque and beautiful homes in this part of the State. Mr. Workman's ranch property is situated on the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, two miles from Puente station; is fine farming land, and under a high state of cultivation, as is evidenced from the fact that his tenant made $6,000 off the crop of 1888. Mr. Workman has not engaged in any active business since residing in the city, but is enjoying a happy, retired life with his wife and family of four daughters and two sons, ranging in age from six to eighteen years.

JOHN CHARLES WEST.—Among the earlier settlers and well-known residents of Glendora is the above-named gentleman. Mr. West is a native of the State of Iowa, dating his birth in Henry County, in 1856. His parents were John P. West (whose history appears in this volume) and *nee* Elizabeth Harsham. His father was a prominent farmer of Henry County, and the subject of this sketch was reared to that calling, receiving the benefits of a good education in the public schools and academies of Henry County. In 1875 he accompanied his father to California and located at Compton, Los Angeles County, where he was engaged in farming operations until 1878. In that year he came to Azusa Township and located at what is now the thriving village of Glendora. There he bought a squatter's claim to 160 acres of land, located just east of Glendora, and commenced clearing the wild land and building up a home. After the long years of litigation between the settlers and the Azusa grant holders had been brought to an end and the rights of the homestead settlers secured by Government titles, these desirable lands were sought by the Eastern emigrants, who came seeking homes. Mr. West then sold portions of his land, retaining a fifty-acre tract lying just east of the town site of Glendora. Upon this he has erected a neat cottage home, suitable outbuildings, etc., and is placing his lands under a high state of cultivation and improvement that is destined to place his farm among the representative properties of his section. He is also a one-third owner of 240 acres, located in the Dalton Cañon, upon which land has been developed a fine water supply, which is piped to his tract for irrigation purposes. Mr. West is a substantial and progressive citizen, and has been one of the leaders in opening up and encouraging the settlement of the beautiful valley in which he lives, and has been a supporter of all enterprises that build up a community. His straightforward and consistent course of life justly gains him the esteem and respect of his friends and associates. In political matters he is a stanch Republican. In 1879 Mr. West was united in marriage with Miss Emma Hinman, the daughter of Augustus and Mary (Mallory) Hinman. Her parents were natives of Connecticut, in which State she was born. Her father died in her childhood. Her mother then married Mr. Martin Comstock, now of Riverside, San Bernardino County, California. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. West there are two children living: Alta E. and Frank H.

WM. WOODY.—The phenomenal success of the varied enterprises established in the San José Valley and the remarkable growth and prosperity that has been attained in building up the thriving city of Pomona, is largely due to the energetic and intelligent business men that since 1880 have made that beautiful valley their home. Among those specially worthy of mention is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Mr. Woody is a native of Roane County, Tennessee, dating his birth in 1850. His parents were Samuel and Mary E. (Braziel) Woody, both natives of that State. When the subject was less than a year old his father emigrated to Texas and set-

tled near Fort Worth, where he was largely engaged as a stock-grower. Mr. Woody was reared to the active life of a frontier town, and when but sixteen years of age commenced his career as a trader, and afterward established himself in merchandise business at Fort Worth and other places. He conducted his mercantile pursuits in Texas until 1881, when he located at Ogden, Utah Territory, where he opened a general merchandise store. The next year he went to the Northern part of Idaho, and for several years thereafter was actively engaged in mining enterprises and farming operations. He was the discoverer of a valuable mica mine while there, which was afterward sold to Chicago capitalists for $150,000. In February, 1886, Mr. Woody came to Los Angeles County and located at Pomona, and has been actively engaged in business since that date. He first established a grocery store, and afterward went into partnership with R. N. Loucks, on the corner of Second and Gordon streets. In January, 1889, he opened his present store in the White Block on Second street, where he has one of the best appointed and most complete grocery stores to be found in the city. In connection with his mercantile pursuits, Mr. Woody has been an extensive dealer in real estate, entering into that business in 1887. He was also president of the Real Estate Exchange. He is the owner of a part of block No. 181, of Burdick's Addition to Pomona, a fine tract devoted to orange culture, located between White avenue and Ellen street. He is one of the active business men of the city, and promptly engages in such public enterprises as tend to attract immigration and build up Pomona. He was the promoter and principal builder of the Orange Grove Street Railroad, and is now its principal stockholder, being secretary and treasurer of the corporation and general manager and superintendent of the road; he is also a member and vice-president of the Pomona Board of Trade. He is prominent in Masonic circles, being the Senior Warden of Pomona Lodge, No. 246. He takes an interest in the churches and schools of the city, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and also of the Young Men's Christian Association. In political matters he is Democratic. In 1871 Mr. Woody married Miss Julia E. Tinsley, a native of Kentucky and the daughter of Alanson and Catherine (Fox) Tinsley, descendants of old families of that State. The children born from this marriage are: Tedie F., Walter E. and Nettie May.

CHARLES M. WRIGHT, of the firm of Lynch & Wright, proprietors of the Nogales Ranch, was born in Chittenden County, Vermont, April 26, 1836, son of Nelson and Mary (Mayo) Wright, both of whom were of old New England families. Mr. Wright was reared to a farm life, and educated in the county of his birth; but he was not one to be satisfied with the slow plodding life of a New England farmer. In the spring of 1859 he left the old home and came via Panama to San Francisco, reaching there in May. In July following, he came to Los Angeles, and as a driver entered the employ of Tomlinson & Co., stage proprietors. Not long afterward he engaged in mining in San Bernardino County, which occupation he followed until 1862, when he again entered the employ of the same stage company, with whom he remained seven years, then engaging on his own account in the same business. In 1876 Mr. Wright bought a one-third interest in the Nogales Ranch, one of the finest properties in the beautiful San José Valley. The property is situated south of Spadra, the residence, one of the oldest in the valley, being about one mile from that place. The highway, leading from Pomona to Los Angeles, passes in its course one and a half miles through the property. The ranch contains 9,000 acres, partly fine valley lands and partly hill and valley interspersed, but all of fine quality. The property is devoted mainly to sheep and wool growing, about 5,000 sheep being kept. A few hundred each of cattle and hogs and about seventy-five head of horses

help to make up the stock usually to be found on the ranch. About 600 acres of land are kept for seeding to barley. Alfalfa is grown, and a variety of fruit and grapes. Since Mr. Wright became interested in the ownership of the ranch, he has been the resident manager, his partner being a resident of Santa Cruz, California. Nogales Ranch is known to be not only one of the largest, but one of the finest grazing properties of Southern California.

JAMES C. WALLACE.—The subject of this sketch was born in Perry County, Ohio, September 29, 1833. His parents, James and Sarah (Plummer) Wallace, were natives of Pennsylvania. The death of his father occurred in 1837, and when he was but thirteen years old he was apprenticed to the watch-maker's trade, at which he was employed until the age of nineteen years. In 1853 Mr. Wallace left Ohio and located at Jacksonville, Florida, and for the next six years he was employed at his trade, working in various Southern States. In 1859 he finally located in Oxford, Mississippi, and there engaged in business as a jeweler and also in the drug business. The outbreak of the civil war in 1861 caused a disruption of his business as well as other enterprises in his State, and Mr. Wallace became a mail contractor under the Government of the Confederate States, and with his characteristic energy embarked in such other business pursuits as the disordered state of affairs permitted. He escaped the military service, which was distasteful to him, by reason of his employment as a contractor under the Government. At the close of the war he was appointed proctor of the State University at Oxford, a position which he held until 1868. In 1871 Mr. Wallace came to California and located at San Gabriel. At that time he was almost entirely without means and with a family looking to him for support. Nothing daunted, he sought and obtained work in horticultural pursuits upon the ranch of B. D. Wilson, and afterward was engaged in the jewelry business for some months in Los Angeles. In 1873 Mr. Wallace and wife purchased from General Stoneman eleven acres of land in the Alhambra school district, about a mile and a quarter northwest of the San Gabriel Mission, where they took up their residence. He started his nursery, planting seeds and growing his own trees. His industry, combined with intelligent care and well-directed efforts, secured him a success in his horticultural pursuits and he soon established one of the representative orchards and nurseries of the San Gabriel Valley. His orange grove contains nine acres, five acres of which are producing Sandwich Island seedlings and four acres of budded trees, Washing Navels and Mediterranean Sweets. He has also a choice variety of deciduous fruits. Since first planting nursery stock for his orchard he has devoted a large share of his attention to that business, and has produced some of the finest trees in the valley. Upon their home place, at this writing, there is only a small stock, some 6,000 budded trees; but he has, in connection with his sons, established a nursery of 55,000 trees in Ramona, and one at San Fernando of 70,000 trees. Their stock is composed principally of citrus and deciduous fruit trees of the most approved varieties. The improvements on their home place are first-class in every respect. A neat and substantial cottage, commodious barn and suitable out-buildings, all surrounded by shade and ornamental trees, denote the comfortable and well-ordered home, while rich floral productions add much to its beauty. In addition to their home orchard they have property interests in Ramona, owning their nursery of ten and a half acres, with a fine residence and six town lots. They also own ten acres in San Fernando, which is well improved, and, in connection with leased land, is used for nursery purposes. In 1861 Mr. Wallace was married to Miss Martha E. Wilson, the daughter of Wiley R. Wilson, a brother of the late B. D. Wilson, one of the early pioneers of Los Angeles County. Her father died at Downey in 1878. Her mother, *nee* Miss Elizabeth Curry,



M. L. Wicks

a native of Tennessee, is now a resident of Downey. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace there are seven children living, viz.: Glen C., J. Wiley, George A., Benjamin W., Mattie E., Estella R. and John Walter. In the spring of 1884 Glen C. married Pallie L., the daughter of Dr. Hampton, of Los Angeles, and is residing at San Fernando, conducting the nursery of Wallace & Sons. Mr. Wallace is well known in the San Gabriel Valley as one of its progressive and enterprising citizens, ready to aid in such enterprises as tend to develop the resources and build up the county. In political matters he is affiliated with the Democratic party. His family are members of the Christian Church, of which he is a strong supporter.

MOSES LANGLEY WICKS.—In sketching the lives of some men it is difficult to do so even briefly without appearing to use flattery, however conscientiously the writer may seek to adhere to facts and to give a faithful likeness. M. L. Wicks belongs to this class of men. However, let the facts speak for themselves, the reader can then draw his own deductions and interpret for himself the character, the principles, the motives of action, the quality, the timber, of the man whose story is thus in few words recounted. Mr. Wicks was born in Aberdeen, Monroe County, Mississippi, April 22, 1852. Major M. J. Wicks, his father, was a native of Savannah, and was of Welsh-English extraction, and his mother descended from the English Jennings family, intermixed in America with Huguenots. While the subject of this sketch was yet a child, his family moved to Memphis, Tennessee. Here he received his early education at a private academy. He also attended the Leddin Commercial College, where he graduated as an accountant, after which he entered the University of Virginia, where he spent two years in the study of ancient languages, natural and moral philosophy, political economy, the mathematics, mineralogy, history and literature. Later, he voluntarily took up international and constitutional law, for which he took his degree, thus enabling him to finish in one year the two years' law course of the University. In a class of 124, twenty-one, including Mr. Wicks, received the degree of B. LL. At this time he had intentions of entering the arena of politics, but he was dissuaded therefrom by Professor John B. Minor, who is still a member of the law faculty of the University; and his resolution was further strengthened by attending a political ward-meeting in Memphis. But, although he was diverted from engaging in politics as a profession, he holds that no citizen should neglect his political duties. In national politics Mr. Wicks is a Democrat; but in local affairs he believes in voting for the man whom he considers the best qualified for the office, without regard to political party lines. After graduating, Mr. Wicks associated himself with his father in business at Memphis. In 1875 he married Miss Elizabeth Littlejon, and came to Los Angeles, where his father had settled the preceding year, having lost his fortune by Jay Cooke & Co.'s failure in 1873. He opened a law office at Anaheim and soon acquired a lucrative practice. True to the tradition of the Huguenot blood that was in him, he believed that conscience should enter into the profession of the lawyer as in every other calling. He made it a rule to thoroughly familiarize himself with the merits of every case intrusted to him; if not approved by his judgment, he sought to have the case settled on its merits, or if a civil suit, he declined to defend it; and thus knowing and believing in a meritorious case, he could advocate it with a force that sincere conviction always carried. In examining witnesses it was his invariable rule to treat them as gentlemen, and to never forget that he himself was a gentleman. In the conducting of his cases he saw at a glance and recognized what was essential, and rejected all that was irrelevant, so that it was said of him that no man troubled himself less with the citation of authorities and precedents. In other words, he seemed to have a

clear insight of fundamental principles and a love for natural justice, which are, indeed, prime characteristics of both the humblest attorney and of the most exalted judge. During his residence in Anaheim his first son was born to him, M. L. Wicks, Jr.; and some months after Mrs. Wicks passed away. In 1877 Mr. Wicks moved to the city of Los Angeles, which has ever since been his home. Here he continued to practice his profession until his extensive transactions in real estate and the numerous enterprises with which he became connected demanded his entire attention. He was a bold operator, and he met with remarkable success. He believed, as did many others, only he had the courage of his conviction, that the great valley of Los Angeles, with its boundless resources and its all-the-year-round nearly perfect climate, must become some day densely populated; and that land must always be in demand here for homes, as well as for what it will produce. A brief *resumé* of Mr. Wicks's various land and other transactions will not be without interest here, in connection with and as a part of the story of his life. In 1882, in conjunction with Rev. C. T. Mills, founder of Mills's College for young ladies, one of the first institutions of its kind in California or in the United States, Mr. Wicks purchased several large tracts of land, amounting in all to about 14,000 acres, including the site of the town of Pomona. To secure for this property an ample supply of water, he sank more than a score of artesian wells; and, after purchasing a number of conflicting titles, he piped and conveyed to the property the waters of the San Antonio Cañon. By means of these and other improvements, such as the construction of roads and the laying off of the lands, thereby making them attractive for homes, a wild and uncultivated stock range has been converted into prosperous settlements, occupied at the present time by more than 5,000 inhabitants. The Dreyfus tract, formerly a sheep pasture, constituting a part of the San Rafael Rancho, was also bought by Mr. Wicks and his associate for the sum of $50,000; and the wisdom of this investment, about which some people had misgivings at the time, was soon made manifest; for, in less than ninety days, portions of the land were sold for over $100,000; and yet many of the purchasers themselves have made on their outlay a profit of from 200 to 300 per cent. Mr. Wicks bought a body of land in San Bernardino County, near the eastern boundary of Los Angeles County, to which adjoining lands were added by other parties; and the Cucamonga Fruit-Land Company was organized. Onto these tracts water was also brought in pipes or procured by means of artesian wells or tunnels, and thus waste places were made attractive to actual settlers who came and converted them into prosperous settlements. The Dalton portion of the San José Rancho was purchased by M. L. Wicks from J. S. Slauson and others for $255,000. Within four months, with the expenditure of $80,000 in furnishing a supply of water, a sufficient amount of land was sold to equal more than twice the amount of the original investment. The far-seeing sagacity of Mr. Wicks, and the magnitude of his transactions, are further illustrated by the following: Believing that the present site of the Santa Fé Railroad depot would be, for manifold reasons, the most desirable location that could be selected in this city for the terminus of that continental thoroughfare, Mr. Wicks obtained a bond for the land, and made a trip to Topeka, while on a visit to the East, to impress on Vice-President C. W. Smith and others the desirability of this location. Subsequently, when President Strong and Vice-President Smith visited the city, though the bond had expired, Mr. Wicks was selected to secure the property for the company, which he did successfully and satisfactorily to the company, charging and receiving no commission therefor. Mr. Wicks opened Second street, from Main street to within a few hundred feet of the river, without expense to the city or Los Angeles. This portion of Second street is now one of the most important cross thoroughfares of the city and is certainly a very important improvement (in a thickly settled section) to be made by a single individual.

He has dedicated more than ten miles of streets to the city of Los Angeles. Of course the enterprise was a profitable one to Mr. Wicks, but it has also proved enormously profitable to a large number of other property owners along its line, as well as a great convenience to the general public. Mr. Wicks has been instrumental in the construction of more than a score of large reservoirs, and he has just completed one of a capacity of 45,000,000 gallons; and he strongly believes that the future material prosperity of Southern California depends largely upon the storage of water in reservoirs; and that these must be built either high up in the mountains or else outside the mountains in the plains or at points into which large water-sheds do not drain, claiming that a perfectly level surface is the best possible location for a reservoir. Mr. Wicks purchased the Lick tract of 2,300 acres, north of the city, for $85,000, and subdivided it, sank some wells on it, and sold it all off generally to actual settlers; and probably, the tract could not now be bought for less than an advance of 500 per cent. over the original cost. Mr. Wicks put the first $50,000 into the Los Angeles County Railroad, thus securing its construction. He put $120,000 into the Ballona Harbor; and he holds that, though this latter enterprise is at present at a stand-still, seed has been sown that will bear fruit hereafter; and that a competitive port may be created at that point at a comparatively small cost, by the Government, that will be of immense value to this valley and to the vast interior, which, from the topography of the country, finds here its natural outlet and connection with the ocean. Mr. Wicks has been engaged in large enterprises in other counties. He is president of the Citizens' Water Company, and he has been an organizer and director of numberless other incorporated companies in Los Angeles County. He is a liberal contributor in aid of charitable and religious and educational objects. In 1881 Mr. Wicks was married to his second wife, by whom he has one son, Percey Langley. Mr. Wicks is still a young man, though he has already made himself a reputation as an educated Christian gentleman.

CALEB E. WHITE.—Among the California pioneers of 1849 and old residents of Los Angeles County is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, a brief review of whose life is as follows: He was born in Holbrook, near Boston, Massachusetts, February 5, 1830. His father, Jonathan White, a native of Massachusetts, was a prominent manufacturer and well-known business man. He died in 1875, aged eighty-seven years. His mother, Abigail (Holbrook) White, is still living, aged (in 1889) ninety-three years. Mr. White was reared in his native place until nineteen years of age. It was then, 1849, when the gold fever was at its height. Being of an ambitious temperament and desirous of travel, he determined to seek his fortune in the new El Dorado, and in February, 1849, embarked in the brig Arcadian, bound upon a voyage around Cape Horn for California. A long and tedious voyage ensued, and the vessel with its impatient passengers did not reach San Francisco until October 29 of that year. Soon after his arrival in San Francisco Mr. White and other members of the company —originally started in Boston—opened a store in Sacramento. This partnership continued until the next year, and then he conducted a store upon his own account until 1852. Then he entered into fruit-growing on the American River. He was a pioneer in this enterprise. Being compelled to ship his trees from the East the greater portion of them died while in transit, but, foreseeing the profits to be secured in the fruit industry in California, he decided to start a nursery, and in 1854 went East and secured a large variety of plants, with which he established a nursery about twelve miles east of Sacramento. Mr. White was largely engaged in fruit cultivation and the nursery business upon the American and Sacramento rivers until 1868. In that year he went to San Luis Obispo County and

was extensively engaged in sheep-raising and wool-growing. In 1869 he took up his residence in Los Angeles County, and established a sheep ranch at Florence, six miles south of Los Angeles. In 1878 he sold out that business and changed his residence to Los Angeles City. He then became interested in real-estate matters in the county, and in 1875–'76 entered into the Los Angeles Emigration and Land Co-operative Association, and was a director in that company. In 1880 Mr. White moved to Pomona, and since the sale of the lands of his company to the Pomona Land and Water Company he has devoted himself principally to horticultural pursuits. In this he has been very successful. His years of experience in the nursery business and fruitculture have enabled him to secure the best results possible, and one of the finest orange groves in the San José Valley is his eighteen-acre tract, located on Holt avenue, at the corner of San Antonio avenue. Although citrus fruit is his specialty upon this tract, he also produces a large variety of deciduous fruits, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, olives, prunes, etc. Everything about his model place attests the successful orchardist. He is now (1889) employed in planting and cultivating what is destined to become the largest orange grove in the State. This 300-acre tract, located north of North Pomona, is owned by a wealthy capitalist of Oakland. Mr. White is an enthusiast in the possibilities of the citrus-fruit industry of the San José Valley, and also a firm believer in the future prosperity of the city of Pomona. Besides his orchard property he is the owner of some of the finest business property in Pomona, among which is the White Block, at the corner of Thomas and Second streets. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, taking an interest and lead in any enterprise that tends to develop the resources and add to the prosperity of his chosen valley. He is a member of Pomona city council; a strong Republican in politics, but liberal and conservative in local matters. He is a member of Pentalpha Lodge, No. 202, F. & A. M., of Los Angeles. In 1855 Mr. White married Mrs. Rebecca A. Holship, a native of Missouri. They have three children living, viz.: Helen M., who married Thomas Caystile, formerly editor of the Los Angeles *Times* (now deceased); she is living at Los Angeles; Nannie C., who married Charles L. Northcraft, also living at Los Angeles; and Harry R., who is a member of his father's household.

J. E. WOOD, contractor, 70 Chavez street, Los Angeles, is a native of Nova Scotia, born August 16, 1826. He attended school during his boyhood and began learning his trade. When seventeen years of age the family removed to Ontario, Canada, where he completed his apprenticeship and worked at his trade there, in Michigan, and in Buffalo, New York. Then he went East and followed his trade in New York City and in Washington in the navy yard, after which he returned to Ontario and remained there a number of years, until 1875, when he came to the Pacific Coast. He first located at Oakland, engaged in contracting, and carried on the business there until 1882, when he came to Los Angeles, and since then has been successfully engaged in contracting and building. Among the buildings he has erected in Los Angeles is Six Brothers' Block, Jacobo's Block, Brown & Foster's hardware building, on Spring street; the handsome residence of Mr. Dodsworth, corner of Sixth and Main streets; the block on the corner of Smith and Spring streets; the residence of Mr. Forrester, Seventh street, near Pearl street, and a great number of others. He has had a large experience in contracting and building and enjoys a high reputation for his ability and responsibility. While living in Bothwell, Canada, he was a member of the city council for six years and a member of the school board for a number of years; was also justice of the peace. In 1859 Mr. Wood was married to Miss Matilda McNeil, a native of Prince Edward Island. They have three children: Minnie and Annie, both married and

living in Oakland, California; and one son John Howard. He married his present wife, Miss Marion Smith, at Chatham, Ontario, on the 12th of April, 1869.

E. WHITE, carriage and wagon manufacturer, No. 12 South Los Angeles street, Los Angeles, is a native of Canada, born December 7, 1845. He attended the common schools and learned his trade in London, Canada; then went to Michigan and remained there three years, and from there came to Kansas, where he resided four years. He came to California in 1875, located in Los Angeles and worked for Page & Gravel two and a half years. Next he entered into partnership with Mr. R. McGarvin, on Spring street, and they carried on the business together eight years, after which they dissolved, and Mr. White established his present trade at his present location. His shop is 30 x 120 feet in size and two stories in height. He manufactures all kinds of wagon and carriage work to order, but mostly light work. He has machinery for doing his wood-work, and during the busy seasons employs from fifteen to twenty hands. By good management and close attention to business he has built up a good trade. He had nothing when he began, and his success in life is owing to his own efforts. In 1874 Mr. White married Miss Jennie Hyberger, of the State of Iowa. They have three children: Agnes, Alma and Hazel, and have lost one son, Clay Leslie.

PAUL WACK, proprietor of the Hill-Side Winery, Los Angeles, is a native of Germany and was born April 4, 1851. His father is in the wine business and an extensive vineyardist on the Rhine, and he was reared in the business from childhood. He was a traveling salesman for his father in this country and superintendent of the business. He visited America during his early childhood, but came again to reside permanently in 1878, being on the road in the interest of his business. He lived in St. Louis four years, and came to Los Angeles in 1885 and established his present winery. He also started a winery at Azusa, and buys a large amount of grapes. He has a good home trade and also ships the product of his winery to Eastern markets. His premises have 390 feet front by 180 feet deep, and he has built up a successful business. Mr. Wack married Miss Constanze Steinecke, of St. Louis, Missouri. They have two children: Richard Peter and Arnold Paul.

JOSEPH WEAVER, of the firm of Weaver Bros., proprietors of the Highland View Nursery, Los Angeles, was born in the State of Ohio, December 23, 1843, and during his early childhood his parents moved with him to Illinois, where he grew up, attending school and learning his business. In 1875 he emigrated to the coast, locating in the northern part of the State. Next, he was engaged in business in Tulare County several years, then three years in Arizona, and finally, in 1883, came to Los Angeles, and afterward became engaged in his present business in partnership with his brother. They are building up a fine trade, shipping their stock north, east and south.

MRS. BRIDGET WILSON, corner of San Pedro street and Brooklyn avenue, Los Angeles, whose maiden name was Johnson, is a native of Ireland, being born in County Lowth, near Dublin, and emigrated to this country in 1849. She came to California in 1853, landing at San Diego, and in a few days came to Los Angeles. During the same year, in August, she married John La Rue, a native of France, who emigrated to the United States in 1849, and came to San Francisco, and joined

the throng going to the mountains to engage in mining. In the latter he did well. He then went to Mazatlan, Mexico, and while there was robbed twice by the Mexicans and barely escaped with his life. In 1853 he came to Los Angeles and opened a restaurant and was married the same year. He afterward bought thirty-five acres of land, where Mrs. Wilson now lives, and set out a vineyard and an orchard of oranges and other fruit, and made other improvements. He carried on the restaurant business until his death, which occurred in February, 1858. He went to a fire on Main street and took a severe cold, which caused his death. He was an estimable citizen. He left an estate, which has become very valuable, his widow being the only heir. In 1862 Mrs. La Rue married John Wilson, of this city, who is a native of Ireland and came to Los Angeles in 1858, engaging in blacksmithing. He has carried on the business here for twenty-two years, and by good management and shrewd judgment in investing, he has accumulated a large amount of property.

H. J. WOOLLACOTT, wholesale dealer in pure California wines and brandies, 26 and 28 North Spring street, Los Angeles. There is probably not a business house in Southern California that has reached a higher standard in the character and magnitude of its trade than the one which constitutes the subject of this sketch. Mr. Woollacott is a native of Salt Lake City, born August 21, 1858. He attended school during his boyhood and entered the great mercantile house of Walker Brothers of that city, where he remained six years, and in 1876 came to Southern California and located at Los Angeles. After clerking in a store for several years, he established his present business at the above-named place. Since that time it has steadily grown and prospered until it extends to all parts of the United States. Mr. Woollacott makes a specialty of pure California wines and brandies, consisting of the following varieties: Port, Angelica, Sherry, Muscatel, Zinfandel, Burger, Blauelba, Dry Muscat, Riesling, Madeira, etc. These are put up with great care for shipment to all parts of this country and Europe. Mr. Woollacott has had an experience of eighteen years and enjoys an enviable reputation in dealing in pure California wines and brandies of the highest standard, and carries a large stock to supply the demands of his constantly increasing trade. He is prominently identified with all the progressive interests of the city; is a director in the State Loan and Trust Company, of Los Angeles. Mr. Woollacott was married December 25, 1880, to Miss Mary D. Yates, a native of Los Angeles. They have two children: Albert Henry and Margaret Elizabeth.

GEORGE D. WEBSTER, contractor, Marengo avenue, Pasadena, was born in Jersey County, Illinois, September 25, 1844; attended school during his boyhood, and, serving an apprenticeship, learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. After working at his trade until 1882, he came to California and located at Los Angeles, and engaged in building here four years. In 1886 he moved to Pasadena and engaged in contracting, and carried on a large business. Among the prominent buildings erected by him are the First National Bank, Carleton Hotel, the San Gabriel Valley Bank, Ward Block, Mills Block, Wood & Painter Block, Eldridge Block, Fish Block, Wood & Branbury Block, Brockway Block, Worcester Block, Morgan Block, Webster Hotel, the Monk Hill School, the residence of Colonel Markham, E. C. Webster's All Saints' Rectory, residence of De Bath Shorbs, and Mr. Langford's, and many others, making a grand total in value of $1,115,000. Mr. Webster has been actively identified with all the best interests of Pasadena, and is an active supporter of every progressive movement to build up and beautify that city.

He has the greatest confidence in its future. Mr. Webster has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Jennie Crabtree, of Illinois, who died in 1871, leaving one daughter, Anna E. In 1876 he married Mrs. Aura Cockrell, formerly Miss Aura Brown, of Missouri. She has one daughter, Ella. Mr. and Mrs. Webster have a beautiful home on Marengo avenue.

GEORGE S. WEINSHANK, nurseryman and florist, corner of Winton and Wall streets, Los Angeles, was born in this city, September 23, 1866. His parents, Andrew and Regina Weinshank, settled here ten years previously. His father is deceased, but his mother is still living in this city. One of the schoolhouses in which young Weinshank used to attend school was located where the court-house now stands, and another was on the corner now occupied by the Bryson & Bonebrake Block. After quitting school Mr. Weinshank was employed in a drug store two years; then on account of the state of his health he went out upon a ranch for a year; next for a year or two he was collector for a book publishing house, and since 1886 he has been successfully engaged in his present occupation. At first he was in partnership, the firm name being Ward & Weinshank; in June, 1888, Mr. Weinshank bought his partner's interest. He makes a specialty of roses, ornamental trees, shrubbery, flowers, etc., etc. By close application to the interests of his trade he is building up a very good business.

J. M. STRATTON, carpenter and contractor, 319 North Pearl street, Los Angeles, is a native of the State of Kentucky, and was born July 2, 1864. His parents went to the State of Iowa the same year, remained there until 1870, and then removed to Kansas. The subject of this sketch served an apprenticeship to his trade in the latter State, remaining there until 1884, when he came to Los Angeles. He was employed as a journeyman for several years, after which he engaged in contracting and building. Among other contracts he has erected two four-story frame buildings on Buena Vista street, and a large business block on Los Angeles street. He is a thorough, practical workman, and justly deserves his reputation as a competent builder. He was married May 1, 1887, to Miss Lucy Conn, of Kansas. They have one son, Henry Irving.

ROBERT WACKENHUTH, proprietor of the Fulton Market, 124 East Fifth street, is a native of Newark, New Jersey, and was born March 12, 1864. He was reared and attended school in his native State, after which he went to New York, where he remained until 1883. He then went to Arizona and engaged in business in Prescott for several years. Mr. Wackenhuth came to Los Angeles in 1886, and engaged in the meat business; had a market on the corner of San Pedro and First streets, and removed to his present location in 1889. He does a general trade in fresh and salted meats, and by careful attention to business is building up a fine trade.

THE LOS ANGELES CRACKER COMPANY, corner of Aliso street and Aliso road, was organized in April, 1883, by L. Winter, K. T. Hanke and H. Weber. From the beginning the business has been a success, and is constantly increasing. During the past year their factory was entirely destroyed by fire, but with characteristic enterprise was immediately rebuilt on a larger and more substantial scale Their premises comprise a large three and two story brick building, covering an area of 30x130 feet. It is well supplied with the latest and most approved machinery, and their manufactory is one of the best equipped on the Pacific Coast, to meet the demands of their ex-

tensive trade. The firm now consists of Messrs. Winter and Weber, both experienced in all the details of the business. Mr. Winter is a native of Baden, Germany, born November 12, 1841. After attending school and serving three years in the army, he emigrated to America in 1865, and came to California the same year. Having an uncle in the northern part of the State, at Oroville, running a bakery, he went there, entered his employ and soon succeeded to the business, and in 1866 he began making crackers, carrying on the business five years. In 1869 he went to San Diego and engaged in merchandising. In 1875, in company with his brother Joseph, he started a cracker bakery there, and carried on the business until 1883, when he came to Los Angeles, and since then has devoted his entire time to the interests of their large trade. Mr. Winter is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., the Turner Society, and the A. O. U. W. In 1869 he married Miss Annie Hoffman, a native of Baden, Germany. They have three children: Annie, Willie and Flora May.

COLONEL JOHN OZIAS WHEELER.—This gentleman has been a resident of and identified with the best interests of Los Angeles for the last forty years. His Puritan ancestors were among the early settlers of New England—the names of two are engraven upon the granite shaft erected in memory of those who fell in defense of Fort Griswold. Born and reared in New London, Connecticut, at the age of twenty he married and removed to Florida. In February, 1849, Colonel Wheeler started for California, involving a land journey to Vicksburg, thence by steamer up the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers to Fort Smith; thence to New Mexico, down the Gila River, reaching the Chino Rancho on the 12th of August of that year. In conjunction with Colonel Isaac Williams, the then proprietor of the Chino, Colonel Wheeler went back to the confines of the Colorado Desert with a train of merchandise and supplies, with headquarters at Agua Caliente, followed a few months afterward by a trading expedition across the Colorado Desert to the present site of Fort Yuma. In the summer of 1850 Colonel Wheeler, in company with his brother who had come to the coast via the Isthmus, started a general merchandise business in Los Angeles, in connection with a forwarding and commission house at San Pedro. Passengers and merchandise were crudely handled in those days. On the arrival of vessels, the former were mounted on half-broken horses and headed for town. Some rode through, others came in later and on foot. Hauling was done with oxen and Mexican carts, or "caretas." The firm did a very extensive business, largely in Mexican goods, which came up the coast from the Pacific ports of Mexico. What was known as the First and Second Utah Expeditions were entirely armed and equipped, mounted and supplied while in the field by the firm, relying upon the credit of the State. In 1854 Colonel Wheeler and William Butts started a weekly newspaper, the *Southern Californian*, which was published in English and Spanish. While this pioneer journal, a file of which Colonel Wheeler has lately presented to the Historical Society of Southern California, was not ostensibly a funny paper, it nevertheless contained a great deal of fun. Indeed, it was both lively and enterprising. On one occasion, and an exciting one at that, namely, the hanging of Dave Brown, the gambler murderer, by the people, the paper published a very full, and, the old settlers say, a very correct and graphic account of the affair before the hanging actually took place, in order, as the steamer left for the North that day, that the account might go up on that steamer and not have to wait for the next, two weeks later. The people who lived here in those days had determination and "backbone," and knew what they wanted, and proceeded to go for it without circumlocution; and when they had fairly made up their minds, as they had that day, editors and reporters could

forecast what their actions would be with much more certainty than they can in these degenerate, indeterminate days, when the Goddess of Justice so often lets herself be hoodwinked and balked. Those who know Colonel Wheeler will not be surprised to be told that he made a capital editor. In 1858 and 1859 he was in the county clerk's office, and in December, 1860, he was appointed clerk of the United States Court for the Southern District of California, the sessions of which were held alternately in Los Angeles and Monterey. He moved to Monterey soon after and filled this office till the death of Judge Fletcher M. Haight in 1866, when the Southern and Northern judicial districts were consolidated. Mr. Wheeler then moved to San Francisco, where, as chief deputy of George C. Gorham, he conducted the office of clerk of the consolidated district until the close of the canvass made by that gentleman for Governor in 1867. During the years 1870-'71-'72 and part of 1873 he was chief clerk of the Indian Department of California. In 1874 he returned to Los Angeles as deputy collector of internal revenues for the district comprising Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego counties. From 1880 to 1883 inclusive he was deputy clerk of the Supreme Court of California, in charge of the office at Los Angeles. In 1853 Colonel Wheeler organized the first military company in Los Angeles under the State laws. He was on the staff of Brigadier General Andres Pico along in the last of the "50's." He later raised and commanded a cavalry company in Monterey. He became secretary and manager of the Main Street Railroad in 1877. In 1883 he was entrusted with a like position in the Olive Street Railway. His connection with both roads continued till 1886; when, for the first time, accompanied by Mrs. Wheeler, he revisited his old home, being absent in the East a little over a year. In early life Colonel Wheeler was a large land owner and fortunately held on to a remnant, which in these later years has become valuable. He has retired virtually from active business, though he is president of the Pomphrey Paving Company. Colonel Wheeler has passed the meridian, but an iron constitution supplemented by uniform good health has preserved his health, and his erect figure and elastic step give but little token of the years that have fled. Much of the social and business success of the Colonel is due to his amiable wife. Arriving in Los Angeles in 1851, she adapted herself to the novel conditions, secured and maintained the esteem and confidence of those with whom she cared to entertain social relations, and has ever been an efficient worker in all charitable movements. Colonel Wheeler has three daughters: Mrs. William Pridham, of Los Angeles; Mrs. Clay M. Green, of New York; and Mrs .F. H. McCormick, of Alameda. His only brother, H. Z. Wheeler, has been for some years past and at present Appraiser General in the Imperial Custom House at Yokohama.

J. D. WESTERVELT is a native of Michigan City, Indiana, and was born August 21, 1844. His father, James Westervelt, then a prosperous dry-goods merchant, was a native of New York, and one of the pioneers of Indiana. He died in 1847 at Niles, Michigan. J. D. Westervelt is the youngest of his family of six children, and prior to the time of coming to Los Angeles had lived at Niles, Elkhart and Muskegon. Thirty-two years he has assiduously devoted to the art of photography, in which he excels. He married Miss Emma C. Conklin at Niles, Michigan, on December 6, 1865.

ANDREW YOUNG, Superintendent of the motive power of the machine shops and docks at Wilmington and San Pedro, is a native of Laprairie near Montreal, Canada, where he was born October 24, 1849. He served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade at Sherbrook, Province of Quebec, and

then went to Bay City, Michigan, where he remained several years. He came to California in 1875, went up the coast, and was with the Seattle Coal and Transportation Company three years on the sound; then he returned to San Francisco and was in the employ of the Fulton Iron Works until 1880, when he came to Wilmington as engineer on one of the steamers, and entered the employ of General Banning, having the supervision of the motive power on the boats of the company and on the docks and in the shops, and since then, for the past nine years, has held that position. Mr. Young was married December 30, 1874, to Miss Carrie Kent, a native of Sherbrook, Province of Quebec, and they have four children: Mabel, George A., Phineas B. and Fenton K.

ACHILLES C. YEARY was born in Richmond, Virginia, in 1839. His parents, Hiram and Elizabeth (McLaughlin) Yeary, were natives of that State. In 1840 they emigrated to Missouri and were among the early settlers of Jackson County. Mr. Yeary was reared upon his father's farm until twelve years of age, and then in 1851 accompanied Mr. Henry Hawkins on an overland trip to California. Upon his arrival in the State he lived with Mr. Hawkins in Mokelumne until the next year, and then, although but a lad of thirteen years of age, started in life by going to the mining districts, where he spent a year or so, and then, in 1854, came to Los Angeles County and purchased stock which he drove to the mining counties, after which he went to Santa Cruz County and there engaged in stock-dealing and stock-raising, gradually increasing his business until 1857, when he stocked the Paso Robles Ranch, owned by Blackburn Brothers. He engaged in that business until 1861, when the mining excitement arose over the reputed discoveries of rich gold mines on the Colorado River. He closed his business and went to La Paz, and thence to the mining districts, and for the next two years was engaged in prospecting and mining with varying success. He was the owner of the Lulu mine, and interested in others of less note. In 1863 he contracted the sale of his interests, and started for San Francisco to complete the bargain and receive his purchase money. He came overland to Wilmington, where he embarked on board the steamer Ada Hancock, April 23 of that year. This ill-fated steamer was destined never to complete her voyage, for shortly after leaving the wharf at San Pedro, the explosion of her boilers rendered her a total wreck, which soon sank, carrying down a sickening load of dead and wounded passengers and crew. Between sixty and seventy lives were lost by this accident. Among the killed and wounded were many well known and remembered by old residents of the county. Thomas Workman, Dr. Miles, and a son of General Albert Sydney Johnson were among those remembered by Mr. Yeary. Mrs. J. De Barth Shorb, also William and Joseph Banning, sons of General Banning, of Los Angeles County, were among those saved. Mr. Yearly's life was saved, but he was severely injured, having his left leg broken and terribly bruised by the force of the explosion, which hurled him through the air and landed him among the wreckage in the water more than 100 feet from the vessel. He made a vigorous fight for life, and managed by swimming and clinging to portions of the wreck to sustain himself until rescued and placed in the Military Hospital at Wilmington for treatment. It was not until nearly a year had expired that he was able to leave the hospital and proceed to San Francisco, where he was for months under medical treatment and unable to work. These misfortunes financially ruined him, and he returned to Los Angeles County and engaged in work for General Banning at Los Angeles and Wilmington. As he accumulated means he invested in property in Los Angeles, and, in 1874, opened a livery and sale stable on Aliso street, which he conducted until 1881. He then moved to Savannah, where he purchased the Savannah Hotel, which he has

since conducted. He is also the owner of some fine business and residence property in the city of Los Angeles. Mr. Yeary, though deprived of many opportunities in securing an education in early life, has, by his well-poised intellect, industry and strong will, overcome obstacles in life that would thoroughly dishearten many a more favored man, and has secured a fair share of this world's goods. He is well and favorably known, and has a large circle of friends in the community where nearly twenty-five years of his life have been spent. In political matters he is a Democrat. He is a consistent temperance man, both in precept and practice. In theological matters he is liberal, preferring that he be judged by his actions rather than by any creed. May 9, 1887, Mr. Yeary was united in marriage with Miss Fidelia Rayland, daughter of Abraham and Percilla (Elam) Rayland, residents of Los Angeles County. Malcolm L. is their only child.

THE ATLAS MILLING COMPANY, corner of San Pedro and Fifth streets, Los Angeles, was established in 1879 by Moore & Alexander, and they carried on the business until 1884, when they were succeeded by Meschendorf, Sutcliffe & Ashman. The mill runs largely on merchant work, grinding their own grain for feed, making a specialty of rolled barley. When they succeeded to the business they manufactured only 100 sacks per day, but they have increased this trade until they now have demand for 1,000 sacks per day. They have large local trade, as well as good shipping demand through Southern California and Arizona. The company are adopting the most approved machinery and methods, and that their efforts are appreciated is shown by their constantly increasing trade. The company have their office and warehouse at 205, 207 and 209 South Los Angeles street. H. H. Meschendorf, who has charge of the office and warehouse, is a native of Germany, and was born July 21, 1861. His parents emigrated to this country when he was fourteen years of age, and went to Louisville, Kentucky. The subject of this sketch entered a store as clerk, and afterward engaged in the grocery trade, and remained in that city until 1884, when he came to Los Angeles, and since then has been engaged in the milling business. John Sutcliffe was born in England, October 28, 1841, learned his trade there, and came to the United States in 1871, reaching Boston in November. He held the position of foreman of the machine shops of the Pacific corporation at Lawrence, Massachusetts, for eleven years. In 1882 he came to the Pacific Coast and settled in Los Angeles, and went into the machine shops of the Baker Iron Works, and afterward became a partner in the business until 1884, when he disposed of his interests there, and since then has been successfully identified with the milling business. James Ashman was born in England, March 25, 1848; came to America in 1870; entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a locomotive engineer, and remained with that company eleven years holding a good position. He came to Los Angeles in 1884, on account of ill health, and engaged with his present partners in the milling business. He gives his whole attention to the mill, and every detail of the manufacturing is under his practical supervision. He married Miss Lizzie Smith, a native of Liverpool, England, and they have three children: Emma, Lilly and Bartram.

MESSRS. MAIER & ZOBELEIN, proprietors of the Philadelphia Brewery, 234 to 242 Aliso street and 129 to 137 Sanaevain street. This large and important enterprise was established in 1874, in a small way. The business changed hands several times previous to 1881, at which time it came into possession of its present enterprising proprietors, Messrs. Maier & Zobelein, and since then they have added to the capacity from time to

time; and when the extensive improvements now in progress are completed it will be one of the largest and best equipped breweries in the State. Their premises are located on Aliso street, and occupy 155 x 200 feet of ground, which is covered by a six-story building and is completely equipped with all the modern and improved machinery and propelled by two large engines. The capacity of the Philadelphia Brewery is 20,000 gallons daily, or 30,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. They also have extensive bottling works connected with the brewery. They have two ice machines with a capacity of seventy tons every twenty-four hours; and from fifty to 100 hands are employed in the various departments of their brewery. They are the only manufacturers of lager beer in Southern California. The quality of this product is unsurpassed, and they do an enormous business, which is constantly increasing. The superior quality of their beer has created a large demand for it here, and they also have a large shipping trade. Their supply of grain is secured from the adjoining counties, and they require from 50,000 to 70,000 sacks of barley during the season. By their ability and enterprise they have demonstrated their sound, practical business judgment, and they have established an enviable reputation for integrity, and are actively identified with the progress and development of the city and county. Joseph Maier, of the firm of Maier & Zobelein, was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 30, 1851. He attended school and served an apprenticeship to the brewing business in his native country. Upon reaching manhood he came to the United States, in 1872. In 1875 he came to California, and in 1882 became associated with Mr. Zobelein. Since then they have carried on their extensive business. In 1875 Mr. Maier married Miss Mary Schmidt, a native of Wisconsin. They have three children, two sons and one daughter: Freddie J., Lulu M. and Eddie R. George Zobelein, of this firm, is also a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born August 12, 1845. He was reared and learned his business in his native country. After reaching manhood he emigrated to the United States, in 1867; came the same year to California, and the following year to Los Angeles, where he engaged in the grocery business. In 1882 he became associated with Mr. Maier in the enterprise above described. In 1870 Mr. Zobelein married Miss Brigada Graf, a native of Mexico. They have seven children, four sons and three daughters, residing in their beautiful park on Figueroa street, a large tract of land which they acquired in early times and is now in the finest suburb of the city.

AUGUSTE AMAR, deceased, was born in Dauphiny, France, in 1847. His parents were Fidele and Mary Amar, both natives of that country. Mr. Amar was reared and schooled in his native land until 1867, when he emigrated to the United States, and located in San Francisco, where for the next ten years he was engaged in various occupations. In 1877 he came to Los Angeles County, and engaged in raising sheep and growing wool in the San José Valley. In this he was successful, and in 1881 he purchased 1,836 acres of hill and valley land just east of Puente, upon which he commenced his improvements and engaged in general farming and stock-growing. There he established one of the finest farms in the section, planting orchards and vineyards, and erecting a fine country home, commodious barns, out-buildings, etc. He planted eighteen acres in vines of the most popular wine-grape varieties, from which he manufactured a fine quality of wines; also a family orchard containing a large variety of citrus and deciduous fruits. About 300 acres of his land being of a rich, deep soil, located in the valley, he devoted it to hay and grain. Mr. Amar, in addition to his farming operations, was also identified with the development of the Puente oil wells and the building up of the town of Puente. In 1880 he was joined in marriage with Miss Alphonsine

Gaucher, the daughter of Xavier and Honorine Gaucher, natives of France, but residents of Los Angeles. By this marriage there are living three children, viz.: Constance, Auguste and Fidele. The first child, Marguerite, died in 1888, aged seven years. The fourth child, Therese, died in the same year at the age of three years. Mr. Amar was the builder of his own fortune, and achieved his success in life by energetic and industrious habits, coupled with sound business principles and honest dealing with his fellow man. He died March 14, 1888, leaving a large circle of friends and acquaintances who joined his bereaved family in sincerely mourning the loss of a kind and affectionate father, a good friend and esteemed citizen. Since his death his widow has conducted the operations of the farm, etc., upon which she is residing and rearing her children.

JOHN ALLIN.—Among the energetic and progressive men who have been identified with the building up of Pasadena and creating the second city of importance in Los Angeles County, is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Allin is a native of England, dating his birth at Plymouth in 1834. His parents, William and Mary (Danbury) Allin, were natives of Devonshire County, England, and at the time of his birth were *en route* to the United States. They settled in Knox County, Ohio, in that year, and engaged in farming occupations until 1849, and then moved to Missouri, residing in Colwell and Davis counties until 1851, and then finally locating in Johnson County Iowa. Mr. Allin was reared to farm life, receiving such an education as was offered by the common schools. He was the oldest of the ten children of the family, and, as his father was an invalid, much of the care and responsibility of the farm operations devolved upon him. He became a strong, self-reliant man, remaining at home, caring for the family until he reached his majority. He then started in life for himself, teaming and taking contracts for breaking up prairie lands, and finally settling down to farming occupations upon lands of his own in Johnson County. Mr. Allin was one of the representative men of his district, taking a deep interest in all that advanced its welfare. A strong supporter of schools, he served many years as a school trustee and treasurer. He conducted his agricultural operations in Missouri until 1883, and in that year came to Los Angeles County and took up his residence in Pasadena. He purchased from Mr. Painter ten acres of land on the corner of Fair Oaks and Mountain avenues, upon which he commenced horticultural pursuits. He also purchased a sixty-acre tract of land about two miles east of Pasadena, devoting it to grain-raising. This land he sold in 1886. From the very first Mr. Allin took an interest in building up Pasadena. He was one of the syndicate that developed and perfected the splendid water system of North Pasadena, and has been for many years a director of the Pasadena Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company. He was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Pasadena, and has been a director since its organization. He was also among the projectors and incorporators of the Fair Oaks and North Pasadena railroads, and interested in the Pasadena Gas Works. He was the first to establish the street sprinkling system in the city. During the past three or four years he has been engaged in real-estate operations, more as a builder than as a speculator. In 1886 he built stables and established a livery business on Raymond avenue. This he sold out in 1887. He has also been engaged in contract work, piping water, etc. Mr. Allin is a successful man, straightforward and honorable in his dealings. In political matters he is a stanch Republican. He is a member of Pasadena Lodge, No. 151, A. O. U. W. In 1861 Mr. Allin was united in marriage with Miss Jamima Townsend, the daughter of David and Sidney (Mandlin) Townsend. Mrs. Allin is a native of Wayne County, Indiana. Her parents were from Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Allin have three children. The two

sons, Thomas D. and Charles A., are now (1889) engaged in their studies at the University of California. The daughter is Rosa L.

W. S. ARNOLD, proprietor of the Alta Planing-mill, corner of San Pedro and Seventh streets, is a native of Rhode Island, and was born April 14, 1851; attended school during his boyhood and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He came to California in 1871, and was in different parts of the State until 1880, when he came to Los Angeles and engaged in contracting and building, and during the past ten years has erected some of the finest residences and business blocks in this city. In January, 1888, he became the proprietor of the Alta Planing-mill, and is engaged in manufacturing sash, blinds and doors and all kinds of mill work, and has a large established trade, which is constantly increasing. In June, 1875, Mr. Arnold was united in marriage with Miss A. E. Horton, a native of California. They have one son, Ray. Mr. Arnold is connected with the order of I. O. O. F., being a member of Lodge No. 35.

J. C. ALLEN, contractor, Los Angeles, was born in the city of Montreal, Canada, August 20, 1847, attended school there, and when seventeen years of age went to Rutland, Vermont, where he served an apprenticeship learning his trade. After reaching manhood he went to Chicago and worked at his trade, and was foreman for the contractors in the erection of the Exposition Building on the lake front. He went to Peoria and engaged in building, and for ten years was the leading contractor in that city and did the heaviest building work there, including several of the largest distilleries, the extensive sugar works, the Peoria Storage Warehouse, one of the largest in the country, and many of the largest business blocks. He came to Los Angeles in 1887, and since then has been successfully engaged in contracting here. He has the contract for constructing the large cable houses for the Street Railway Company in Los Angeles. He has had a large practical experience in brick and stone work, and has taken a prominent place in the business here. Mr. Allen married Miss Barrows, of Peoria, February 11, 1883, and they have two children, Olive C. and Hortense.

CHRIS ANDERSON, contractor, North Griffin avenue, East Los Angeles, is a native of Denmark, born June 18, 1844. He attended school during boyhood and acquired the rudiments of his trade in his native country. In 1861 he emigrated to the United States, went to Wisconsin, and was employed in a sash, door and blind factory, where he completed his trade, and afterward went to Chicago. During the war he went South and was in the employ of the Government. He returned to Chicago, followed his trade there and in Wisconsin, and from there went to Terre Haute, Indiana, remaining at the latter place two years. In 1869 he made a visit to his native land, and while there married, May 21, 1869, Miss Mary Knutsen, a native of Denmark. After his return to this country they spent a few months in Wisconsin, after which they settled in Terre Haute, Indiana, and remained there ten years. In 1880 they came to the Pacific Coast and located at Los Angeles. The following year Mr. Anderson engaged in contracting and building, and since then, for the past eight years, has been prominently identified with building interests of this city and county. Among the many buildings erected by him are the Hammond Block, Spring street; Hayden Block, East Los Angeles; Muhally Block, Buena Vista and College streets; Edgar Block, Cram residence, Judge Taney's residence, and the residences of White, Zech and Norton, and also many others. Mr. Anderson has had a large experience and has earned



M. S. Maguire

an enviable reputation for his ability as a contractor and also for his integrity and fair dealing. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have eight children: William A., Albert H., Mary C., Fannie B., Flora C., Rosa A., Christina T. and Waldemar. One daughter, Laura B., is deceased. They have an attractive home on North Griffin avenue, comprising four or five acres of ground. Their large and beautiful residence has just been completed. Mr. Anderson also owns other property in the city and country.

MARTIN G. AGUIRRE was born in San Diego, September 6, 1858. His father was Don José Antonio Aguirre, a native of Madrid, Spain, and his mother was Dona Rosario Estudillo, daughter of José A. Estudillo and *nee* Victorio Dominguez. Mr. Aguirre came to California in 1840. He married Dona Rosario Estudillo. He died in 1860, leaving a widow, who still resides at San Diego, and four children, namely: Miguel; Dolores, who married Francisco Pico, of San Diego; José Antonio, who married Leonor Cardwell and is a resident of Los Angeles; and Martin G., the present sheriff of Los Angeles County. The latter came to Los Angeles County when nine years of age. He received his education at Prof. Lawler's Institute, in Los Angeles, and at the Santa Clara College. He was a deputy under Sheriff George E. Gard two years; and in 1886 he was elected constable by 421 majority over his opponent, on the Republican ticket when almost the entire ticket was defeated; and in November, 1888, he was elected sheriff on the Republican ticket by a majority of 3,987 votes over his Democratic competitor, Mr. Thomas E. Rowan, who was considered to be the strongest man in the Democratic party. Mr. Aguirre, although still a young man, is a brave and most efficient officer. While yet a subordinate under Sheriff Gard, he displayed those qualities of character which have since marked him as a man eminently qualified, by his bravery and skill, to win success in the pursuit and capture of criminals. His daring and activity, shown in saving lives and property in the flood of 1886, won him the plaudits of the entire community, as well as the lasting gratitude of those whose lives he saved and of their families and immediate friends. Mr. Aguirre, who is the youngest sheriff this county ever had, takes a chivalrous pride in faithfully performing the onerous duties of his important office; and the people of Los Angeles County are proud of their young sheriff, as was manifested by the overwhelming majority by which he was elected.

COLONEL R. S. BAKER, one of the most prominent, and perhaps the best known, citizens of Los Angeles, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1825, and is the son of Rev. Luther Baker, a Baptist clergyman, who officiated for years as pastor of the First Baptist Church in that city, the oldest and leading Church of that denomination in the State. Colonel Baker's ancestors were among the earliest settlers in Rhode Island. The Baker homestead was one of the first houses built in Warren, that State, many years before the Revolution; and the Baker wharf, at the foot of Baker street, in that town, includes the Massasoit Spring and the site of the former residence of that celebrated Indian chief. Colonel Baker's brother, William L., was United States Consul at Guaymas, Mexico, under the administration of President Lincoln. In the winter of 1862, while returning from a mining expedition in the interior of the State of Sonora, he was ambushed and killed by the Apache Indians. Colonel Baker was among the pioneers of California. Leaving New York on the steamer Oregon, he arrived in San Diego, March 20, 1849, and proceeded at once to San Francisco, where he engaged in business in company with Joseph and George Lewis Cooke, of Providence, Rhode Island, the firm being known as Cooke, Baker & Co. In February, 1850, he severed his con-

nection with that concern, and bought three vessels for the purpose of shipping his goods to Marysville, where he had started in business. This venture, however, not proving as successful as he desired, he sold out and engaged in mining on Poor Man's Creek, in Sierra County. His health not permiting him to continue his mining pursuits, he started for Fort Tejon in company with General E. F. Beale, afterward Minister to Austria, and in 1861 engaged in the cattle and sheep business. This enterprise proved a great success, and was the starting point toward amassing his present handsome fortune. In 1874 he married the opulent and accomplished widow of Don Abel Stearns. This gentleman, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, but for many years a resident of Los Angeles, was a land and cattle king, and at his death all his vast possessions passed under his will into the hands of his widow, now Mrs. Baker. She is the daughter of Don Juan Bandini, deceased, who for a long time prior to his death resided at San Diego, though he was formerly a resident of Los Angeles. It is said that at one time Bandini and Stearns together owned nearly the whole of Southern California. When Colonel Baker first arrived in San Francisco he erected a building there, which he bought in the East at a cost of $2,500 and had sent out on a sailing vessel, from which he realized a rental of $36,000 a year. The Baker Block on Main street, Los Angeles, was erected by him in 1878, at a cost of $25,000, and this, too, at a time when the city was perfectly dead in a business point of view, and when there were scarcely anything but adobe structures in the place. It required rare courage and perseverance to rear such an edifice at such a time. It is to-day one of the finest and most substantially built blocks in Los Angeles. The construction of this elegant block inspired confidence in the future of the city, and was undoubtedly one of the main factors in laying the foundation for the marvelous growth and prosperity of the metropolis of Southern California. In this action it is impossible to deny to Colonel Baker the merit of extraordinary foresight. Among the other properties acquired by him is the San Vicente Ranch, of 36,000 acres, bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and on which is located the town of Santa Monica. He originally owned the whole of this princely domain, but sold the major part of it to Senator Jones, of Nevada. They jointly donated 300 acres of this territory, valued at not less than $100,000, to the United States Government for a soldiers' home; and they have provided an ample supply of pure water for the use of this institution. The Hotel Arcadia at Santa Monica Beach was named in honor of Mrs. Baker. In addition to his city property, Colonel Baker owns the upper portion of Puente Ranch, 5,000 acres; the Laguna Ranch, 11,000 acres, a portion of which is in the city of Los Angeles; and the Camulo Ranch at Newhall, of 6,000 acres, on which are oil wells that he works at a profit In the development of the mining interests of the country he has great concern, and owns and has interests in the mines all over the coast. In politics the Colonel is and has always been an ardent Republican, though he has never sought or wished for public office. He is probably as well known throughout the State of California as any man in it, notwithstanding the fact that he has made no effort to figure in public life.

EDWARD A. BAER, pharmacist and proprietor of the drug store at No. 16 North Spring street, is a native son both of the Golden State and of the "Angel City," having been born in Los Angeles. His father, A. Baer, came from the city of New Orleans to California in the '50's. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in this city, and has been actively connected with the drug business in the several capacities of apprentice, clerk and proprietor ten years. In the early part of 1888 he opened his present attractive store, and being in one of the choicest localities in the city, he has had a fine growing business

from the start, a prominent feature being his large prescription trade. His stock comprises everything in the line of drugs and chemicals, and a general assortment of toilet and fancy articles. He manufactures several preparations for his own retail trade. Mr. Baer learned the business with Mr. C. F. Heinzeman, the oldest active druggist in this part of the State, and is one of the rising young men of Los Angeles.

HON. JOHN RYLAND BRIERLY was born at Great Falls, New Hampshire, July 16, 1839. His father, Rev. Benjamin Brierly, was a native of England, and when a child came to America with his father. He received his education at the Newton Theological Seminary, Newton, Massachusetts, and after graduating there preached at Dover, Great Falls and Manchester, New Hampshire; Springfield, Vermont, and Salem, Massachusetts, coming from the latter place to California in 1849. In 1850 he was chaplain in the California State Senate, and during the same year organized a private school at Sacramento, which he taught one year. He then had charge of the First Baptist Church of Sacramento, until June, 1852, the First Baptist Church of San Francisco until 1858, when, resigning the latter, he removed to his farm adjoining the city limits of San José. In 1860 he became pastor of the Baptist Church at Nevada City, at which place he died in July, 1863, at the age of fifty-one years. His mother, *nee* Mary Jane Harville, was born at Amherst, New Hampshire. She was a graduate of the Seminary at New Hampton, where she was married to Rev. Mr. Brierly in 1836. Previous to her marriage she was a teacher in the public schools of her native State. She was the mother of two children: Frank A., the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Jennie M. Tarlton, of San José, California. Her paternal ancestors were English, while on her mother's side they were Scotch-Irish, the latter being among the first settlers of Londonderry, New Hampshire, and the Harville homestead at Chestnut Hills, Amherst, has been the home of the Harvilles for over two centuries. The subject of this sketch did not come to California until 1852, when, in his thirteenth year, he accompanied his father, who had returned to New Hampshire on a visit. After remaining here one year he went back to his native State and attended the seminary at Claremont until August, 1855, when he again came to California accompanied by his sister. He made his home in San Francisco until November, 1856, when he went to his father's farm near San José, remaining there until February, 1860. In that year he came to Los Angeles County, and engaged in farming and stock-raising till July, 1863, when he returned to San José and attended the San José Institute one year. He was then employed in the schools of Santa Clara until March, 1866, when he was elected superintendent of schools of Santa Clara by the school board, and was so employed till March, 1868. He then taught in the public schools of Santa Clara County two years, in Los Angeles County three years, and in 1873 was appointed United States gauger, serving as such till May, 1876. At that time he engaged in the real-estate business at Los Angeles. During 1880 he was assistant secretary of the State Senate, and in 1881, journal clerk of the same. He was also deputy county clerk for a time, and in 1882 received the appointment of collector of customs for the district of Wilmington, with headquarters at San Pedro, California, holding the position until the expiration of his term of office in 1886. In November of that year he was elected by the Republican party a member of the State Legislature to represent the Seventy-sixth Assembly District. In the assembly he served as Speaker *pro tem*, and was chairman of the committee on education. He was also selected by the assembly Republican caucus to take charge of the general appropriation bill during the absence of the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. In June, 1887, Mr. Brierly engaged in the real-estate business at Los Angeles, and so continued until being

deputized county superintendent of Los Angeles County by Superintendent W. W. Seaman in April, 1888, and is now filling that position. Mr. Brierly says he is a "confirmed bachelor and a crank on public schools." He is an exempt fireman, having been a member of the Los Angeles fire department for ten years, and eight years during that time was president of Confidence Engine Company, No. 2. On the 22d of February, 1884, he was presented with a beautiful gold badge by the members of his company, which he wears continually, and on which is inscribed, "Our Dad, from his boys." He is a charter member of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 55, A. O. U. W., and also of San Pedro Lodge, No. 3,342, K. of P., of which order he is the Past Chancellor and District Grand Chancellor.

JOHN G. BLUMER was born in Harwich, Essex, England, in 1845. His parents, George and Clementina (South) Blumer, were representatives of old English families. George Blumer was an active, energetic business man, who for many years was engaged in ship-building at Hartlepool, England. He was able to give his son superior educational advantages, who, after graduating at Edinburgh, served an apprenticeship in his father's employ, and later, under the firm name of George Blumer & Son, became his partner. Not long afterward his father's failing health placed him in charge of the business. The death of the former in 1867 caused him to sell out and change his occupation. At Darlington he became general agent of extensive coal mines in the county of Durham, which position of trust Mr. Blumer held until he left England and came to California. While in Darlington he was engaged in mercantile business, and also acted as agent for the Diamond Rock Boring Company during 1871, 1872 and 1873, and was agent for Ferens & Love, coal owners, from 1868 until he left England. During his residence in Darlington, notwithstanding his very active business life, he filled many positions of great responsibility and honor. He was a director of the Darlington Steel Company, president of the Tees Bottle Company, a director of the Wingate Limestone Company, and associated with many of the educational institutions, a member of the Darlington school board, governor of the Darlington Grammar School, honorable secretary of the Darlington High School for girls, and also honorable secretary of the Cambridge and Durham University Extension scheme. In 1871 Mr. Blumer wedded Miss Julia Edith Walford, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Porter) Walford. Mrs. Blumer was born in London. The names of their six children are: George, Elisie, Hilda, Edith, Philip Walford and Frederic Brakspeare. Mrs. Blumer is an authoress. Among the best known productions from her pen are "Little Content" and the translation of the "Chevalier Bayard" from the French. She has also compiled "The Words of Wellington" and the "Table Talk of Napoleon." In 1886 Mr. Blumer, on account of failing health, decided to leave the land of his birth, and seek restoration in this sunny land of flowers. He never has regretted having chosen the beautiful Sierra Madre district, with its equable temperature, pure air and water and delightful scenery, as his future home. His home is on the north side of Grand View avenue. There he bought eleven and a half acres, which proving more than he needed for home comforts, he sold seven acres. His residence is commodious and fitted with all the conveniences of a modern home. Correspondingly good out-buildings are noted, as well as an orchard planted with nearly every variety of citrus and deciduous fruit trees. Mr. Blumer also owns property at Long Beach. In his new home he shows much of the same public spirit which so prominently marked his life in the old. He is a stockholder and late director of the Sierra Madre Water Company, and president of the board of trustees of the Sierra Madre Library. Mr. Blumer has recently commenced the manufacture of fruit extracts. Over twenty years he has been affiliated with

the ancient and honorable order of Freemasons. He is also identified with other fraternal and beneficent societies. Few men have been as fortunate in gaining the esteem and confidence of his neighbors in so short a time as Mr. Blumer. In conclusion we will add the hope that long may he and his estimable wife enjoy life under their own vine and fig tree in this glorious land of ours.

STANLEY T. BATES is one of the energetic and progressive horticulturists of the San José Valley. His model place of twenty-two and a half acres in extent is located about one-half mile west of Spadra, where he has resided since 1882. He has seventeen acres in vineyard devoted to choice varieties of wine grapes, such as the Mission, Malvoisie, Victora, Muscats, etc. No irrigation is done upon his lands, but the thorough cultivation and care which he exercises give good results. The yield from his vines in 1888 was an average of about eight tons per acre. His family orchard of two and a half acres contains a large variety of citrus and deciduous fruits. A neat cottage residence and commodious barn are among the improvements upon his place. In addition to the care and cultivation of his home place, Mr. Bates is also engaged in general farming upon rented land, cultivating about 125 acres each year. He is also devoting considerable attention to bee culture, having 200 stands of bees in his apiary, which is located in the foot-hills north of his home. He is interested in other sections of the county, being an owner of property in the cities of Los Angeles and Pomona. Mr. Bates is a native of Vermont, born in Chittenden County, in that State, in 1856. His parents, George N. and Marion (Wright) Bates, were both natives of that State. He was reared as a farmer, receiving at the same time a good education in the public schools. In 1876 he determined to seek his fortune in California, and he came to Los Angeles County and located at Spadra, where he engaged in farm labor for his uncle until 1882, when he purchased his present home and commenced its improvement. Mr. Bates is a practical farmer, possessed of those energetic and industrious characteristics so necessary to a successful prosecution of his business. He is a desirable acquisition to any community and is respected and esteemed by his neighbors. In political matters he is a stanch Republican. Is unmarried, and his father and mother are living with him; also his brothers, Harry and George, have their home with him, and assist him in his farming operations.

RAFAEL BASYE, deceased, one of the well-known early residents of the San Gabriel Valley, was born in New Mexico, May 1, 1832; but while a youth his parents located in Missouri, where Mr. Basye was reared as a farmer and stock-grower. In 1856 he crossed the plains to California, and located in Los Angeles County, where, in connection with his uncle, John Sanches, he was engaged in sheep-raising and wool-growing, in the San Gabriel Valley. February 15, 1869, Mr. Basye was united in marriage with Miss Marintoni Albitre, the daughter of Anastasio and Luteria (Verdugo) Albitre. Mrs. Basye is a native of Los Angeles County, and her parents were also natives of California, and descendants of old Spanish families of Mexico. After his marriage Mr. Basye took up his residence at the old mission of El Monte, where he engaged in general merchandise pursuits and other enterprises until his death, which occurred February 27, 1887. He is a pioneer of Los Angeles County, and well known throughout the San Gabriel Valley, where he had spent over thirty years of his life as a respected and esteemed citizen of the land of his adoption. The following are the names and dates of birth of his children: James C., March 28, 1870; Rafaelia, July 25, 1873; Thomas H., August 7, 1875; Miguel, September 7, 1878; Edward, April 8, 1883, and Isabelle, June 12,

1885. Since his death his widow and family have resided at the old mission and conducted a grocery store, which is under the immediate charge of James C. Basye. They are also engaged in cultivating a forty-acre tract of land owned by Mrs. Basye, and located about one mile northeast of El Monte, upon which there are seventeen acres of vineyard devoted to wine grapes, family orchard, etc.

WILLIAM R. BARBOUR.—Among the well-known residents of the Azusa district is the above-named gentleman, who is engaged in the nursery business and agricultural pursuits at Covina. Mr. Barbour is occupying ten acres of the well-known Phillips tract, which he is devoting to nursery stock of various kinds of citrus and deciduous fruit trees. He has selected soil which seems well adapted to the production of thrifty and hardy stock. This enterprise was not commenced by him until 1888, but he now has 30,000 budded orange and lemon trees, 25,000 deciduous fruit trees, mostly French prunes and apricots, and over 50,000 Mission olive plants, which will be budded with the most approved variety of olives. Mr. Barbour is making a decided success in his horticultural pursuits, which is the result of his study and intelligent experiments. He has also fifty acres of fine land south of Covina, which is now in grain, but will at an early date be set with citrus fruits; and a 100-acre tract in the San Joaquin Valley, which is being rapidly improved by planting with citrus and deciduous fruit trees. The subject of this sketch is a native of Kentucky, born in Washington County in 1848. His father, Richard Barbour, was a native of Kentucky, and a descendant of an old Virginia family of Colonial times. He was a farmer by occupation, and Mr. Barbour was reared to the same calling, and was given the best of advantages in securing an education. He graduated at the University of Virginia, and in 1873 was sent to the German universities, where he perfected himself in chemistry. Upon his return to the United States, he engaged in the occupation of a teacher. In 1875 he came to California and was first located in El Dorado County, and afterward went to Alameda County, where he was engaged as an instructor in the well-known McClure Military Academy and the Golden Gate Academy, and later as the Professor of Chemistry at the State University of California at Berkley. In 1878 Mr. Barbour came to Los Angeles County and located at Orange and was for several years connected with the educational interests of that section. He was for two years the school examiner of Orange district, and for a year or more was the editor of the Santa Ana *News*. In addition to his teaching and other occupations, he also engaged in horticultural pursuits, until he came to Azusa in 1883. He is a man of progressive views, and is interested in any enterprise that tends to build up his section. He is a director in the Azusa Water Development and Irrigation Company, and may always be found identified with the best interests of the community in which he resides.

LEONIDAS BARNES is the pioneer and one of the most prominent merchants of Monrovia. The first mercantile enterprise established in Monrovia was in June, 1886, when Mr. Barnes opened his store on the corner of Lemon and Myrtle avenues. He is the owner of the two-story building occupied in his business, which was erected in 1886. This building has a large and commodious hall in the second story, and two stores on the first floor, both of which are occupied by Mr. Barnes. His establishment is one of the best equipped general merchandise stores in the town. Mr. Barnes is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, and is one of the men that have, by their energetic business tact and support of public enterprises, rapidly built up the city. The subject of this sketch was born in Cooper County,



J. Romano

Missouri, in 1839. His parents were Hawkins and Patsey (Calvert) Barnes. They were both natives of Kentucky, and both went to Missouri in their childhood, as early as 1810, their parents being among the earliest pioneers of the State. In 1848 Mr. Barnes's father moved to Pettis County, and was there engaged in farming and stock-raising. The subject of this sketch was reared and schooled in that county, and when nineteen years of age entered into mercantile life as a clerk. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion Mr. Barnes decided to enter the Confederate States' service, and in June, 1861, enlisted in the Windsor Guards, a cavalry company that formed a part of the body guard of General Price. Mr. Barnes served with distinction and gallantry in the Confederate cavalry throughout the war. His services soon gained him recognition, and during the last three years of the war he served as a commissioned officer. He participated in most of the principal battles of the Southwest. At the close of the struggle he returned to Arkansas, and in 1867 to his old home in Pettis County, Missouri, and engaged in farming until about 1870. He then established a meat market at Windsor and Appleton City, and conducted the business until 1873. In that year he came to California and located at Downey, Los Angeles County, and for the next year was engaged in farming. In 1874 he moved to Duarte and established his residence upon a ten-acre tract which he improved and planted in oranges, etc. Mr. Barnes continued his horticultural pursuits until 1885. He then purchased the mercantile establishment of Frank Daniels at Duarte, and conducted that enterprise until he established his present business. His long residence in the county has made him well known and gained him many friends. In political affairs he is a stanch Democrat and a worker in the ranks of his party. He has served many times as a delegate in its county conventions, and as a member of the County Central Committee. He is a member of the Baptist church of Monrovia, and a liberal supporter of the same. He is a member of Windsor Lodge, No. 29, F. & A. M., of Windsor, Missouri, and also of Monrovia Lodge, No. 330, I. O. O. F. In 1865 Mr. Barnes was united in marriage with Miss Nancy C. McDonald, a native of Arkansas, and daughter of Morris and Susan (Logan) McDonald. Her father was a native of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have three children: Lida E., Samuel W. and Julia Lathrop.

JUAN BERNARD was a native of Switzerland, being born at St. Marie, in the Canton of St. Tessin, August 20, 1824. When a young man he went to Algiers, Africa, in the campaign against Abd-el-Kader, where, for several years, he was a contractor under the French Government for the construction of roads, the furnishing of bricks, etc. Afterward he determined to come to California, being attracted hither by the gold discoveries. He came via Cape Horn, arriving in San Francisco in 1850. From there he went to the mines; and then, with a French colony, to Sonora, Mexico. Returning to California in 1852, he arrived in Los Angeles with Edward Nand Guiol and other Frenchmen, where he remained the rest of his life. He engaged for many years in brick-making, his extensive yards and home being on Buena Vista street, near the Roman Catholic cemetery. About twenty years ago he bought the Los Angeles Wine Growers' property on Alameda street, where he engaged extensively in the wine business. In 1866 he married Doña Susana Machado, daughter of Don Agustin and Doña Ramona (Sepúlveda) Machado. Señor Machado, who died some years ago, was one of the prominent citizens of Los Angeles in the olden times. His residence was on the site of the lot on the east side of Main street, lately purchased by the United States Government for a postoffice and United States Court building. Doña Ramona, universally known and respected by all the old residents, still lives at an advanced age with her sons and daughters at La Ballona. Mr. Bernard

was one of the founders of the French Benevolent Society, and was at various times its treasurer. He was the owner of the Bernard Block, southwest corner of Main and First streets, which also includes the Natic Hotel. Latterly he had retired from active business, having leased his extensive warehouse, partly as a Government bonded warehouse, and also to private parties for the wine business, etc. Mr. Bernard spoke the French, English, Spanish, Italian and Turkish languages. He died of heart disease, January 27, 1889, aged sixty-four years, leaving a widow and nine children. He appointed Mrs. Bernard as executrix of his will and manager of his large estate.

ALLEN W. BURKE.—Among the earlier residents of the San José Valley is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Burke is a native of Jackson County, Illinois, dating his birth in 1855. His father, James L. Burke, was born in North Carolina; his mother, Margery Duff, was a native of Tennessee. Mr. Burke was reared upon his father's farm until twenty years old, receiving a common-school education and securing that practical knowledge of agricultural pursuits which has led to his success in later years. In 1873 the death of his father occurred, and two years later Mr. Burke left his old home and came to California. Upon his arrival here he located in the San José Valley, which was then comparatively unsettled. He engaged in farm labor for Captain Hutchinson, which he continued until 1878, when he returned East. While there he married Miss Mary A. Short, a native of Randolph County, Illinois, and the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hardy) Short. Soon after his marriage he returned with his bride to his former home in the San José Valley, and in 1879 purchased from Richard Dowerman ten acres of land on the corner of San Antonio and Cucamungo avenues. This land, formerly a part of the Loop and Meserve tract, was partially improved, having a few citrus fruit trees. Mr. Burke took up his residence there and commenced its cultivation, first putting in wine grapes. Not satisfied with the results obtained, he began setting out citrus and deciduous fruits, and at present has eight acres in oranges, mostly of the Washington Navel variety. The rest of his land is devoted to peaches, pears, apricots, prunes and nursery stock. To the latter he is devoting considerable attention and is producing citrus and deciduous trees of the most favorite varieties. Among his improvements are a neat cottage residence, substantial barn, etc. His place is well watered from the San Antonio Cañon. Mr. Burke is an industrious and energetic man. These characteristics, combined with his practical knowledge of horticulture, are securing him the success he so well deserves. He is a member of Pomona Lodge, No. 246, I. O. O. F. Politically he is Democratic, but is liberal in his views and conservative in action. He has three children—Nellie E., Percy S. and Mary M. His mother is a resident of Pomona, where he has also three brothers and a sister.

WILLIAM P. BARNES is the son of Larkin Barnes, one of the early settlers of Los Angeles County. His father was a native of Boone County, Kentucky, and was born in 1803. He was closely related to the historical Daniel Boone. In his young manhood he located in Missouri and engaged in farming in Carroll and Warren counties. While there he was married, and after the death of that wife he took for his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, *nee* Bohannan, the widow of David Jones. In 1847 he located in Tarrant County, Texas, where the subject of this sketch was born in 1857. In 1859 Mr. Barnes' father came with the family to Los Angeles County and located at El Monte, and engaged in farming operations until 1870. And in that year he located at the Azusa, about a mile and a half southeast of the present city of Azusa, and engaged in agricult-

ural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1885. He was a man well known throughout the section in which he resided, and by his many good qualities and consistent course of life gained the respect and esteem of the community. The subject of this sketch was reared in Los Angeles County, receiving his education in the public schools of El Monte and the Azusa. He remained upon his father's farm until 1881, and then went to Arizona, where he spent about a year in prospecting and mining. Not meeting with the desired success in that occupation he returned to the Azusa and conducted his father's farming operations until 1883. He then established a livery stable and hotel at the Azusa and managed these enterprises until the death of his father, when he returned again to the old homestead and engaged in farming and settling up of the estate. In 1887 Mr. Barnes sold out his farming lands, a portion of the old homestead, and established a real-estate agency in Azusa and at Gladstone, which he has since conducted. He has been prominently connected with the building up of both Azusa and Gladstone, and has taken an active and leading part in such enterprises as would tend to induce the settlement of his section. He is well known throughout the Azusa. Politically he is a Democrat, but is liberal in his views. In 1880 he was elected constable of the township, and in 1883 elected as the overseer of the water supply of the district, both of which positions he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He is an energetic and go-ahead citizen, and besides his interest in Azusa and Gladstone, he is an owner of real estate in Alosta. In 1884 Mr. Barnes married Miss Blanche Hudson, the daughter of Henry and Martha Hudson, residents of Azusa. Mrs. Barnes was born in Texas. From this marriage there are two children: Herbert and Lucile. Mr. Barnes's mother died at the Azusa in 1881. The members of his father's family now residing in California are: James C., who married Miss Mary Neel; and Sarah E., now Mrs. Oliver G. Malone, residents of Lompoc, Santa Barbara County; and Cynthia E., now Mrs. M. Wakefield, of Los Angeles County. Of his mother's children from her first marriage there are two, both residents of Los Angeles County: Jonathan C. Jones and Mrs. Mary E. Downs.

JOHN BENNER, dealer in fresh and salted meats, 36 West Second street, Los Angeles, was born in Germany, December 6, 1839, and emigrated to this country in 1855, when only sixteen years of age; went to Baltimore and lived there several years, and then made up his mind to come to the Pacific Coast. After reaching California, he lived in San Francisco a short time, and in 1860 came to Los Angeles, and after working in the market two years he engaged in the butchering business for himself on Main street, in Temple Block, and was there five or six years. Then he removed to Spring street, opposite the old court-house, and remained there ten years, and was in business on those two streets twenty-two years, until he established himself at his present location. He is the oldest American in the business in Los Angeles, and has an established trade. Being one of the pioneer business men of Los Angeles, he has hosts of friends who bear testimony to his integrity and generosity, in aiding every good work. In 1867 Mr. Benner married Miss Christiana Hepp, a native of the city of Buffalo, New York.

C. W. BALDWIN, retired, residing at 301 East Fifth street, was born in Templeton, Massachusetts, February 11, 1822. He was reared in New England, and in 1850 came to Chicago, which at that time contained 20,000 people. He was steward of the old Matteson House until 1856, and was persuaded to take the same position in the Young America, which was then the leading hotel. Remaining there several years, he accepted a good offer to

go to Missouri and locate at Syracuse, the end of the Pacific Railroad, then in process of construction. He remained there until the war, when he was driven out, and he went to Jefferson City and entered the service. Was with Pope's division at New Madrid, Jefferson City, Shiloh, and Corinth, serving as Forage-master, and afterward was engaged in buying cotton. He returned to Chicago in 1865, and the following year he became associated with W. F. Tucker in the hotel business,—at the Briggs House, and the Transit House at the Stockyards, taking the active management. After several years he sold out his interest and took the Metropolitan Hotel. After remodeling and refurnishing it, he sold it. Later he beame proprietor of the noted Chapin & Gore Restaurant, the largest in the city, and for five years successfully carried on the business. Mr. Baldwin has had a large experience in catering, and is one of the most successful and well-known hotel men in the country. His health being impaired by close attention to business, by the advice of physicians he came to California in 1883, and since then has resided here. His health is much improved, and, being amply provided for, he is spending his days in peace and comfort.

HIRAM P. BURLINGAME, a native of the State of Maine, was born in 1827, and is the son of Carpenter and Rebecca (Woodman) Burlingame, natives of New York and Maine respectively, and of Scotch origin. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Burlingame left his native State and went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he pre-empted 120 acres of land. He was married in St. Anthony, in 1852, to Miss Sarah A. Bean, a native of Maine. Her parents moved from that State to Wisconsin and later went to Minnesota. It was Sarah Bean who was so miraculously saved from going over the falls at St. Anthony when she was a girl. Mr. Burlingame left Minnesota, February 9, 1870, coming to California, first to San Francisco and from there to Los Angeles County. He purchased 140 acres of land. A part of this he sold and has since bought 280 acres more of the best land in California. Mr. Burlingame raises more strawberries than any other man in the State, having under cultivation thirty-five acres. He was also interested in the development of water supply, and sank one of the largest pipes in the world, it being fourteen and one-half inches in diameter. He has since disposed of his interest in this enterprise, selling out to Pomroy & Gains and to his son, Edward C. Burlingame.

JUDGE G. A. BALL was born at Ball's Bluff, Maryland, in 1839, a son of James and Nancy (Greenwood) Ball. His mother died when he was less than a year old, and his father when he was less than two. He was reared and educated by his uncle, S. Greenwood, in Georgia. He served four years in the Confederate army, being in the Fifteenth Alabama Infantry. He fought at Manassas and the first battle of the Wilderness, and many others, and was surrendered at Appomattox. After the war was over he went to Bastrop County, Texas, and taught school for awhile, and was married there, in 1870, to Miss Penelope Willett, a native of Tennessee and the daughter of John Willett. He practiced law for several years in Bastrop County, and was judge for one term. He came to Los Angeles County in 1886 and bought a small ranch three miles southeast of Norwalk, where he is practically retired from active business life. Socially he affiliates with the Masonic order.

J. M. BRADY, of the firm of Brodersen & Brady, real-estate agents at Long Beach, has been a resident of Los Angeles County since 1875. He was born in Lawrence County, Mississippi, in 1844, and is the son of J. R. and Martha A. (Williams) Brady, the former a

native of Georgia and the latter of Florida. The subject of this sketch is a true type of the Southern gentleman, and shows in his home that hospitality and genial welcome for which the Southern people are so noted. His father was a farmer, and died in 1866. He had a family of eleven children, only four of whom are living. J. M. Brady entered the Southern army in Kelson's Heavy Artillery, in 1862, and served until the close of the war. After its close he returned home, and married Miss Malona Dean. He was permitted to enjoy her companionship for only a brief time. One year and a half after their marriage death called her away. In the fall of 1867 Mr. Brady went to Texas, and in 1868 was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Shrode, of Texas. They have a very interesting family of six children: Martha E., Calvin K., Sarah E., Dora B., James H. and William T. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brady are supporters of the Southern Methodist Church. Mr. Brady is a worthy and respected citizen, and is honored and esteemed by the community in which he resides, holding at present the office of school trustee in Long Beach, and also serving as district road-master in his district. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, is conservative in his views, and always exerts his influence on the side of justice and right.

GE. BARNETT was born in Hancock County, Illinois, in 1854, and is a son of A. D. Barnett, who was a native of Russellsville, Kentucky. His father was Zachariah Barnett, who was a native of Westmoreland County, Virginia, and was in the battle of New Orleans. In 1830 A. D. Barnett moved to Hancock County, Illinois, and for a number of years was prominently connected with the county. In 1869 he came to California, and in the year 1884 he died in the San Fernando Valley. He had five children, of which the subject of this sketch is the youngest. Mr. Barnett was married in 1875 to Miss Alice Stevens, of Iowa County, Iowa, and a daughter of Anson Stevens. Mr. Stevens came to California in 1869, and is now a retired farmer living near the city of Compton. Mr. and Mrs. Barnett have a family of five children whose names are as follows: Marcus E., Cephas L., Adrien B., Sarah A., Cora M., Nettie P. and Jessie L. When he first came to California Mr. Barnett worked by the day in Sutter County, for two years. He then moved to Ventura County and farmed from three to five thousand acres of land, for a term of ten years. This land was known as the Sini Ranch. In 1887 he and a brother bought a half interest in 400 acres, a part of the Montezuma tract, lying one-half mile west of Garvanza. Here he is engaged principally in raising hay and corn, and in this he is one of the leading men of the county. In 1888 he had 1,000 tons of hay from 800 acres, and this year (1889) he will have over 1,200 tons from the same amount of land. Beside his interests in this State, Mr. Barnett owns 4,000 acres of land on Carson River, in Nevada, on which, at this time, there are over 1,200 head of stock. Socially Mr. Barnett is a Mason and is affiliated with Los Angeles Lodge, No. 42. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., East Side Lodge, No. 325.

RANSOM BOWMAN BISHOP, of Santa Monica, has been a citizen of the Golden State since the year 1855. He was born at Livermore, Maine, December 1, 1820, and is a son of Nathan and Martha (Wing) Bishop. His grandfather, Nathan Bishop, Sr., was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. His father was a native of Winthrop, Maine, and a cloth-dresser and miller by trade. His mother, Martha Wing, was born at Wayne, Maine, and was the daughter of Dr. Moses Wing. He was a drummer in the Revolutionary war, and lost a leg in the service. He had a family of five children. Our subject is the oldest of four children. He learned the blacksmith's trade when a boy, and also that of

machinist and locomotive building. He worked in the cotton factory at Saco, Maine, and while there met and married the lady who has ever since been an equal sharer in his successes and failures, joys and sorrows. This was Miss Sarah King Bradbury, who was born in Auburn, Maine. Soon after their marriage, they went to Boston, where he worked on locomotives. In 1855 he was sent as an engineer to California by Robinson, Seymore & Co., of New York. He came by way of the Nicaragua route, and three years later his wife came by way of the Panama route. Robinson, Seymore & Co. sent three locomotives from New York to San Francisco via Cape Horn, and from San Francisco these engines were re-shipped to Sacramento, and to the subject of this sketch belongs the honor of setting up and running the first locomotive in the State of California. On this trip from Sacramento he gave old General Sutter his first ride on a locomotive. Sutter was the first settler in Sacramento and was greatly frightened while on the engine. For nine years Mr. Bishop was master mechanic in the employ of the San Francisco & San José Railroad Company. The first railroad axles, thirty in number, made in California were ordered by him, and made by Hall & Johnson in San Francisco. In honor of this Mr. Bishop was presented with a gold-headed cane worth $35. In 1868 the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco awarded him the second premium for an invention of his called "Crank and Pin Cross Head Lathe." He built a quartz mill with his own hands at Auburn, California, and mined for some time, after which he came to Los Angeles County, and was in the employ of Senator Jones as an engineer on the Los Angeles & Independence Railroad. After this he ran a train from Santa Monica to Los Angeles for nine years. He has now practically retired from active business, and bought and improved very desirable residences in the "city by the sea." He and his excellent companion have reared and educated three daughters and one son, all married and well settled in life. The oldest is Ovilla, now the wife of William Worden of San Francisco. The next is Cora, wife of Alfred Trumbull, editor of *To-day*, a paper published in New York City; and the youngest is Emma Virginia, wife of Edward H. O'Melveney, of the California Truck Company, Los Angeles; and the son, Frank, married Mamie Bell. He is an electrician, and was station agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Norwalk for eight years, and fifteen years in their employ. Mr. Bishop is a gentleman well known by railroad men, and is highly respected by all who know him.

LOUIS BROSSEAU.—The subject of this sketch was born in Canada, in 1834. His parents, Louis and Margaret (De St. Marie) Brosseau, were both natives of Canada, and descendants of the early French colonists. Mr. Brosseau was reared as a farmer until the age of sixteen years. He then started in life for himself, his first move being to the United States. In 1850 he went to Michigan and was engaged in mining in the copper mines on Lake Superior. In December, 1853, he came by the Panama route to California. Upon his arrival he engaged in prospecting and mining in El Dorado and other counties until 1860, locating the Monumental mine in Sierra County, and others. The excitement over the Nevada mines in that year caused him to make a venture in that Territory. He went to Gold Hill, Nevada, and located several mines, among which was the famous Yellow Jacket. Returning to California in 1861, he established a store at French Town, El Dorado County, and also engaged in horticultural pursuits, planting vineyards and fruit trees. He continued his enterprises in that county until 1872, and then located in Round Valley, in Mendocino County, where he engaged in the live-stock business, and also in teaming and freighting Government stores. In 1876 Mr. Brosseau came to Los Angeles County and established his residence in San José Valley, about two miles north of what is now the pros-

perous city of Pomona. His principal occupation was fruit culture. Mr. Brosseau early saw the possibilities of a thriving town springing up at Pomona, and in 1881 purchased lots, upon one of which he built the well-known Pomona Hotel, located on Main street, south of Second street. This hotel was opened to the public by him December 25, 1881, and was the only hotel in town at that time. The next year he built the Pomona livery stables on Second street, and was identified with other building enterprises in the rapidly growing town. In 1883 he sold his hotel to Morris Kellar, but still retained his stables, which he had enlarged and well stocked. Mr. Brosseau conducted his livery stable until 1886, and then sold his stock, retaining the ownership of the buildings and lots. Since that time he has devoted his attention to the care and improvement of his business and residence property in the city. He is also the owner of farm land near the city. In 1883 Mr. Brosseau married Miss Emma Fry, a native of Ohio. He is a consistent Catholic in religion. In political matters he is a straightforward Republican. He is a reputable and respected citizen, whose success in life is the result of his own labors, combined with his intelligent foresight in business matters.

A. T. BELL, manufacturer of and dealer in harness, saddlery, whips, etc., corner of Hill and Eleventh streets, Los Angeles, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1825. His parents, John and Mary (Miller) Bell, were natives of the same county. His grandfather laid out the town of Hickory, and owned the greatest gas-producing farm in the oil regions. The subject of this sketch grew up and learned his trade in Massillon. He came to California and settled in Los Angeles in 1871, worked at his trade several years, and then engaged in business for himself on Main street. The residents here were mostly Mexicans at that time. He conducted his business on Main street fifteen years and then removed to his present location, on his own property. He is one of the oldest in his line of business, and has a very desirable established trade. Mr. Bell has been twice married. His first wife was Lydia Groff, of Ohio, who died leaving four children, all of whom are now living, namely: Margaret, now Mrs. Macy, living here; Mary, now Mrs. Hampton, residing in Arizona; Lida Belle and James H., both living in this city. Mr. Bell's present wife was M. A. McDowell, a native of Kentucky. They have one son, Arthur T.

JAMES F. BURNS, Chief of Police of the city of Los Angeles, was born in Ontario County, New York, September 27, 1831. His parents moved to Kalamazoo, Michigan, and during his early boyhood he attended school there; was educated for a teacher, and after reaching manhood engaged in that profession. He decided to come to California, and came overland with a train. They had some trouble with the Indians in Utah, near the place where the famous Mountain Meadow massacre occurred, and arrived in California in November. The same year Mr. Burns came to Los Angeles and engaged in teaching school for several years, after which he was elected county superintendent of schools. In 1858 he was appointed United States Marshal, under President Buchanan. He was elected city treasurer in 1863, and was re-elected, holding the office for five years. In 1867 he was elected sheriff of Los Angeles County and *ex-officio* tax collector, holding that office by re-election until 1872. From that time until 1878 Mr. Burns was interested in real estate, and was connected with various other enterprises. In the latter year he went to Frémont, Nebraska, and engaged in the grain and lumber business. In the fall of 1880 he was elected State Senator for the Eighth Senatorial District. He was also engaged in the banking business four years, until the fall of 1886. At that time he returned to Los Angeles and became interested in real-

estate transactions. In March, 1889, he was appointed chief of police. Officer Burns has had a large experience as a public official, and few are so well qualified to perform the duties of the position he now holds. During his term of office as sheriff the record shows a larger apprehension of criminals than in any other term.

JONATHAN BAILEY.—Among the early settlers and enterprising citizens of the town of Whittier none, perhaps, have been more thoroughly identified with its best interests than the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article, Jonathan Bailey, President of the Pickering Land and Water Company. He was born near Petersburg, Virginia, in 1819, and is a son of David and Sylviah (Peebles) Bailey, both natives of Virginia, and descended from Scotch ancestors. David Bailey moved to Clinton County, Ohio, in 1827, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits till his death, which occurred June 26, 1854. He was the father of eight children, four sons and four daughters, only two of whom are living, the subject of this sketch and his youngest sister. Mr. Bailey was married in Ohio, in 1842, to Miss Rebecca T. Frazer, of Wilmington, Ohio, and daughter of Jonah and Mary (Hadley) Frazer. Her father was born in Tennessee, and went to Ohio when he was twelve years old, and her mother, a native of North Carolina, removed with her parents to Ohio, at the age of eleven years. They had fifteen children, all dying in infancy except Mrs. Bailey. Mr. Bailey was for many years a successful farmer in Ohio, and was also at the same time engaged in the real-estate business. In 1875 he came to this sunny land with his son, who was in delicate health, and remained six months. In 1885 he returned to California with his wife, that time remaining a year. Then, in 1887, with twelve others, he purchased 1,270 acres of land for the purpose of making a Quaker settlement. It was called the Quaker Colony, and they named the town Whittier, in honor of the poet. The place grew with surprising rapidity, and one year after it was laid out the church numbered 400, having had only four members to start with. The services were conducted for three months in the dwelling house of Mr. Bailey, his residence being the first one erected there. The Pickering Land and Water Company was organized with Jonathan Bailey as President; Hervey Ludley, Secretary and Treasurer; John H. Painter and Elbert Newton as the first board. The company has since bought 2,700 acres more. Whittier is a town most beautifully located, and has a population of about 1,000.

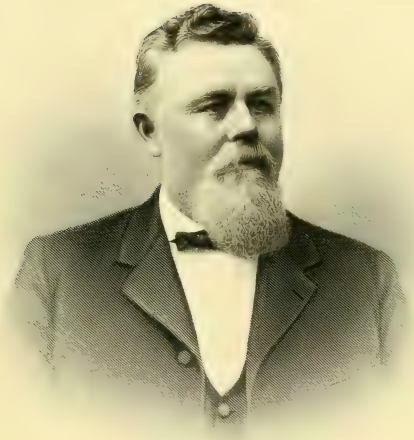
G. M. BROWN, a prosperous and enterprising farmer and fruit-grower, living three miles northwest of Garvanza, in the beautiful Eagle Rock Valley, is a Canadian by birth, and of German origin. He was born near Toronto in 1835, and is a son of Sylvanus and Permelia (Kees) Brown. They were natives of Vermont and New York respectively, and were Quakers. This lady was his second wife, and by her he had six children, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. When he reached his majority he left his home in Canada and came to the United States, locating first at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he resided for three years and a half. He was there married, in 1858, to Miss Eltana Merwin, of Erie County, Pennsylvania, and daughter of Samuel W. and Elizabeth (Bail) Merwin, both natives of the Keystone State, and of German origin. Soon after his marriage Mr. Brown moved to Nebraska. He drove an ox team all the way, and located near where Lincoln now stands. There was not a house there then, and he often went thirty miles to mill and the postoffice, leaving his wife all alone for a whole week, four miles and a half from the nearest neighbor, while he took the wheat to mill, which he had tramped out with oxen. He was truly one of the pioneers of Nebraska. He saw Lincoln grow from nothing to

a flourishing city of 1,600 inhabitants. Here he continued for twenty years, or till 1880, when he set his face toward the Golden State. His first work on the coast was as a farmer in Santa Barbara County, where he remained three years. Then he moved to Los Angeles County and bought the fifty acres on which he now lives in the beautiful Eagle Rock Valley. This farm he has subjected to a very high state of cultivation, and is raising great quantities of oranges, grapes, barley, alfalfa, melons, cucumbers and tomatoes. To show what may be done in the way of producing these vegetables and berries, it is only necessary to mention the fact that last year he furnished 103 tons of tomatoes to the cannery. These vines grow and produce fruit in this valley from January to December. The names of Mr. Brown's children are as follows: Effie, wife of Orin Seeley, of Santa Barbara County; Milton S., who married Miss Ollie Knowles; Willis E. and Earnest R. The mother of these children departed this life in Florida, February 7, 1876, where she had gone for her health. In 1884 Mr. Brown married Mrs. Mariah Smith, of Portland, Oregon. She had three children: Ella, Frank and Charles. Politically Mr. Brown affiliates with the Republican party; and religiously, he believes in the doctrines as taught by the Spiritualist Church.

GRIFFITH DICKENSON COMPTON, the founder of the town of Compton, Los Angeles County, California, is a native of Pittsylvania County, Virginia, born August 22, 1820. His ancestors came from England. When in his twentieth year the subject of this sketch went to Hamilton County, Illinois, where he lived four years. While there he married a second cousin, Miss Compton, who was born the same day, month and year, with himself. A daughter born to them now lives in this city and is the wife of George Flood, who is also the brother of Mr. Compton's second wife, his first wife having died in 1852. Mr. Compton went to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1846. In 1849 he came to California across the plains, and settled at Woodbridge, Solano County, where he remained sixteen years. After that he went to Watsonville, and in the fall of 1867 he came to Los Angeles on account of his own and his family's health. He, Mr. Morton and William Fowler each bought eighty acres of land at $5 an acre, in what was known as the Temple and Gibson tract, of the San Pedro Rancho, and started the settlement now known as Compton. Mr. Compton tells this remarkable story in connection with his early labors on this farm, which, as he has disposed of all his interests in that locality, cannot therefore be called a booming romance and is admissible here. All who are acquainted with Mr. Compton know him to be a man of strict veracity. He says that the great freshet of 1867 and '68 flooded that whole country, enriching the land as the deltas of the Nile are enriched by the overflow of that mighty stream. After the land had dried off, late in the following spring, he planted two acres of potatoes, and from these two acres he realized $1,680 above all expenses, or $840 per acre! He says the ground, metaphorically speaking, was alive with potatoes. He sold them in Los Angeles, digging and delivering as wanted, mainly to two merchants, A. C. Chauvin and H. J. Yarrow, the former being still a resident of the city. He only received about $1.00 to $1.25 per sack. It was then believed that potatoes could not be profitably raised here, or if raised, that they would not keep; and at first he had great difficulty in getting any grocer to buy them or even to take any on trial. Previous to that time the Southern part of the State depended on Humboldt, Bodega and other northern counties for its potatoes. And so Mr. Compton demonstrated the wonderful capacity of Los Angeles County in this line, as did Messrs. Lankershim and Van Nuys, and Vignes and Wolfskill, and Wilson and Rowland, and others in other lines. Mr. Compton is only another example among many, showing that a poor man, with no capital but strong hands and a courageous

heart, can conquer success in this fertile land, if he can anywhere in this wide world. Mr. Compton has latterly been engaged in developing the San Jacinto country; and he claims, which may or may not be disputed, that he has actively assisted in settling, satisfactorily to all parties interested, more families than any other one man in Southern California. Mr. Compton is one of the trustees of the endowment fund of the Southern California University and of the Agricultural College at Ontario. He resides near the University in Los Angeles.

MAJOR GEORGE H. BONEBRAKE.—It is not to her wealth, her manufactures, her agriculture and the political power she wields that Ohio owes her proud position in the sisterhood of States, but rather to the genius, enterprise, business acumen and the integrity of her sons that her wonderful progress is due. Wherever great cities have sprung up, wherever gigantic public improvements have been conceived and perfected, profound legislative or judicial problems solved, vast, victorious armies led, Ohio's sons have come to the front. From the mother State to the remotest sections of the Union they have gone, bearing with them the impress of progress. One of Ohio's sons who has aided very materially in transforming Los Angeles from a sleepy Mexican village to an important commercial metropolis, graced with every art, invention and product of an advanced civilization, is Major George H. Bonebrake, the subject of this memoir. He was born in Eaton, Preble County, Ohio, and there, with such meagre advantages as were obtainable by attending the district school two months in the year, and by a diligent improvement of every opportunity for private study, he was prepared to enter college at the age of seventeen. In Otterbein University, the principal institution of learning of the United Brethren denomination, at Westerville, Ohio, he pursued his studies six years, graduating in the classical course with gratifying honors at the age of twenty-three. After leaving college he accepted a position in a neighboring seminary as Professor of Languages, for which he was admirably adapted, being a proficient scholar in Latin, Greek, German and French. The duties thus allotted him not being sufficient to fully employ his active, ambitious mind, he applied himself to the study of law under the preceptorship of General Thomas Brown, distinguished alike as a member of the bar and for his eminent services in the United States Congress during his fourteen years of connection with that body. His association with that great attorney-statesman was a fortunate circumstance in the career of Mr. Bonebrake. Not only did it lay the foundation for an enduring friendship mutually pleasurable and intellectually valuable, but a business copartnership was subsequently established, under the firm style of Brown & Bonebrake, which resulted in no small pecuniary profit to the contracting parties. In the practice of his chosen profession, Mr. Bonebrake had hoped to concentrate his superior powers; but an unforeseen event suddenly changed the current of his life. The breaking out of the Rebellion was the turbid tide in his affairs which tested the loyal heroism of the man and led to honors, if not to fortune. In response to the call of his imperiled country he enlisted as a private soldier in Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in the early part of 1862, and entering upon the rigorous duties of this new position with the same conscientious devotion and energy which has characterized his efforts in every station in life, Mr. Bonebrake rose by successive promotions for gallant and meritorious conduct to the rank of Major, and was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel before being discharged. When entering the army Professor Bonebrake resigned the principalship of the seminary, much to the regret of the friends of the institution to which his efficient labors in that behalf had endeared him. On retiring from the army at the close of the



Geo. H. Boudrake

war with a proud military record, having given over three years to the defense of the grand old flag, Major Bonebrake returned home and entered into the law partnership with General Brown, as before mentioned. His marriage with Miss Emma Locke, a former schoolmate, occurred upon his arrival home. Thus he cast aside the panoply of war to enshrine himself in the habiliments of that sweet peace born of the domestic loves. Twelve years of unruffled marital felicity followed this event, during which two children—Blanch, now seventeen, and Persey, eleven years of age—were born to Major and Mrs. Bonebrake, who still live to brighten the afternoon of their affectionate father's life. In 1869 the cashiership of the Citizen's Bank in Noblesville, Indiana, was tendered to and accepted by Major Bonebrake, in which capacity his remarkable financiering ability was demonstrated to the great satisfaction of the bank and the general public for nine years. In the summer of 1878 that insidious disease, pulmonary consumption, had made such encroachments upon Mrs. Bonebrake's health as to render it necessary for the Major to sever his connection with the bank and accompany her to the Pacific Coast, with the hope that the sanitary virtues of the climate of Southern California would stay the ravages of the dread malady. Eighteen months were passed by them in the most healthful retreats in this part of the State, and everything that affectionate solicitude and medical skill could suggest was done to restore the patient sufferer to health. But all proved unavailing, and on March 2, 1880, Mrs. Emma Locke Bonebrake, one of the most amiable of women, passed from earth. This ruthless invasion of his happy home by the grim reaper was a terrible blow to Major Bonebrake, but in the majesty of his strong manhood he arose from the tomb of his buried love with a calm resignation to the inevitable, and resumed the stern responsibilities of life. His investments were extensive and numerous, including city and suburban property, improved and unimproved, besides many enterprises of a public character. To Major Bonebrake and men of his class are the people of Los Angeles indebted for the substantial business buildings which line their teeming thoroughfares; the palatial homes environed by beautifully ornamented grounds, and the cable and horse-car lines that convey the pleasure-seekers to charming suburban scenes. The attention of every stranger in Los Angeles is attracted to the stately and elegant block on the corner of Spring and Second streets, covering an area of 103 x 120 feet, which bears upon its chiseled front the names of Bryson-Bonebrake. On the first floor of the magnificent structure, erected at a cost of $220,000, have been fitted expressly for the State Loan and Trust Company the most splendid suite of banking rooms on the Pacific Coast. They are supplied with every convenience and ornate with every embellishment that art can suggest or wealth supply. The mammoth vault is a marvel of modern invention, a model of strength and beauty, and is by far the finest in the State. A hundred tons of steel were used in its construction, requiring five freight cars for its transportation from Cincinnati, Ohio. It is as a financier and business man that the eminent ability of Major Bonebrake's mental powers have made him famous on this coast. Among the numerous institutions with which he is associated in this capacity as counselor and directing head are the following: He is a director of the California Central Railroad Company, the First National Bank of Pasadena, the First National Bank of Pomona, the Savings Bank of Southern California, the First National Bank of Santa Ana; and is president of the Los Angeles National Bank, the State Loan and Trust Company, the First National Bank of Santa Monica, and the Bank of Santa Paula. These facts speak volumes as to the respect and confidence reposed in the bearer of these great responsibilities by his fellow-men. In nearly every instance Major Bonebrake was one of the prime movers in organizing these banks, each one of which owns the building in which it is located, and the buildings are among the best in

the respective cities. He was the first to establish a carriage depository in Los Angeles, opening at the same time branch offices in Stockton, San José, Oakland, and Portland, Oregon, a transaction which contributed greatly to the public convenience. He was the most influential in bringing the lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad into Los Angeles, and aided materially in securing and constructing the picturesque surf line to San Diego. He is an active member and was the second president of the Los Angeles Board of Trade. He has never sought nor desired political distinction, but rather shunned the precarious honors too often obtained through unscrupulous means. Unlike many successful financiers who are the architects of their own fortunes, Major Bonebrake is habitually approachable and courteous. To the sun-browned toiler, the sorrow-burdened child of poverty, the capitalist, count and congressman, he extends the same deferential, dignified, decisive attention. He possesses a large, well-poised brain, a vigorous mind, a strong sense of justice, and a kind, charitable heart. And in the high noontide of his day it may be written with truth, "His life is gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, he is a man."

HIRAM CHICK, of Los Angeles, is a native of Ohio, born on a farm in Scioto County, November 29, 1829. His father, Charles Chick, was a stone-cutter by trade. Hiram left home in 1854, came to California and located on a farm near Stockton, in the San Joaquin Valley, and engaged in the stock and grain business, in which he was successful, owning at one time a ranch of about 1,600 acres. He left Stockton about 1871 and came with his family to Los Angeles, where he engaged in teaming on quite an extensive scale, doing at the same time a local hack business. He married in 1854, in Scioto County, Ohio, Laura, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Andrews) Smith. Mrs. Chick is also a native of Scioto County, born June 7, 1835. She has six children living: William, born November 22, 1856; Martinez, August 22, 1858; Leroy, December 2, 1860; Charles, June 28, 1862; Lillie Bell, July 16, 1864, now Mrs. William Patten, of Los Angeles; and Louis C., October 25, 1869. Three children are deceased: Nenah died at Stockton, Dec. 3, 1868, aged thirteen years; Mary died August 6, 1866, an infant; and Hiram Clayton died in Los Angeles, November 25, 1888, at the age of twenty-one years. Three of these sons are now engaged in the livery business on Fifth street, Los Angeles, and by five years of diligent attention to the wants of the public in their line, have built up an enviable reputation for reliability, and enjoy a liberal patronage. The firm of Chick Brothers is composed of William, Leroy and Charles. William married Miss Mary Cakebread, of Martinez, California, May 18, 1888. Leroy married Miss Alice, daughter of Rev. S. Bristol, of Ventura, February 13, 1889.

CHARLES W. CLEMENT.—Among the pioneer settlers of Sierra Madre mention must be made of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Clement is a native of Fall River, Massachusetts, dating his birth in that city in 1824. His parents were David and Dorcas (Wilson) Clement. His father was a native of Massachusetts and his mother of New Hampshire. When he was about a year old his parents moved to New Hampshire, first locating in Litchfield and later in Hudson. Mr. Clement was reared upon his father's farm until eighteen years of age, and then served an apprenticeship to the trade of blacksmith. He later established a shop of his own, which he conducted for some years. In 1853 he entered the employ of the Manchester Print Works at Manchester, New Hampshire, and for the next twenty-eight years was in charge of their blacksmith and repair shop. In 1881 Mr. Clement found it necessary to seek a milder climate. He therefore came to

California and located in Los Angeles County, taking up his residence in Sierra Madre. Upon his arrival he purchased forty acres of land from N. C. Carter, located between Central and Live Oak avenues, and at once entered upon horticultural pursuits, planting nearly twenty acres of trees and vines and also erecting a cottage residence. This property he sold in 1884 to Prof. John Hart; and, after a visit to his old home, returned and purchased from Miss Frances H. Hawks two lots on Baldwin avenue, where he has since resided. Upon these lots he is making a model home and has planted a variety of flowers, ornamental trees, and a variety of fruit trees. Among the noticeable features of his place is a eucalyptus grove of several hundred trees. Mr. Clement has been one of the progressive and enterprising men that have built up and developed the resources of the beautiful Sierra Madre tract. He was one of the original incorporators of the Sierra Madre Water Company and has for many years been a director in the company. As a straightforward and enterprising citizen he has gained the esteem of the community. He has always taken a deep interest in the political affairs of the country, and is a stanch Republican. During his residence in Manchester he served as one of the selectmen of the township and also a member of the city council. He is a member of Mechanics Lodge, No. 13, I. O. O. F., of Manchester, New Hampshire. In 1848 Mr. Clement married Miss Julia A. Carter, a native of Massachusetts, the daughter of William and Julia (Coburn) Carter, and a sister of N. C. Carter, the founder of Sierra Madre Colony. She died in 1862, leaving two children: Lizzie J., who married Gilman E. Riddle, of Manchester, and William A., who is now a resident of Los Angeles. Mrs. Riddle died in 1884, leaving one child, Josie L. Riddle. In 1863 Mr. Clement married Mrs. Martha W. Warren, *nee* Butterfield. She died in March, 1881, at Manchester. In conclusion we state that Mr. Clement was the eldest of a family of ten children. Of his brothers and sisters there are still living: Dorcas A., David, Lucy, Daniel W., Lauana A., Lucinda P., Araminta and Rachel P. Martha J., the eighth child, died in 1856. Mr. Clement's mother died in 1863, and his father in 1887, the latter being ninety-one years old at the time of his death.

JOHN CASEY.—Among the earlier settlers of Los Angeles County is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Casey is a native of Jackson County, Tennessee, dating his birth in 1810. His parents, John and Jennie (Mann) Casey, were natives of North Carolina, who, early in life, settled in the county of Mr. Casey's birth, and in 1812 moved to Arkansas, locating in Pulaski County, about twelve miles from Little Rock. In that county Mr. Casey was reared, receiving a limited education, and being early inured to the labors of pioneer farming. In 1827 he married Miss Sarah Nixon Thornburg, daughter of Walter and Elizabeth Thornburg, natives of Virginia. Mr. Casey engaged in farming in Arkansas until 1844. He then moved to Texas, his parents accompanying him, and located in Dallas County, where he was employed in farming and stock-growing until 1857. In that year he came overland to California and took up his residence at El Monte, Los Angeles County, remaining there until 1862, when he located at the Duarte. He remained at the latter place until 1864, and then moved to the Azusa, where he took up 160 acres of Government land. This land was for years the subject of litigation, being claimed by the Azusa grant holders. Mr. Casey stubbornly contested his rights, making such improvements meantime as were required in cultivating his lands, until, finally, in 1882, when the title of his land was clear, he found himself so advanced in years that he was unable to continue in active life. He therefore sold off and deeded to his son the greater portion of his land, retaining a small homestead upon which he proposes to pass the remainder of his life. He has for more than

thirty years been a resident of the county, twenty-five of which has been spent in the Azusa, where he is well and favorably known. In political matters he is a life-long Democrat. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Casey there are three children living, namely: John W., a sketch of whom appears in this volume; Sarah E., who married J. W. Taggart, now residing in Del Norte County; and Katherine Frances, wife of W. J. De Shields, a resident and farmer of the Azusa.

JOHN W. CASEY.—The subject of this sketch is one of the pioneer farmers and horticulturists of the Azusa. He is the owner of twenty-four acres of land, located on the east side of Citrus avenue, about one mile east of the city of Azusa. This land is a portion of the old homestead of his father, John Casey, and has been under cultivation since 1864. Among the notable features of his place are four and a half acres of walnut trees. These trees were planted in 1871, and now (1889) present a magnificent appearance, yielding each year an abundant and valuable harvest. He has also a fine family orchard of both citrus and deciduous fruits, and is rapidly increasing his horticultural productions by tree planting. His acres are abundantly supplied with water from the Azusa Water Development and Irrigation Company's system. The subject of this sketch was born in Washington County, Arkansas, in 1840. His father, John Casey (whose sketch precedes this) moved to Dallas County, Texas, in 1844. In that county Mr. Casey received his early education and was also taught the practical duties of farming and stock-growing. In 1857 he came with his father's family to California and was engaged with his father in farming at El Monte, and in 1864 accompanied him to the Duarte, and in 1864 came to the Azusa, where he was associated with him in all his agricultural pursuits until he took up his present home on a portion of the old homestead. Mr. Casey has spent his life in agricultural pursuits. For a quarter of a century he has been identified with the Azusa, and during all the years that his land was in litigation, and it was decidedly uncertain whether a title could ever be gained from the Government, he never lost his faith in his cause, but made many substantial improvements, tree-planting, etc., of which he is now reaping the benefits. He has been largely identified in building up his section. From 1871 to 1878 he was the water commissioner of his district. He is a strong supporter of schools and churches, and is a member and trustee of the Methodist Church, South. In political matters he is a Prohibitionist, but for years has been a supporter of the Democratic party. In 1874 Mr. Casey was united in marriage with Miss Martha J. Boswell, a native of Texas and the daughter of Ransome P. Boswell, who was a native of Tennessee. In early life he went to Texas and while there served as a soldier in the Mexican war. He came to Los Angeles in 1878, and resided in that city until his death, in 1884. From the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Casey there are four children: Mary Nixeon, Lorena F., John Ransome and Walter T.

MICHAEL CRAIG, granite and stone contractor, Alameda street, Los Angeles, is a native of Ireland and was born May 30, 1838. He came to America during his early boyhood and grew up and served an apprenticeship to his trade in Lowell, Massachusetts. He came to the Pacific Coast in 1862, worked at his trade in Sacramento and San Francisco for many years, came to Los Angeles in 1882 and engaged in his present business, making a specialty of granite. He operates his own quarries in San Bernardino County. The stone from his quarries is regarded as of a high standard by architects here. It is dressed here, all except the rough work, which is done at the quarries, the work requiring, during the busy season, from twenty to twenty-five men. They

furnish granite and stone for some of the best buildings in the city. Mr. Craig is the oldest in his line in Los Angeles, and has had a large, practical experience. In 1859 he married Miss Fanny Kelly, in Woonsocket, Rhode Island. They have five children: John, Edward, Joseph, Mary and Fanny. One daughter, Elizabeth, is deceased.

DAVID H. COLLINS was born in Rochester, New York, in 1838. His father, La Fayette Collins, was a native of Vermont, who early in life located at Rochester, and later entered upon the practice of law. He was a prominent man in his profession, and was for years judge of the district court in that city. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Elizabeth Hoyden, a native of Connecticut. In 1853 his father, accompanied by the family, came to California, and after a year or two spent in San Francisco and Sacramento, he took up his residence in Petaluma, Sonoma County. There he practiced his profession and became prominent in the legal and political circles of that county. He was a strong Republican in politics, and, although being in a Democratic community, he was elected as district attorney of the county. He died in 1867. Previous to the death of his father, Mr. Collins, after completing his education, was engaged with his father and brother in farming and stock-growing in Sonoma County, with the exception of two years which he spent in mining operations in Arizona. In 1867 he came to Southern California and located at San Jacinto, San Diego County, where he engaged in stock-growing until 1874. He then moved to Los Angeles County and took up his residence at Santa Ana, engaging in farming. From 1881 to 1883 he was employed in the dairy business, having a dairy of from 600 to 700 cows on the Chino Ranch in San Bernardino County. In the latter year he returned to Los Angeles County and located at Spadra. There he purchased 196 acres of land in the San José school district, about one mile west of Spadra. Upon this he took up his residence and devoted himself to general farming. Mr. Collins's farm comprises both hill and valley land, and it is devoted principally to the production of hay and grain and to stock-raising. Mr. Collins takes a justly deserved pride in his stock, having the short-horned Durham cattle, and draft horses of the Norman breed, and Hamiltonian roadsters. In addition to his home farm he also has 400 acres of rented land which he is devoting to the raising of grain. Mr. Collins is a practical and thorough farmer and is a desirable acquisition to the community in which he resides. In politics he is a strong Republican, and takes an interest in the political questions of the day. He is a member of Pomona Lodge, No. 246, I. O. O. F. Mr. Collins has been twice married. His first marriage was with Miss Zille Martin, in 1867, the daughter of Silas M. and Nancy M. (Cameron) Martin, well-known residents of Sonoma County. She died in 1882, leaving five children, viz.: Frederick, Bessie, Gertrude, Grace and John. In 1882 Mr. Collins married Miss Ida Arnold, the daughter of William H. and Adeline (Pridgeon) Arnold. Her father is a native of Georgia and her mother of the same State. They are now (1889) residents of Spadra. From this union there is one child, La Fayette.

WARD & CLARK, granite and stone contractors, East Fifth street, Los Angeles. This prosperous firm came to Los Angeles in 1885 and established their present business, on a small scale. Soon after they took in other partners who were only connected with the business about one year, when Messrs. Ward and Clark bought their interest, and since then have carried on the business. Their granite and stone quarries are located in San Bernardino County, at Riverside. The stone is of superior quality and is partly dressed there and partly in Los Angeles. Showing how the business has increased, we note that when they began they

only furnished work for three men and now they employ from twenty-five to forty men. The granite for the new court-house is being furnished from their quarries. They have the contract for furnishing and setting the granite for the new postoffice, and have also furnished the granite for some of the heaviest buildings in the city and county. W. B. Ward, of the firm of Ward & Clark, is a native of the State of Maine, and was born June 19, 1859. He grew up and served an apprenticeship to his trade there, and worked at his calling in different parts of New England until he came to California in 1884. He remained in the northern part of the State one year and then came to Los Angeles. Since that time the firm, of which he is senior member, has been prominently identified with building interests here. Mr. Ward was married September 8, 1881, to Miss Hattie E. Ellis, a native of Maine. They have two children: Alva and Theresa. George W. Clark, of the above-named firm, was born in the State of Maine, September 6, 1860, son of Thomas Clark. He attended school during boyhood and served an apprenticeship to his trade in his native State. He worked at his trade in New England, Texas and Mexico, and came to the Pacific Coast in the spring of 1883, first going to Washington Territory. In the spring of 1885 he came to Los Angeles and became associated with his present partner, and since then has been successfully engaged in granite and stone business. Mr. Clark was united in marriage August 2, 1887, to Miss Nellie C. Ward, a native of the State of Maine and daughter of Ira and Hannah (Goodwin) Ward. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have one daughter, Ethel M.

JAMES W. CATE.—Among the representative farmers of Los Angeles County is the subject of this sketch, a brief *résumé* of whose life is as follows: Mr. Cate dates his birth in 1828, and is a native of the old Granite State. His parents, Walter and Mary P. (Wiggins) Cate, were residents of Stafford County, New Hampshire, and were also natives of that State, descendants of old New England families. In 1838 his father moved to Adams County, Illinois, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Cate was reared to the calling of his father, and remained upon his father's farm until twenty-four years of age. He then purchased land and engaged in farming operations upon his own account until 1864. In that year he started overland for California, making the journey by ox teams. Upon his arrival at Salt Lake, he decided to enter California by the Southern route, and in the fall of the year located in Los Angeles County. After a short stay at El Monte, Mr. Cate leased land near Downey and engaged in general farming until 1867. He then purchased 155 acres of land in the Ranchito school district, three miles north of Rivera, between the old and new San Gabriel Rivers. Since that time Mr. Cate has devoted himself to agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and has built up one of the finest and most productive farms in that section. This land when first occupied by him was in its wild and uncultivated state, and years of labor were required in clearing and bringing the naturally rich soil into subjection for yielding its rich harvests. His success is best shown by a brief mention of the present cultivation of this model place. His broad acres are admirably located for perfect irrigation, and an abundant supply of water from the San Gabriel River is made available for every acre of his land by a perfect system of irrigation ditches. Mr. Cate has conducted a system of diversified farming, confining himself to no special production. The climate, soil, etc., is adapted to the successful cultivation of both citrus and deciduous fruits, and particularly to walnut-growing. He has a fine walnut grove of thirty acres in extent, that portion which is in full bearing giving him a yearly profit of over $200 per acre. Perfect success seems to have been attained in his vine culture. His vineyard comprises eleven acres of Berger, and one acre of Zinfandel wine grapes. In

1888 these vines were in full bearing; and as showing what climate, soil and an intelligent and practical cultivation will do, we cite the fact that the yield from his vineyard in that year was over seventeen tons per acre. Two and one-half acres are devoted to citrus and deciduous fruits, producing oranges, lemons, apples, pears, peaches, apricots, etc. Alfalfa and corn give large harvests upon his irrigated land. Hay and grain also occupy a considerable extent of his lands. The improvements upon his place are substantial and well ordered. A fine two-story residence of modern architectural design, containing the conveniences and even luxuries of a well-ordered home, has taken the place of his modest cottage of early days. Commodious and well-ordered barns and out-buildings attest the prosperous results of his labor. Mr. Cate is a strong believer in the future prosperity of Los Angeles County and Southern California, and has landed interests in other sections, among which is 100 acres of grain land six miles west of Los Angeles, twenty acres of improved land at Monrovia, and 1,800 acres in Fresno County, situated about ten miles northeast of the city of Fresno. Mr. Cate, when first locating in Los Angeles County, was poor; his capital was an intelligent, practical knowledge of agricultural pursuits, industrious habits, and an honest and straightforward manner in dealing with his fellow-men. These qualities have secured him a reasonable competency, and gained him the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Church, South, taking a deep interest in both church and schools. He has served for over twenty years as an able school trustee of his district. In political matters he is a Democrat. In 1856 Mr. Cate was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Henderson, a native of Indiana. Her parents were William and Anna (McConnell) Henderson, both natives of Pennsylvania. Three of their five children are now living, viz.: Daniel Webster, who married Miss Emma Pierce; Dallas Mason and James Wilbur. They are all residing on the old homestead and engaged with their father in his farming operations. The third child, Hayden, died in 1878, at the age of twenty years; and the fifth child, Louise Olive, died in 1888, aged twenty-two years.

PROF. J. M. COYNER, Vice-President of the Occidental University, is a native of Virginia, born September 16, 1827. His father, Robert Coyner, was a slaveholder, who, in 1837, gave his slaves their freedom, and removed to Ohio; and in that State the subject of this sketch received his early education. He entered Hanover College, at Hanover, Indiana, and graduated in 1852, after which he engaged in teaching, was Professor of Mathematics at Waveland Collegiate Institute, and was connected with that institution of learning for ten years. He then accepted the position of superintendent of schools at Cambridge City, Indiana, filling that position two years. He was next called to Rushville, Illinois, where he held the same position two years. Requiring a change of climate, on account of his health, he was sent to the Indians in Northern Idaho, and was there in the employ of the Government two years. In 1875 he was called to the educational and mission work at Salt Lake City, and for ten years he was the head and front of educational and evangelical work in Utah. Coming in contact in his daily work with the opposition and persecution of the Mormon Church, he boldly met every issue with an unflinching purpose not to compromise any principle of his work. He and his brave, noble wife labored successfully in that field for ten years, leaving the work in a most prosperous condition. On account of his wife's health, they came to Los Angeles in May, 1885, seeking a more congenial climate. The Professor was called to Sierra Madre College and remained there until the death of his wife. This estimable lady departed this life in January, 1888, in Chillicothe, Ohio. She was, before her marriage, Miss Mary Wilson, of Ross

County, Ohio. Mrs. Coyner was engaged in teaching with her husband. She received the first commission ever granted by the Board of Home Missions to a lady, and her commission is No. 1. They had two children, a son and daughter. The latter was the wife of Rev. Josiah Welch, of Salt Lake City. After the death of his wife, Professor Coyner became identified with Occidental University, and at present holds the position of vice-president of this prosperous institution of learning.

I. E. COHN, M. D., was born at Brandenburg, Germany, in 1852, while his parents were there on a visit. His father, Rev. Elkin Cohn, D. D., is a native of Germany, and a graduate of the Berlin University. He has officiated as the Rabbi of the Jewish Temple Immanuel, at San Francisco, for nearly thirty years. His mother, *nee* Caroline Levaillant, was a native of Switzerland, and was born at Yverdun, Canton de Vaux. She was a niece of the celebrated Parisian chemist of the same name. She died at San Francisco in 1880, at the age of fifty-five years. Rev. Elkin Cohn and his wife were both of Hebrew ancestors. With the exception of time spent in Europe, the Doctor was reared in San Francisco. When fourteen years of age he was sent to Berlin, Prussia, to complete his education, and while there he began the study of medicine. In 1871, returning to America, he entered the Medical College of the Pacific at San Francisco, from which he graduated as M. D. in 1881. In that year he received the appointment of superintending surgeon of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and in connection with the same was also appointed to a like position by the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. In 1884 he located in the Central Hospital of the Northern Pacific Railway Company at Missoula, Montana, and directed the company's medical affairs from that point until the latter part of 1885, when, resigning on account of poor health, he came to Los Angeles and established himself in medical practice. Dr. Cohn was married in 1879, at Oakland, California, to Miss Effie C. Case, daughter of the late Captain Elijah Case, one of the oldest pioneers of California. She was born at San Francisco, where she was reared and educated. The Doctor is not only a good English scholar, but also speaks the German and French languages fluently. He is now engaged in translating into English "Hyrtle's Topographical Anatomy." He is the author of several medical works, viz: "Epitome of the History of Anatomy," "The Influence of Essential Oil Bearing Plants on Malaria," "Railroad Surgery as a Specialty," "Concussion of the Brain and Spinal Cord in Railroad Accidents," etc. He is the inventor of the emergency cot, now so extensively used in railroad accidents. Dr. Cohn is a prominent Freemason, having attained to the thirty-second degree of that order.

JOHN P. COLVER, a farmer and fruit-grower, on lot 70 of the American colony tract of the Cerritos Ranch, came to this State seven years ago. He located first at Colton, San Bernardino County, where, for a number of years, he was engaged in farming and also worked at the carpenter's trade. Mr. Colver was born in the Empire State, Dutchess County, May 6, 1825, his parents being Alanson and Permelia (Finch) Colver. They were natives of New York State, the former being descended from English ancestors and the latter from Scotch. They were the parents of five children, John P., however, being the only surviving one. In 1858 Mr. Colver went to Kansas where he worked at his trade until the breaking out of the war. His sympathies were at once enlisted on the Union side and he entered the army. After an honorable record of eighteen months' service he was discharged on account of disability. After this he sought employment in a new line of action, and went into the grocery business in Leavenworth, Kansas. Later he engaged as a

traveling salesman for Bitman, Taylor & Co., spending twelve years on the road, doing business for that firm. January 5, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Julia Kelsey, a native of Connecticut. To them have been born one child, Mary. Politically Mr. Colver is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post at Colton, California. As a citizen he stands high in the community, and is honored and respected by his neighbors and acquaintances.

ERNEST A. COXHEAD, California Bank Building, Los Angeles, was born in Sussex, England, in 1863; received his professional education in the Architectural School of the Royal Academy of Arts, London; entered the office of one of the leading architects of that great city, where he became foreman, and left that position in 1886 to come to America. In the spring of that year he came to Los Angeles and since then he has been prosecuting his chosen profession with brilliant success. He has been entrusted with preparing the plans and superintending the erection of some of the finest buildings in the city and surrounding country. He drew the plan of the Young Men's Christian Association Building, one of the finest blocks in Los Angeles; also of the First English Lutheran Church, the All Saints' Episcopal Church, Pasadena; the First Congregational Church of Los Angeles, the Memorial Church (stone) at Garvanza, and many others.

JAMES COOK, proprietor of the Los Angeles Wool Pulling Factory, and manufacturer of tallow and neat's-foot oil, is a native of the State of Connecticut, and was born November 6, 1836. He grew up and attended school there, and upon reaching manhood determined to seek his fortune on the Pacific Coast. He sailed from New York, came via the Isthmus and reached San Francisco in January, 1857, going directly to the mines at Marysville. While there they had, to use a miner's expression, a pretty tough experience. They ran short of provisions, and for three days three of them lived on the head of a grizzly bear. Mr. Cook returned to Marysville and afterward engaged in business and established the Marysville Soap Works. He was $50 in debt when he began, but by industry and practical ability he built up a prosperous business. During the famous floods in Marysville Mr. Cook and his family had a very narrow escape. His house was deluged with water. From the first story they were driven to the second, and by standing on tables, supported themselves as best they could. The water continuing to rise, Mr. Cook cut a large hole in the roof and dragged his family through the hole out on the roof in the night and then secured some bedding, drenched with water, and lay there until morning. They were finally rescued on a raft, and as they floated through the streets they saw other people on the house-tops, equally as unfortunate as themselves. After the flood partially abated, Mr. Cook was prominent in immediately organizing relief committees, and rode day and night with his team for a week, as one of the directors of the committee, carrying provisions and blankets for those who were suffering, giving the grain from his barn and money from his pocket, and using his credit at the stores to assist and relieve his less fortunate neighbors, until all were made quite comfortable. That is the kind of a whole-souled, generous man he is. The following year his house was burned and his family barely escaped with their lives. Mr. Cook was successfully engaged in business and prominently identified with the interests of Marysville for almost a quarter of a century. He then went to Oakland, built a tannery and carried on the business of wool-pulling and tallow-refining for six years, after which he sold his interests and went East. After remaining there a time he returned to California and located in Los Angeles. He purchased half a block of land

and erected his present large, commodious factory, and is doing a successful and constantly increasing business. In this enterprise he is ably assisted by his son, who inherits the mechanical genius of his father. Mr. Cook owns a very fine ranch of 900 acres in Antelope Valley, besides other property. He owes his success in life to his own determined energy, his practical ability to master every detail of his business in whatever he undertook, and always made his word his bond. He has ever been open handed and generous, and always ready to do more than his share in behalf of the suffering and unfortunate, and never caring for the popular applause of the world. Mr. Cook was united in marriage February 12, 1863, to Miss Mary Ann Corder, of California. They have five children: Violet Louise, Daisy, Carry A., William J. A., and Mary J.

THOMAS COPLEY, capitalist, 22 North Hope street, Los Angeles, is a native of England, and was born March 31, 1831. He was reared and learned the trade of cloth-finishing in his native country. After reaching manhood he emigrated to America in 1855, and worked at his trade in Canada for two years. In the spring of 1857 he started overland to California, and drove an ox team from Fort Leavenworth to Salt Lake. There were forty-five wagons in the train, with six yoke of oxen to each wagon, transporting supplies for the troops at Camp Floyd. The stock was stampeded by Indians, but the wagon-master being a model scout of long experience, they secured possession of their stock. After reaching Salt Lake, Mr. Copley, with seven others, packed four ponies and came on foot all the way, a distance of 800 miles, to San Bernardino. He came to Los Angeles and obtained work in a restaurant in a little adobe hut on Main street, where the First National Bank now stands. After a short time he was taken ill and went to the Sisters' Hospital. After his recovery he was employed for two years at the hospital. He next bought some land and engaged in gardening for some time on Alameda street, where the Lankersheim now stands. Mr. Copley afterward engaged in contracting, excavating, and hauling building material, and making streets, gardens, etc., and for over a quarter of a century successfully carried on the business. He owns valuable property on Fort street, and also on Hope street. Mr. Copley had no capital when he began life, and his success is due to his industry and good management. He married Miss Margaret Grinsell, a native of New York State. Their home on Hope street is one of the most eligible locations in the city.

GEORGE CARSON, farmer and stock-raiser, near Dominguez Station, was born in the State of New York, March 3, 1832, son of John and Sophia (Cady) Carson, natives also of that State, who moved, when their son was twelve years of age, to St. Charles, Illinois. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican war, in Colonel Newberry's regiment, and served until the close of the contest, being discharged at Santa Fé. After spending some time at the latter place and in Mexico, he came in 1853 to Los Angeles and engaged in the hardware trade on Commercial street, in partnership with Mr. Sanford. After about nine years in this business he moved to his present place, where he engaged in stock-raising, to which he has since added general agriculture. The estate comprises 24,000 acres, of which he has one-sixth. It borders along the ocean coast near Dominguez Station, is known as the San Pedro Ranch, and is one of the finest estates in Southern California. At first Mr. Carson devoted his attention mainly to sheep-raising, but he now has a large stock of horses and cattle as well. Some of these are fine-bred, being of the best strains in California. His home also is one of the finest in Los Angeles County, the large and commodious residence, completed two years ago, occupy-

ing a most commanding locality —one of the most beautiful and romantic places between Los Angeles and the sea. July 30, 1857, is the date of Mr. Carson's marriage to Miss Victoria Dominguez, daughter of the late Manuel Dominguez, an early and honored settler of this county, a sketch of whose life is given elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Carson have six sons and six daughters.

A. H. DUNLAP, residing in the Ranchito district, a mile and a half north of Rivera, dates his birth in Bell County Texas, December 23, 1849, son of John and Mary Dunlap, who were among the emigrants of 1854 from Texas to Los Angeles County. John Dunlap brought some means to this new country, but his capital mainly consisted of an almost inexhaustible fund of energy and ambition. The two years following their coming were spent by the family on a ranch near El Monte. They then removed to Tulare County. There Mr. Dunlap soon became known far and wide as a successful stock-grower and dealer. Later he became a resident of San Bernardino County, where he continued actively engaged in business many years. After a life of great usefulness, during which he had won the confidence and respect of business and social circles, he died July 6, 1875, aged sixty-four years. His widow, Mrs. Mary Dunlap, survives and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Laura Egan, at Pomona. The names of her children, besides Mrs. Egan and A. H. Dunlap, whose name heads this sketch, are F. P. Dunlap, Lewis Dunlap, Mrs. Mary Glenn and Mrs. Ella Collins. All are prosperous and well settled in life. A. H. Dunlap, the subject of this sketch, is as thoroughly identified with the growth and development of Southern California as a "native son," for his earliest recollections of life are of scenes and incidents in this sunny land. In San Bernardino County, in 1872, he wedded Miss Susan Standefer, daughter of James S. and Caroline R. Standefer, who were also emigrants from Texas, where Mrs. Dunlap was born. The home property occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap contains seventy-five acres of choice land in one of the finest districts of the famous San Gabriel Valley. The quality of soil and abundance of water make the ranch especially valuable for the purpose to which it is mainly devoted—fruit-growing. The thrifty orange grove is yielding a revenue of about $400 per acre. One of the noticeable fine improvements is a walnut grove, now from six to ten years old. Mr. Dunlap occupied and commenced the improvement of this property in 1876. In connection with the heirs of the M. H. Tyler estate, Mr. Dunlap owns a one-half interest in 400 acres of land adjoining the town plat of Whittier, on the south. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap have eight children. Their names in order of their birth are: Minnie, Albert, Lena, Louis, William, John, Ross and Lilian. Mrs. Dunlap's father now resides at Pomona with his daughter, Mrs. T. D. Holliday, where her mother died April 20, 1888. One brother who recently (1888) came from Texas, D. T. Standefer, resides in Pomona; another brother, William R. Standefer, a Californian of long standing, widely and favorably known, who the latter part of his life was a resident and owner of the Ranchito district, died April 4, 1879.

JAMES D. DURFEE is one of the most successful and representative farmers of La Puente school district. His fine farm is located on the Temple road, about three miles south of El Monte. Mr. Durfee was born in Adams County, Illinois, in 1840. His father, James Durfee, was a native of Rhode Island, and his mother, *nee* Cynthia Soule, was born in New York. The death of his parents occurring when he was quite young left him an orphan, and dependent upon his own exertions for support and education. He remained in the county of his birth until fifteen years of age, and then

started westward, aiming for the Golden State. He crossed the plains to Salt Lake with an emigrant wagon train, and there took the southern route into California. Upon his arrival in San Bernardino County, in the fall of 1855, he engaged in farming and other occupations until 1859, when he came to Los Angeles County and rented land about four miles south of El Monte, upon which he engaged in farming until the next year. He then purchased 125 acres—his present residence—of wild and uncultivated land and commenced its improvement and cultivation. Mr. Durfee has devoted himself to a system of diversified farming, planting a large variety of citrus and deciduous fruits for domestic use, and also a fine walnut grove, about his residence. The remainder of his land is producing hay, grain and vegetables, and supporting his stock. Among the latter is a dairy of twenty cows of the famous Jersey stock. He has also fine specimens of horses improved by the "Richmond" breed. Among the noticeable features of his place are his English walnut trees, which have reached a remarkable growth. The oldest were planted in 1864, and several are now (1889) from two and a half feet to three feet in diameter. No irrigation has ever been used by Mr. Durfee in raising his citrus or other fruit. A neat cottage residence and commodious barns and out-buildings attest the success that has attended his efforts. A residence of thirty years in the San Gabriel Valley has made Mr. Durfee well known. His straightforward, manly qualities and consistent mode of life have gained him scores of warm friends. Starting in life a poor orphan boy, he has by his industry and perseverance fought his way upward. Undaunted by many obstacles unknown to his more favored competitors in the race of life, he has secured a success in his calling. He is an intelligent and self-educated man. Taking a deep interest in schools, he has for many years served his school district as one of its active trustees. He is a life-long Republican, a worker in the ranks of his party, and has represented his district as a delegate in many of the county conventions. In 1887–'88 he was the assistant assessor, and made the assessment for his township. He is also an active member of the Patrons of Husbandry. In 1856 Mr. Durfee was united in marriage with Miss Diantha Cleminson, a history of whose family is given in a sketch of her brother, James Cleminson, to be found in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Durfee have had two children, Eva and James Roswell, both of whom are members of their father's household.

GEORGE B. DAVIS was born in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1821. His parents, Thomas H. and Maria (Barnes) Davis, were both natives of Massachusetts. Mr. Davis was reared and schooled in his native place. While a young man he left the farm and learned the trade of boot and shoe maker, and soon after reaching his majority he established himself in the boot and shoe business, and as his trade increased he commenced manufacturing upon an extensive scale, in Concord. He conducted his enterprise in that place for nearly forty years, and was one of the representative business men of that section. In addition to other enterprises he was a lumber dealer, and was also engaged in the real-estate business. In 1884 Mr. Davis decided to retire from the active business pursuits and seek a more genial climate, and in October of that year he came to California and located in the Sierra Madre Colony, taking up his residence upon a forty-eight-acre tract, which he had purchased in 1881. This land is situated on the east side of Baldwin avenue, northwest of Live Oak avenue. It was then in a wild and uncultivated state. He at first planted a vineyard of thirty-five acres, but later decided to devote his attention to fruit culture, and in 1885 commenced tree-planting. At this writing (1889) he is the owner of forty-five acres of his original tract, eleven acres of which are an orange grove and orchard, producing Washington Navel oranges and a large variety of deciduous



fruits for family use. Twelve acres are in Muscat grapes. The rest of his land is devoted to hay and grain. The substantial improvements, consisting of a well-ordered cottage and suitable out-buildings, denote the successful farmer and horticulturist. Mr. Davis has taken an interest in developing the resources of the colony and advancing its interests. He is a director of the Sierra Madre Water Company, and in 1888 was the vice-president of the company. Politically he is a Republican, and though not an office seeker, takes an intelligent interest in the success of his party. He is a consistent member of the Congregational Church of Sierra Madre, and a strong supporter of the same; has been a trustee, and in 1885 and 1886 was one of the deacons of the church. In 1854 Mr. Davis married Miss Sarah A. Cracroft, a native of New York City. They have one child, Alice L., who married Chester A. Andrews, formerly of Connecticut, but now a resident of Sierra Madre.

MRS. MAMIE PERRY DAVIS is a native of the city of Los Angeles, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Perry, from both of whom she inherited her passionate love of music, which she has exhibited from her earliest childhood. She first challenged the attention of the local public by singing, while yet in her 'teens, in a concert wherein she took the leading soprano in the "Lucia" sextet, which she carried through with the precision of a full-fledged prima donna, and by singing in a charming manner one of the brilliant arias of Rigoletto. The local press at the time, chronicling her success, was very enthusiastic in prophesying her future possibilities. In 1880 she went to Italy to study under the best masters, her first teacher being Albites (husband of Mme. Gazzanica), and afterward the eminent maestro, Signor Sangiovani, became her tutor. She remained under his instruction till her *debut*, September 25, 1881, in the title role of Petrella's opera, "Contessa d'Amalfi," which she sang with great success for seventeen nights. The musical journals of Milan, Florence, Mantua and Bologna spoke in high terms of the fine quality of her voice, especially of her extreme high notes, extending to D and E, and of the excellence and purity of her scales, trills, sustained and staccato notes. In the "Farfalla" (Butterfly) cavatina particularly, and in the "Polacca" from the opera of "Puritani," which she sometimes sang as an interlude, she created extraordinary enthusiasm, according to the journals *L'Arena*, of Verona, and *Il Mondo Artistico*, of Milan. Her Italian audiences, who knew her as "Maria Perrini," and who knew what good singing was, were very quick to recognize the beauty of her voice, which they classified as a high soprano, and the extraordinary agility of her runs, which, when accompanied by the flute, could not easily be distinguished from the tones of that instrument. In Milan she was called the "velvet-voiced Soprano," and it was not surprising that her master, Signor Sangiovani, was very proud of his pupil and of her success; nor that he prophesied for her a brilliant future if she kept up her studies and adopted the lyric art as a profession, which was her intention when she returned to America; but the charms of social and domestic life have, temporarily at least, diverted her from this intention. In 1883 Miss Perry was married to Mr. Charles W. Davis, of Portsmouth, Ohio, who was also a highly cultured musician. He died July 7, 1885. Mrs. Davis has frequently sung in grand concerts, etc., since her return from Italy, and she has ever been ready to sing for charitable and other objects, which she has thus aided in a most efficient manner. In ballad, and in pathetic music, the sympathetic quality of her voice is its most striking characteristic. In this class of music it has been said, metaphorically but not inaptly, that "there are tears in her singing." But whether she renders religious, classical or operatic music, her cultured auditors at once recognize that she has the instincts of a true musician. She has of late intended to re-

turn to Europe and resume her studies under the guidance of her old master, Signor Sangiovani, but has been deterred from doing so thus far, partly by ill health and partly by the disinclination of her family to have her go abroad, to be absent for a series of years. She is held in the highest esteem for her kind heart and many noble womanly qualities by the people of her native city, who are also proud of her success in her art. In social life she is ever the cultured, gracious lady, whose charms of person and manner make her society sought by all who come within the circle of her influence. To her friends, high or low, rich or poor, she is ever true, like the true woman she is. Mrs. Davis is an honorary member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is, with possibly a single exception, the only lady Major, regularly elected to that office in that body, in the United States. Mrs. Major Mamie Perry Davis is justifiably proud of the distinction thus spontaneously bestowed upon her, as is the G. A. R. Post of which she is a member proud to have her name inscribed upon its roster of officers. A portrait of Mrs. Davis appears in this work.

CHARLES W. DAVIS, architect, Downey Block, North Main street, Los Angeles, is a native of Massachusetts, born in Newburyport, March 24, 1826. His parents and grandparents were natives of the same State. During his boyhood the subject of this sketch attended school in his native town and served an apprenticeship of five years in learning the trade of carpenter and joiner. He next entered the office of a leading architect in Boston where he remained two years. In 1849, during the gold excitement in California, he determined to come to the Pacific Coast, and sailed on the ship Euphrasia, Captain Charles Buntin, and was six months and fourteen days on the way. When he landed in San Francisco all he had was a $2.50 gold-piece, and board at that time was $7 per day. His ability as an architect was fully appreciated at that time and his services were in active demand. He immediately engaged in business and was the contractor and builder of the Jewish Synagogue Immanuel on Sutter street, Rev. Thomas Starr King's Church, the Silby Shot Tower, the Robert Watt Block on Kearny street, the Tucker jewelry store on Montgomery street, and many other prominent buildings; thenceforward he devoted his time exclusively to his profession. After a residence of twenty years in San Francisco he resided in Santa Cruz four years, and then, in 1874, he came to Los Angeles, where he has since been actively identified with the progress of this city. With one exception he is the oldest in his profession in this place. He has operated in real estate, laid out the Davis subdivisions on Washington street, and has been very successful in his investments generally. He owns the Golden Eagle Ranch on the National boulevard, where he has registered Jerseys for sale at all times, some of the choicest stock in Southern California. He has done much to improve this part of the city. His success in life is owing to his own unaided efforts, and he is naturally liberal and generous. For his first wife Mr. Davis married Caroline Collins, of Amesbury, Massachusetts; she died, leaving three children, two of whom are yet living. For his present wife he married Miss Frances Parks Tuttle, of Los Angeles, March 8, 1879. They have two sons: Edward W. and Calvin W.; and two daughters, Frances Pearl and Anna Diamond.

JOHN I. DAVISSON, a grain and fruit raiser residing two miles west of Compton, is a pioneer of 1850. He was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, in 1832, and is a son of Elias and Sarah (Post) Davisson, natives of Ohio and Virginia respectively, and of English origin. They were early settlers of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and subsequently removed to Holt County, Missouri, where the residue of their lives was spent. The former

died in 1849 and the latter in 1850. They reared a family of eight children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest of the three boys. Leaving his home in Holt County, Missouri, in April, 1850, he set out for the Pacific Coast, coming overland, and arriving in Milwaukee, Oregon, October 18, of the same year. After camping there for three months he, in company with eighteen men, went to Yerka, Siskiyou County, where he engaged in mining for one year. After leaving the mines Mr. Davisson was variously employed; he purchased mules and followed "packing" for about four years, then moved to Saline County, next to the British Possessions, and still later to Ventura County, where he farmed till 1869. In that year he was married to Louisa Haver, of the State of Arkansas, and a daughter of Wilson Haver, a Methodist minister who came to California in 1862 and died in Eastern Oregon in 1888. Mr. Davisson purchased forty acres of land when he first came to Los Angeles County and has to-day a well-improved, productive farm. Mr. and Mrs. Davisson, with their two oldest children, Cora N. and Della M., are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their other children are: Abbie, Nettie, and Ray.

J. L. DAVISON, a farmer residing near Compton, was born in Connecticut in 1821, and is a son of J. L. Davison, Sr., who was also a farmer and who spent the most of his life in the State of New York. Mr. Davison left his home in the East in 1847, and went to Dodge County, Wisconsin, where he farmed for several years, after which, in 1856, he moved to Seward County, Nebraska, and there engaged in the milling business for some time. In 1884 he moved to New Mexico, and in 1887 came to Los Angeles County, where he purchased the farm on which he now lives. This farm is well stocked with a good grade of horses and cattle, and the broad fields of alfalfa and his orchards of fruit speak of his energy and perseverance as a farmer. Mr. Davison was married in 1842, the partner of his choice being Jerusha Weeks, a native of the Empire State. Together they have traveled the pathway of life, and together have worked and enjoyed its blessings. They have reared a family of seven children, all of whom are married. They are: Joseph H., who married Mary Mitchell; Alice, wife of G. W. Lazenby; M. M., who married Nanna Bartlett; Ada, wife of J. H. Calver; Clara, wife of J. A. May; A. L., who married Nora Bellwood; and Lulu, wife of T. F. Shields. Both Mr. Davison and his wife are active and consistent members of the Methodist Church, and are worthy and honored people, respected and esteemed by all who know them.

G. W. DYE.—Prominent among the early pioneers of Los Angeles County was the subject of this sketch. He was born in Mason County, Kentucky, December 6, 1810, and is the son of Robert and Sarah (Wells) Dye. Both his grandfathers, Granville H. Dye and Thomas Wells, were pioneers with Daniel Boone in Kentucky. They were originally from New Jersey, and were of German extraction. Thomas Wells was a Captain in the Revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch is the third of five sons. He left home after he had obtained his majority and went to Missouri, locating at Weston, Platt County, where he was engaged for several years in the hotel and livery business. In 1844 he was married to Miss Hellen Winter, who was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, and is a daughter of John and Harriet (Hall) Winter, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Winter reared a large family, nine children in all; he died in Missouri at the advanced age of ninety years. In 1863 Mr. Dye sold out his interests in Weston, Missouri, and moved to Virginia City, Montana, where, for some time he was in the saw-mill business, and later removed to Bannock City. On the 26th of December, 1866, he arrived in Los Angeles, and

lived in the city for three years. In 1869 he purchased eighty acres of land which he improved, and where he has since lived. He has been very successful in his business career. The following are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Dye: Emma, the oldest, is wife of J. R. Leoherman, who was mayor of Los Angeles for three terms; Hattie, wife of E. H. Dalton, who is overseer of the Water Company of Los Angeles; Fannie, wife of Louis Barthel, died five years ago; Mollie is the wife of A. M. Green, who has been with Jacoby Brothers in the dry-goods business for several years; and Bradley, who died at the age of nineteen years.

COLONEL T. S. DUNN, of Santa Monica, is a retired officer of the regular army. He is a native of Indiana, and is the youngest son of Judge Williamson Dunn, who was a well-known and prominent man in Jefferson County, Indiana. He represented the people of that county in the State Legislature for several terms, and was judge of the circuit court of Jefferson County. He was born in what is now the State of Kentucky, but then a part of Virginia, December 25, 1781. He was the first white child born in that region. He married Miss Miriam Wilson, also a native of Kentucky, and of Scotch-Irish descent. By her he had eleven children. The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools and also attended college. In 1850 he married Miss Harriet Tipton, of Logansport, Indiana. She is the daughter of General John Tipton, who was at the battle of Tippecanoe, in the war of 1812. He was born in Sevier County, Tennessee, August 14, 1786, and was a great man in council and field during the early history of the State of Indiana. In 1846 the subject of this sketch entered the army against Mexico, in the First Indiana Volunteers, and served about one year. He then engaged in farming until the breaking out of the civil war, when, May 9, 1861, he entered the service with the Ninth Indiana Regiment. July 4, 1861, he was made Captain in the regular army, and served through the war in the Army of the Potomac. His first engagement was at the second battle of Bull Run. He also fought at Antietam, Fredericksburg, South Mountain, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. At the last-named place he was wounded in the left arm. He was subsequently sent to Indianapolis as mustering and disbursing officer, until the close of the war. He was then ordered to Virginia, and remained till 1869, when he was ordered to Arizona as Captain of a company to protect the frontier against the Indians. After three years he was sent to Oregon, and was there two years, within which time he was brevetted for his conduct in the field and made Major of the Eighth Infantry in the regular army. From there he was ordered to Montana, and from there to Ft. Yuma, California. In 1878 he was retired, since which time he has resided in the beautiful Santa Monica. The Colonel is now in his sixty-eighth year, well preserved. Nature has been very kind to him in giving him a cheerful disposition and a contented mind. He has served his country well, has been a brave and valiant soldier, and is in every way worthy the honors conferred on him by the Government.

J. D. DE GEAR, dealer in tin and corrugated iron roofing, ventilators and chimney tops, 159 Aliso street, Los Angeles, was born in San Francisco, California, June 30, 1861. His parents, G. W. and Mary (Kreger) De Gear, were pioneers, coming to California in 1850. They have fifteen children, and all except one born in San Francisco, and the parents still reside in that city. The subject of this sketch attended school in his native city and learned his trade of Collins & Roberts, one of the leading firms in the city, remaining with this firm fourteen years. He came to Los Angeles in 1887 and established his present business. He had only $90 in money, but he had good credit and could get all the stock he wanted.

He has had a large practical experience, and by close attention to his business has built up a good trade, having all the work he can attend to. In November, 1885, Mr. De Gear married Miss Lizzie Laum, of California. They have two sons: Philip J. and Armand.

WILLIAM FORBES.—Among the well-known citizens and representative farmers of the Azusa is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Forbes came to this place in 1875 and purchased a claim of eighty acres of land of John Shelton. This land is located about two miles south of the present site of Azusa City. At the time of his purchase it was nearly all in a wild and uncultivated state. His years of labor have produced good results, and among his improvements may be noted a fine orchard of French prunes of six acres in extent, four acres of apricots, two acres of oranges, two acres of peaches, apples and pears and other deciduous fruits; also six acres in alfalfa, which by his system of irrigation is made to produce a yearly yield of ten tons per acre. The rest of his land is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. Among his stock are some fine specimens of draft horses of Norman breed, and roadsters of "Billy Lee" stock; also Jersey cattle. Mr. Forbes is a native of Prince Edward's Island, and dates his birth in 1843. He is the son of Peter and Margaret (Robinson) Forbes. His father was a native of Prince Edward's Island, and his mother was born in Scotland. The subject of this sketch was reared as a farmer, in which calling his father was engaged. At the age of nineteen years he started in life for himself and emigrated to the United States. Soon after his arrival in New York he came via steamer route to California. After a short stay in San Francisco he went to Nevada and located at Steamboat Springs, where he engaged in contracting and furnishing wood for the mills at that point. He was successful in his business, and continued his operations until forced to abandon them on account of the timber claims of the United States controlling the wood lands of that section. In 1868 he located in Inyo County, California, and there engaged in farming until 1872. In that year he returned to Nevada and engaged in stock business in Death's Valley. That not proving a success, in the fall of that year he located in San Bernardino County, California, and commenced farming operations upon rented lands. He conducted his operations in that county until 1875, when he took up his present residence. Mr. Forbes is a practical farmer, devoting his lands to diversified products, and has been successful in his enterprise. He is a strong believer in the wealth and future prosperity that await his section of the San Gabriel Valley, and is a supporter of such enterprises as tend to develop its resources. He is a stockholder, director and treasurer of the Azusa Irrigating Company. In politics he is a straightforward Republican. In May, 1888, Mr. Forbes was united in marriage with Miss Susannah C. McCullum, a native of Prince Edward's Island, and the daughter of Stephen McCullum. Mr. Forbes's father died in 1876. His mother died at his home in 1879.

J. F. DURRELL, capitalist, 110 East Fifth street, Los Angeles, is a native of Somerset County, Maine, and was born July 1, 1826. He was reared in his native State and lived there until 1852, when he decided to come to the Pacific Coast. He left home February 11, and went to New York, from which port he sailed March 6, on the ship Grecian, Captain Insley, and came around Cape Horn, reaching San Francisco, August 11, 1852. The mines were then the chief attraction for every one, and he accordingly went to Placer County and engaged in mining on the American River; afterward went to Auburn, but again sought the mines, this time at Kentucky Flat, and also on Indian Creek. He went to Sierra County; was successfully engaged in mining, and made his

home there for fifteen years. He also had a sheep ranch in Yuba County. In 1868, after returning to the Eastern States and making a visit to his old home, he came to Los Angeles County and engaged in farming near the town of Florence, continuing there twenty years until his property grew to be very valuable. He disposed of it during the land excitement, came to the city of Los Angeles and improved his property here. He built the Somerset House on Fifth street. Mr. Durrell is one of the early pioneers of this State and has been successful in accumulating a competency. He was married February 23, 1858, to Miss Philena D. Haythorn, a native of Somerset County, Maine. They have had one son, now deceased.

FRED DOHS, capitalist, 442 East First street, is a native of Worms, Germany, born November 18, 1846. His parents emigrated to this country in 1849, during his early childhood, and lived in New York, where he attended school until twelve years old. His father was a thorough musician, and the subject of this sketch inherited his musical talents, which began to develop when he was quite young. In 1858 his father sailed for California, and after reaching San Francisco young Dohs pursued his musical studies for two or three years, after which he made engagements with theatrical companies and went on concert tours. He came to Los Angeles in 1869, from White Pine, Nevada, making the trip of 700 miles by wagon. He intended to go to San Diego, but being pleased with the City of the Angels, he decided to locate here. He opened a barber shop, and at the same time carried on his musical interests. He organized Fred Dohs' Orchestra; was also leader of the city brass band, known as Dohs' Brass and String Band. For the past twenty years he has been prominently identified with the musical interests of this city and of Southern California as well. Mr. Dohs has been very successful in his investments, and is one of the large property owners of Los Angeles, and the largest individual owner on First street. He is one-fifth owner of Evergreen Cemetery, and has other valuable real estate. He is actively identified with the progress and development of the city and county. February 7, 1866, he married Miss Elizabeth Dietrich, a native of Germany. They have had nine children; only four survive: Louise, Amelia, Charlie and Willie. They all inherit their father's musical talent.

DELLSWORTH, dealer in hay, grain, wood and coal, Los Angeles, is a native of New York State, and was born in Saint Lawrence County, March 31, 1839. When quite young he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and from there to Michigan and Illinois. Upon reaching early manhood he determined to seek his fortune on the Pacific Coast, and started westward, leaving the Missouri River at St. Joe, in company with Noah Webster, a young friend of his. They set out with their blankets on their backs and came on foot across the plains, and after enduring great hardships during the long, toilsome journey, and becoming so footsore they could scarcely walk, they reached Mosquito Creek, Butte County, August 17, 1859. Mr. Ellsworth went to the mines, remaining there until 1868. At that time, during the excitement at White Pine, he went to Nevada and remained there one year, after which he returned to California, driving his own team across the Sierra Nevada Range; and it was so cold that the wheels of his wagon were a solid mass of ice. After his return he was married at Brownsville, California, May 24, 1870, to Miss Melissa Ann Abbott, of Missouri. They came to Los Angeles in January, 1880. Mr. Ellsworth engaged in farming and stock-raising, being successful in his enterprises. Two years ago he established his present business, and, being well and favorably known, has built up a large trade. His father, Charles E. Ellsworth, an old and honored resident of New York State, makes his

home here with his son. Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth have six children living: Annie M., Eva Grace, Carrie, Nower, Ada and Augustus. Two are deceased: Lansil and Katie.

WAL FAULWETTER, capitalist, 309 Macy street, Los Angeles, was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 14, 1844. During early boyhood he attended school and served an apprenticeship to the milling business. His father was a miller, and the family for two or three hundred years had followed the milling business. After reaching manhood Mr. Faulwetter emigrated to America, and landed in New York, January 11, 1867. He remained there a short time and then went to Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade, after which he went to Chicago and worked in the mills there and in Milwaukee. In 1869 he came to the Pacific Coast and was in San Francisco four or five years. He then went to Europe, spent a year in travel, subsequently returned to New York, and after being there six months came again to California, settling in Los Angeles. Here he engaged in milling, and after carrying on the business successfully for eleven years, he gave it up on account of his health. Since then he has not been engaged in active business, but gives his time to his own property interests. Mr. Faulwetter began life with no capital, and his successful career is due to his industrious habits and good management.

A. FRANCK, proprietor of Montana Market, dealer in fresh and salted meats, is a native of Baden, Germany, born January 19, 1841. His parents emigrated to America when he was only four years old, located in St. Louis and lived there until their death. In 1854, at the age of fourteen years, Mr. Franck started across the plains to California, being six months on the way. After reaching the coast he engaged in mining in Shasta and Humboldt counties, remaining there until 1860, when he went to Virginia City, then to San Francisco, and later to Idaho. He engaged in mining, and was in Boise City and at the Dalles until 1866. The following year he came to Los Angeles, and opened a butcher shop on North Main street, in a little old adobe building. The water used to rush down Temple street and through his shop, and sometimes the water would be knee deep in the shop. He remained there three years, and then moved to the Plaza, in an old adobe house. After being there a year or two, he went down to Georgetown, at the corner of Sixth and Spring streets, remaining there three years. He then removed to his present location, and since that time has carried on the business here. Mr. Franck is one of the oldest business men in Los Angeles. His generosity is proverbial, and he is ever ready to lend a helping hand to those in distress. In 1869 he married Miss Mary Wooton, a native of San Francisco. They have eight children, three sons and five daughters. They have two children deceased. Mr. Franck is a prominent member of several societies and orders.

F. M. ERWIN, one of the leading apiarists near the beautiful town of Newhall, is a native of Portage County, Ohio. He was born in 1835, and is a son of Samuel and Catharine (Vanata) Erwin. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and a farmer by occupation, first in Iowa and later in Illinois. In the latter State the subject of this sketch first started in business for himself as a farmer. He lived first in Mercer County and then in Christian County. He subsequently moved to St. Louis, where he engaged in the grocery business, and in 1881 came to California. His first work in this State was in Los Gatos, Santa Clara County, where he was in the cannery business. Then he moved to Los Angeles County and entered 160 acres of land in Soledad Township, where he now re-

sides, and he also took a tree-claim in the same township. This land he has improved and is now engaged in farming. His principal crops are barley and potatoes. He has two large apiaries of several hundred stands. He was married in the city of St. Louis, to Miss Ella Barlow, a native of Rock Island, Illinois. They have two sons, William Francis and Dennis Elora. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin are both members of the church, and though far away from God's house and not permitted to meet much with his people, still they maintain the form of godliness, and their daily walk proves them to be true and faithful to Christ's cause. Mr. Erwin is a Republican in politics, and was in the Kansas war. While there he was judge of the election held for the admission of that State. During his residence in Illinois he served the people of Keithsburg as postmaster for a term of three years. Samuel Erwin is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, with his only surviving daughter, Mrs. Alexander Gettis, of Los Angeles City. His wife departed this life in 1847. They reared a family of six children, only two of whom are living.

JAMES B. FREEMAN, manufacturer of mining machines, 604 South Spring street, Los Angeles, is a native of New York City, where he was born January 21, 1849. He attended school there, and at the age of seventeen years went to Minnesota and learned the milling business, paying special attention to the process of manufacturing flour by means of the roller system and the middlings purifier. He was interested in a good business when the great panic following the failure of Jay Cooke caused him to fail also. Having two uncles in the West engaged in mining he pursued a course in analytical mineralogy, went to the Black Hills, and engaged in mining there, and afterward in Colorado and California. Discovering, during this time, the necessity of using the dry process when there was no water, he invented what is known as "Freeman's Success Dry Process;" and the good result of this method is fully demonstrated by the large business he has built up and the constantly increasing demand for his machinery. His factory, located on Spring street, is 36x85 feet in dimensions. He is now perfecting a "concentrator," for working all kinds of low-grade ore which cannot be treated by water, and has already received orders from mining regions in this State, Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Montana.

URI EMBODY, Cashier of the East Side Bank, is one of the bright young business men of Los Angeles, with a future of rich promise. He was born in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in 1861, and is the second child of a family of three sons and four daughters. After attending the schools of his native town he continued his education in Cazenovia Seminary, New York, and Iowa State Agricultural College, where he took a special course with a view to qualifying himself for practical business life, and supplemented this with a course in the Minnesota State University, finishing in 1883. Having previously spent the years 1873 to 1876 in San Francisco, Mr. Embody had become enamored with the charms of the Golden State, and soon after leaving college started for the Pacific Coast, arriving in Los Angeles, September 22, 1883. From childhood his ideal and ambition was to become a business man; and from early youth he took charge of the family expenses and transacted the banking and other business connected therewith. With a view to realizing his ideal, he, with others, organized the East Side Bank in the fall of 1886, and in November of that year its doors were opened for business with Mr. Embody as cashier, which office he still ably fills. But previous to entering upon the duties of that responsible position he spent several months in the Los Angeles National Bank to familiarize himself with the practical details of banking. Mr. Embody has traveled quite extensively, visiting

and sojourning for longer or shorter periods in many of the States of the Union. He is a thorough business man both by intuition and training, and an affable social gentleman withal. His father, O. Embody, is a resident of Los Angeles, a retired business man, with a competence. Noyes S. Embody, the eldest son of the family, is a graduate of law, and expects to devote himself to the legal profession. He is a man of literary tastes, and is a member of the city board of education.

HON. W. F. FITZGERALD was born at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 7th day of February, 1846. At an early age he was sent to a private school, where he remained until the fall of 1858, when he entered St. Mary's College, Kentucky. On the 27th day of March, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army, served with marked distinction during the war, and was several times promoted for conspicuous gallantry on the field of battle. The Vicksburg *Daily Herald*, one of the leading Democratic journals of the South, in its issue of April 24, 1882, published an article on the war, in which he is referred to as the "Dashing Du Gueslin of our Mississippi soldiery." And again in the same paper, in a similar article on one of the battles of the war, appears the following: "It was under the eye of the gallant Bob Smith, that Fitzgerald, then a beardless stripling of seventeen, charged with his gallant company, the Mississippi Rifles of Jackson, the impregnable Federal works, held by a large body of troops, strongly intrenched with heavy siege guns, behind quadrilateral earthworks, and fell, sword in hand, pierced through the lungs, at the foot of the murderous parapet. He alone of his entire command succeeded in reaching the works. For his gallantry and reckless daring, young Fitzgerald was promoted to a First Lieutenancy on that bloody field of battle." At the close of the war he commenced the study of the law, and on the 18th day of February, 1868, was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State of Mississippi. He was twice elected city attorney of his native city, and afterward served for seven years as district attorney of the Vicksburg and Jackson judicial district, the most important in the State. In July, 1881, he was unanimously nominated by the Republican, Greenback and Independent Democratic State conventions for Attorney-General, and although running more than 5,000 votes ahead of his ticket, was defeated. On January 6, 1882, he received the caucus nomination of the Republican, Greenback and Independent Democratic members of the Mississippi Legislature, numbering about fifty in all, for United States Senator, in opposition to the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, in relation to which the Vicksburg *Commercial* (Democratic) of January 7, 1882, has the following: "At a caucus of the Republican members of the State Legislature, held in Jackson at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, General W. F. Fitzgerald, of Vicksburg, was unanimously nominated for United States Senator. The General was waited upon by a committee, who escorted him to the hall, where in his usual gifted and happy manner he accepted the compliment bestowed upon him. Last night a reception was held at Lawrence's Hotel, which was attended by a very large number of members of both Houses, including Republicans, Democrats, Independents, Greenbackers and citizens. Addresses were delivered by Senators Cooper, Jeffords, Gayles, Spears, Representatives Edwards, Gibson, Coates, Lynch, Lewis and Cartwright, and many others. The Jackson Cornet Band discoursed sweet music during the reception. Although the Democrats are in the majority, and will undoubtedly elect Senator Lamar as his own successor, the nomination of General Fitzgerald shows in what high esteem he is held by his party, of which he is the acknowledged leader in Mississippi." While attending the National Mississippi River Improvement Convention at Washington, in the month of February, 1883, as one of the two delegates selected by the Cot-

ton Exchange and Chamber of Commerce of the city of Vicksburg, President Arthur nominated him for Supreme Judge of Arizona, and on the 11th day of March following his nomination was promptly and unanimously confirmed by the Senate of the United States. He at once resigned the office of district attorney, to which he had just been re-elected for another four years' term, and after settling up his business affairs, proceeded with his family to his new field of labor. His judicial career there was such as to command the universal confidence and esteem of the bar and people, and is described by one of the leading attorneys of that bar as an "oasis in the history of the judiciary in that Territory." His retirement from the bench shortly after the accession of the Democratic party to power in the general Government was made the occasion by the bar and people of one of the most memorable gatherings that ever occurred in the history of Arizona, and many were the eloquent and touching speeches there made by distinguished lawyers, expressive of their deep regret at the loss of a judge who was honored and esteemed as no judge had ever been before in that Territory. His ability, courage and integrity are to-day approvingly referred to and commented on with as much interest and feeling as they were when residing among them five years ago. A leading Arizona attorney recently remarked to the writer of this sketch that "Judge Fitzgerald was a judge of marked ability, and the most impartial and fearless that I ever knew." From Arizona he removed to the city of Los Angeles, California, where he has since resided, and is to-day one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens and attorneys of that city. He is chairman of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce; executive member of the Republican State Central Committee for Southern California; one of the original projectors and a director in the California Sewer-Pipe Company, one of the largest manufacturing industries in Southern California, and was in July last unanimously elected by the Republican County Convention as its president. The Judge's family consists of his beautiful, accomplished and devoted wife, daughter of the late Dr. C. S. Knapp, of Jackson, Mississippi, and niece of the late Daniel S. Dickinson, who was for twelve years United States Senator from the State of New York, and Helen, a beautiful little daughter, about nine years of age.

J. E. FRICK, of the firm of Frick Brothers, contractors and manufacturers of cement pipe, was born in Rock Island, Illinois, February 25, 1857. His parents removed to Minnesota during his early boyhood and he was reared and received his education in that State. Upon reaching manhood he engaged in teaching. He came to Los Angeles in 1882 to visit his brother, who was engaged in business here, and was so favorably impressed with the place and the climate that, after going East and remaining for a year or two, he returned to Los Angeles and engaged in business here, becoming associated with his brother in contracting, manufacturing and laying cement pipe. Their works in East Los Angeles cover an acre of ground and they employ a large force of men the year round. By their energy, ability and experience they have built up a splendid business. The measure of success they have attained is attested by their investment in well located real estate. Mr. Frick was united in marriage March 4, 1879, to Miss Mattie Hamilton, a native of Iowa. She died March 2, 1885, leaving three children: Harry, Homer and Florence Elmer.

W. A. FRICK, of the firm of Frick Brothers, contractors and manufacturers of cement pipe, Los Angeles, was born at Rock Island, Illinois, October 7, 1855. When he was thirteen years of age, his parents removed to Minnesota, where he attended the common schools. After reaching manhood he came to California and located at Los Angeles. He entered the employ

of N. W. Stowell, and for some years was superintendent of his pipe works. He was associated for a time with E. M. Hamilton. In 1885 the firm of Frick Brothers was organized. Their yard and works are located on Water street, East Los Angeles, and is the largest of its kind on the Pacific Coast, giving employment to fifty hands on an average the year round. They make a specialty of cement, water and sewer pipe, which they manufacture in all sizes from six to thirty inches in diameter. They import all of their cement and own the sand-bed which they use. They have built up a large business in Los Angeles and throughout this and the adjoining counties. Mr. Frick has had a large experience in the manufacture of artificial stone and cement pipe. All of their contracts receive his personal supervision, and he enjoys a high reputation in business circles for integrity and ability.

J. H. GWIN is one of the pioneers of the Golden State, and is now in the livery business in Whittier. He hails from the Buckeye State; was born in Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, November 18, 1838. His father, Enos M. Gwin, was a carpenter, and helped to build Kenyon College, located at Gambier. He had nine children, all living yet, except one daughter. He came to California in 1853 and mined at Forest City for six years, after which he moved to Napa County. The subject of this sketch worked at mining and in the livery business for several years at Forest City, and in 1858 went to Napa. He was also for a time engaged in freighting at Virginia City. In 1869 he came to Los Angeles County, and for several years was extensively engaged as a farmer near Anaheim. At one time he had control of about 2,500 acres. Here he continued ten years, and then went to Lake County, remaining nine years, five of which he spent in teaming. At the expiration of that time he came to Whittier and established the livery business. Mr. Gwin is one of our true pioneers, and is full of push and energy, always in a good humor and has a pleasant word for every one. Mr. Gwin was married in Napa County, California, in 1868, to Miss Drusilla Evey, daughter of Judge Edward Evey, well known in Napa County. He represented Napa and Lake counties before they were divided. Judge Evey now lives in Pasadena. He was supervisor of this county, and was one of the framers of the new constitution of California.

F. G. EMERY, one of the worthy citizens of Los Angeles County and a stanch farmer, residing on a part of the Wilmington tract of the Cerritus Ranch, has been a resident of this county since 1874. Since coming here he has improved two farms besides the one on which he now lives. This gentleman is a native of Maine, born in July, 1824. Both his father and grandfather were taken prisoners in the war of 1812. Mr. Emery has made several trips across the continent at various times. He first came to California in 1850, coming by the way of Cape Horn. On this journey he paid a visit to the South American continent. From California he went to Oregon, and from there back to Maine. His next trip was to Wisconsin, from that place moving to Minnesota, where his three oldest children were born. After a sojourn of four years in that State, he again took up the line of march, this time having for his objective point Pikes Peak. For four years he made his home there, after which he returned locating on a farm which he purchased near Peoria, Illinois. However, not being satisfied there, he removed to Kansas, and from the "Sunflower State" went to Missouri. In the latter State he farmed for several years, after which he came to San Francisco, in which city he remained about a year. He then removed to Los Angeles County, where he has been very successful and where he expects to spend the residue of his days. Mr. Emery has been twice married; first, in 1855, to Aurilla Dodge, by

whom he had three children: Arlina, Evelyne and Frank. His first companion departed this life in 1863, and in 1873 he married Mrs. Sarah Williams, by whom he has four children: William, Mabel, Nahum and Sadia. Politically Mr. Emery is identified with the Republican party. He is a man highly esteemed by all who know him, and one of whom the county may well be proud.

RICHARD GARVEY.—The subject of this sketch, one of Los Angeles County's leading agriculturists and stock-growers, as well as one of its well-known business men, dates his birth in Ireland, in September, 1838, of an old Irish family, which, for generations, had been engaged as renters in agricultural pursuits. When quite young, his father died, leaving his mother with a family of children, of whom Richard was the fourth child. The almost total failure of crops in 1845 and 1846 was followed by the Irish famine, and for years the people suffered from destitution in a degree never before known to any civilized people. The Garvey family were reduced to extreme poverty, and after becoming unable to pay rent were driven from their old home, by the heartless agents of an English landlord. The years that followed, before they were able to leave Ireland, none of the family care to recall. Suffice it to say, that emigration to America seemed their only relief. With this object in view, through the exertions of all, the subject of this sketch, not then twelve years of age, was enabled to embark for Savannah, Georgia, where he landed in the winter of 1849–'50, penniless and ragged. Before leaving the ship a kind-hearted custom-house official, a Jew, named Philip Russell, became interested in him. By him young Garvey was taken home and suitably clothed, and later, through him, furnished employment. His remuneration was only $3 per week, but this sum enabled him to save a small amount each week, with the ultimate object of sending for the rest of his family. Early in 1852 his hope was realized and the family embarked for New York City, where they were joined by him. Again was the circle complete. Still, as far as money was concerned, they were as poor as while in Ireland; but, in this land of the free, with its grand opportunities, they were hopeful of the future. Not many months passed before all were in Cleveland, Ohio. There the family home was established, and there some of its members still live. Mr. Garvey has never forgotten the sufferings of himself and family during his youth, through the operations of the English land laws. In fact, his hatred of the system becomes intensified with each passing year. While he never joined any of the many societies, claiming to labor for the relief of Ireland, he has always contributed liberally in money and has cherished fondly the hope that some international difficulty might lead to a war between England and our country, and thus open a way for him honorably and legally to avenge the wrongs he and his have suffered. To return to the fortunes of the family in America, we will say that, as our subject had been their chief reliance in getting to America, he was afterward their chief support. He remained with them in Cleveland until his twentieth year, when, having reached man's stature, physically and mentally, he resolved to work his way to the Pacific Coast. With that object in view, he proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, where, in 1857–'58, General Johnson's expedition against the Mormons was being organized. Under Lieutenant W. S. Hancock, Quartermaster of the Sixth United States Infantry, he hired to drive beef-cattle for the use of the army. At Fort Laramie he was placed in charge of one of the officers' supply wagons. Upon reaching Fort Bridger it was discovered that, though his wagon looked all right,—its boxes of canned fruits and meats, its cases of fluids, etc., being apparently unopened and untouched—every box was actually empty. Mr. Garvey, entirely innocent of wrong doing, had at different times accepted invitations from young men of reckless nature,



Richard Garvey

looking only to having a good time, to join them in hunting and fishing after encamping. During these short absences, others, by concerted action, had robbed his wagon. Although it was evident to General Johnson and other officers that he was entirely innocent of any complicity in the taking of the supplies, he was discharged from service. Mr. Garvey walked from Fort Bridger to Salt Lake City, and there bought with the money earned as drover and teamster, a pony, blankets and provisions, and continued his way to Southern California, with others possessed of similar outfits. On the desert the ponies died. When they were able to pack their effects on the wagon of an emigrant, the journey was completed to San Bernardino County on foot. Mr. Garvey continued his walk to Los Angeles, reaching that place early in 1859. Again he was to try life in a new land, and he found himself in about the same financial condition that he was in when he landed in Savannah nine years before. His relief came also in much the same way, for, a few hours after arriving, he met on the streets the chief clerk of Captain Hancock, Mr. Mix, who had known him on the plains in Johnson's command. He was recognized by him, furnished with a new suit of clothes and a boarding-house, and later taken to the office of Hancock, then a Captain of the Sixth Regiment and general distributing Quartermaster for the posts in Southern California and Western New Mexico (now Arizona), and stationed at Los Angeles. Captain Hancock placed him in a responsible position, giving him charge of the Government store-house, where supplies were received and shipped to Forts Mojava, Yuma, Tejon and other points. If any were needed, no more complete vindication of himself could have been given by Captain Hancock, to whom, as we shall record, Mr. Garvey was to be still further indebted. The friendship of these two men continued through General Hancock's life. In 1860, through Captain Hancock, he was employed by the United States Government to carry, by pack-mules, the mails from Los Angeles to Forts Mojave, Yuma and Tejon. This service was attended by great danger and required a man possessed of nerve and coolness. As showing the rapid development of Southern California Mr. Garvey recalls the fact that, by the route he traveled, but two houses were passed between the vicinity of Los Angeles and Fort Mojave, a distance of 310 miles. The other routes were even more destitute of evidences of civilization. It must be remembered that he chose his own routes, not confining himself to emigrant trails. The adventurous life led by Mr. Garvey, the few years following, enabled him to form the acquaintance of many men engaged in prospecting and locating mines. He was not long in becoming interested in mining; first in Western Utah (now Nevada), later in San Bernardino County, this State, and still later in Arizona and New Mexico. For many years after leaving the employ of the United States Government, his leading business was the superintendence of mining interests, owned by himself and others. But until 1863 Mr. Garvey gave a large portion of his time to attending to his lucrative and responsible business of supplying the out-posts with the tidings from civilization. He had become the *protégé* of George Hearst, now representing California in the United States Senate, and through him became interested in the development of the Moss mines as well as other mines in what is now Mojave County, Arizona. Mr. Garvey was one of the locaters of the Moss mines. During his superintendence of the work on one section of the Moss mines he, with four companions, started with a wagon-load of supplies for the use of a party of prospectors in the employ of the company, in what was called the Sacramento district, on the Colorado River, some forty miles away. Though vigilant, well knowing the danger of an attack by Indians, the last night, being in sight of the prospecting camp, they neglected to mount guard. In the gray of the morning they found themselves subject to a furious attack from about fifty murderous savages. Almost at the beginning Mr. Garvey received a slight wound, crossing the

point of both shoulder blades, and a crushing shot which, disabling every finger, buried itself in his left hand. About the same time one of his companions was struck by a shot that entirely destroyed one eye, but did not disable him from valiant service. Another comrade was more seriously wounded, a shot passing through his hips, completely disabling him and making him a cripple for life. The party fought their way to a position on the summit of a hill 300 yards away. The contest for the possession of the helplessly wounded man was fierce and lasted for hours but he was saved. The team and wagon load of supplies was of course abandoned. The red men destroyed the supplies, burned the wagon and butchered the mules. Mr. Garvey, though suffering severely, did good service during the engagement, and being possessed of a sixteen shooting rifle, which, being the first ever brought into Arizona, it was credited with saving the party. The party, once upon the summit of the hill and able to command all approaches, felt, for the time being, safe, for the Indians after several assaults carefully kept out of reach of their death dealing rifle, and seemed to be content to let starvation and thirst do their work for them. As night closed down one of the two unwounded members of the besieged party started in the darkness for relief, going to an encampment of United States soldiers, forty miles away. Relief came by the following midday. This was undoubtedly one of the most gallant fights ever made against the Indians in Arizona. Through Senator Hearst, who has ever been the warm, personal friend of the subject of this sketch, he obtained $18,000 for his interest in the Moss mines. This was the first money of any considerable amount that he had ever owned, and, for a young man, was certainly a good "plum." In 1866 Mr. Garvey, as well as all or nearly all miners, had to abandon Arizona on account of Indian atrocities. He recalls the fact that over 150 of his friends and acquaintances had fallen victims to the savages. Later, Mr. Garvey became the owner of mines in Holcomb Valley, San Bernardino County, this State, there owning and operating a quartz mill until 1872, at which time he sold his mill and mines for $200,000 to an English company. Mr. Garvey continued operations in the same district until 1876, and yet owns the Green Lead, a noted and valuable mining property. In 1876, after the failure of the Temple & Workman Banking House at Los Angeles, Mr. Garvey was appointed the receiver of their estate. The closing up of the gigantic affairs of that establishment, with its liabilities of over $1,000,000, was the work of two and a half years. In 1879 he purchased an eighth interest in the Potrero Grande Ranch and a one fourth interest in the Potrero de Felipe Lugo Ranch, nine miles east of Los Angeles, and 2,500 acres of school lands adjoining on the west. This made an estate of 4,400 acres, to which in commemoration of his wife and son, he has given the name of "Tessa-Dick Ranch." There he established his residence in 1880. A beautiful avenue, three-quarters of a mile in length, shaded by three rows of stately eucalyptus trees on each side, interspersed with pepper and pine trees, leads east from the highway to his residence. One half mile north of his home, an avenue leading toward Los Angeles crosses two and a half miles of his land; 1,000 acres of his ranch are devoted to producing barley and wheat; 700 head of cattle, 150 brood mares and colts, and fifty mules (the working force) make the larger portion of the stock usually kept. Mr. Garvey is breeding fine stock which, by introducing new blood, he is raising year by year to higher standards. He owns valuable property in Los Angeles, one lot especially so, being located at the intersection of Main and Spring streets with Ninth street, which, in 1889, he commenced to improve preparatory to the erection of a fine brick block. Mr. Garvey wedded, January 13, 1881, Miss Tessa B. Mooney, of Cleveland, Ohio. She died December 18, 1885, leaving to him a bright, sunny little boy, Richard, who was born in November, 1885. Of Mr. Garvey's brothers and sisters we record that his brother, Rev. Father Peter Garvey, is a Catho-



A VIEW FROM THE RANCH OF RICHARD GARVEY.

AN ANTIQUATED ADOBE BUILDING WITH "OLD BALDY" IN THE VISTA.

lic clergyman of Galveston, Texas, diocese; and that John Garvey, a Lieutenant in the Seventh West Virginia Volunteer Regiment in the late war, was promoted on the field of Antietam for conspicuous gallantry, and died of wounds received there. John Garvey served ten years in the Twenty-ninth Infantry in the English army. For conspicuous gallantry in the defense of Lucknow during the Sepoy Rebellion he received the Queen's Sergeant's medal. He came to the United States in 1861 and entered the army soon after. Mr. Garvey's two sisters, Maria and Delia, reside at Cleveland, where their mother died in 1873. After the death of Mr. Garvey's wife, her mother, Mrs. Mary E. Mooney, with her daughter, Miss Mary E. Mooney, came out from Cleveland, and now have care of the child. In politics Mr. Garvey, while never uninterested, acts thoroughly the independent citizen, not tied to any party, but always ready for independent action upon every issue. He was a strong supporter of Abraham Lincoln and General Grant. In conclusion, we will add that Mr. Garvey is, in the fullest sense of the words, a self-made, self-educated man, who, coming a poor boy from the old world, has splendidly illustrated the possibilities of the new, to those possessed of energy, combined with practical business qualifications and a determination to succeed.

WYMAN, GRUENDYKE & CO., manufacturers of lime, corner of Second and Vine streets, Los Angeles, began manufacturing lime June 1, 1887, at Oro Grande, San Bernardino County, forty miles from San Bernardino. The company have large kilns, with a manufacturing capacity of 350 barrels per day. The lime is of a very superior quality, and they have never had a complaint of its pitting or scaling. In 1888 they shipped from Oro Grande 56,000 barrels. This company are the sole owners of the lime works there, and are increasing the capacity of the same. They also own a controlling interest in the San Jacinto Lime Company at San Jacinto, and will increase the capacity of manufacturing there. They supply the dealers here in the trade, and make extensive shipments to the dealers in Southern California and Arizona. Mr. Wyman, the head of the firm of Wyman, Gruendyke & Co., was born in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, May 3, 1839. He attended school there, and at the age of seventeen went to Toledo. Upon the breaking out of the war he enlisted, in May, 1861, in the Fourteenth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and participated with his command in every skirmish and battle, and was absent from his company only on one half-day's march, from Nashville to Franklin. He was in command of his company in General Sherman's march to the sea. After serving four years, he was mustered out in 1865. Returning to Toledo, he engaged in the lime business, and for twenty-two years has been one of the largest manufacturers of lime in the State of Ohio, where his works are located, shipping more lime than any individual company in the State. Mr. Wyman is a prominent member of the G. A. R.; is treasurer of the Fourteenth Ohio Regiment Society, and has been present at every reunion of his regiment. In 1888 he went from this State to Ohio to attend the reunion. In 1875 Mr. Wyman married Miss Emma Bailey, of Circleville, Ohio. They have three children: Elliott B., Edna F. and Julia A.

CHARLES GERSON, capitalist, 24 Wilmington street, Los Angeles, is a native of Germany, and was born on the River Rhine, at Worms, February 14, 1827. When eighteen years of age he emigrated to America and went to New Orleans. He enlisted and served in the Mexican war, and after peace was declared he went to the city of Mexico and remained there two years. He then came to California, engaged in business and lived here several years. March 4, 1855, he married Miss Carolina

Strauss, a native of the city of Bomberg, Germany. Soon after they were married they went to San Diego and engaged in mercantile business for several years, until the war. Then he went to Arizona and engaged in business at Fort Yuma, remaining in Arizona seven years. In 1870 he sold out his business there and came to Los Angeles, having removed his family here two years previous. He was engaged in business in this place several years; opened the La Fayette Hotel and conducted it until 1881. After again engaging in trade for several years, he retired, from active business life. He is a prominent member of the order of Chosen Friends, Guardean Council, No. 90. He has been appointed several times as representative to the Grand Council at San Francisco, and was recently appointed Deputy Grand Councilor for this district. Mr. and Mrs. Gerson have five children, three sons and two daughters: Herman and Samuel, engaged in plumbing business in Los Angeles; Edward, a jeweler of Pomona; Bertha, now Mrs. Frankel, also of Pomona, and Fanny.

JOHN C. GOLDSWORTHY, surveyor, was born in Wisconsin in 1840, his parents being John and Ursula (Edwards) Goldsworthy. His father was a mining engineer of high reputation and skill. Mr. Goldsworthy came to California in 1857, and spent four years in the mines, being familiarly known as "the kid," on account of his age. He won the confidence of his uneducated associates and was very useful to them in writing their letters, as they felt safer in intrusting the knowledge of their private affairs to him than to an older person. He studied in the University of the Pacific at San José from 1861 to 1864, and graduated as civil engineer from that institution, being as far as known the first graduate of the institution in that line. He then placed himself for two years longer under the tuition of Sherman Day, a noted mining engineer of that city and afterward surveyor-general of the United States. In 1866 he moved to Virginia City and there began his career as surveyor. He made a complete topographical map of the whole of that mining region, remaining there about one year. Spending the intervening time as mining engineer in San Francisco he came to Los Angeles in March, 1868, and has been a resident here ever since, chiefly occupied as surveyor. He has occasionally done some assaying and other special work. Any one who has been a practical mining engineer never entirely loses his interest in that branch of his profession. The office of city surveyor of Los Angeles was erected at his suggestion in 1870, and he was elected its first incumbent. In 1867 Mr. Goldsworthy was married to Miss J. H. Bullis, who had been virtually a schoolmate of his college days, she being an attendant at a seminary for young ladies at San José while he attended the lectures at the University. They are the parents of seven children, four girls and three boys. The oldest boy, George L., is nineteen, and proposes, after graduating at a public school this year, to enter the University of Southern California. In politics Mr. Goldsworthy is a Republican, and in religious affiliation a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The unprecedented and rapid growth of this city, and his long and intimate acquaintance with its topography as a surveyor, has occasioned a great and satisfactory expansion in his professional labors.

CHARLES GASSEN, wholesale and retail dealer in fresh and salted meats, corner of Spring and Third streets, is a native of Germany, and was born February 11, 1837. He was reared in his native country, and in 1851 emigrated to America. After living in New York, he determined to come to California; landed in San Francisco in 1858, and engaged in the butchering business in Sacramento until 1863. In that year he removed to Austin City Nevada; remained there until 1868, and then

came to Southern California. He located in San Diego and was engaged in business there until 1874, when he came to Los Angeles, and, as a member of the firm of Pico & Gassen, conducted a wholesale meat business, this copartnership continuing for one year. In the fall of 1877 Mr. Gassen established his present business, having his slaughter houses at Arroya Seco, and doing his slaughtering there until 1882. He then built a slaughter house up the river on his ranch, where he has since done all his slaughtering for his wholesale and retail trade, giving his large and commodious market on the corner of Spring and Third streets a selection of choice meats for his retail trade. He owns a large ranch of 700 acres for grazing his stock. Mr. Gassen has had an eminently successful business career. When he landed in New York he had only one dollar in the world, and his success in life is owing to his own efforts, ability and good management. He was elected a member of the city council and held that office three years. In 1867 he married Miss Jennie Scott, a native of Ireland. They have four children: Amelia, Annie, Charles and Jennie.

JOHN GRANT, of the firm of Smith & Grant, contractors, Los Angeles, was born in Scotland, February 8, 1861. He attended school during his boyhood, and served an apprenticeship in learning his trade there. He came to America in 1880, went to Chicago and began working at his trade, and was foreman on some of the largest buildings in that city. He remained there two years and then came to the Pacific Coast, and for several years engaged in building; in 1885 he came to Los Angeles and associated himself in business with James Smith, forming the firm of Smith & Grant, and since then they have been engaged in building. They have had the contracts for some of the best buildings in this city and in Pasadena. The Burdick Block, corner of Second and Spring streets, upon which they are now engaged, is one of the most solid, substantial business blocks in the city. In 1887 Mr. Grant was united in marriage with Miss Emma Berke, of Minneapolis.

B. J. GOODMAN, architect, Los Angeles, is a native of Indiana, born May 23, 1864. After obtaining the usual common-school education, he entered the office of John A. Hasecoster, and remained with him ten years, learning and practicing his profession. The first three years he worked without any compensation whatever, even supplying himself with all the necessary instruments. While in that office he designed plans for some of the finest buildings in the country. He came to Los Angeles in 1885, since which time he has been busy in his chosen profession, building up a good reputation by his manner of "building up" the city.

CHARLES GOLLMER, of the firm of Bauer & Gollmer, agents of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, is a native of Germany, and was born May 10, 1851. He attended school and served an apprenticeship to the trade of carriage and sign painting, in his native country. He emigrated to America in 1867 and came to the Pacific Coast the same year; spent one year in San Francisco, then came to Los Angeles, and, after working at his trade a short time, started a shop of his own and carried on the business here for fifteen years. In 1884 he became associated with Mr. Bauer in their present business and since that time the firm of Bauer & Gollmer has been one of the most enterprising firms in their line in Southern California. Their warehouse, ice-house and bottling works are located on Alameda and Jackson streets, fronting on the railroad, and are thoroughly equipped with machinery of the latest improvement for the manufacture and bottling

of the Anheuser-Busch beer. They are sole agents for Southern California, and supply a large portion of the trade in this city, and they also have a large shipping trade. Mr. Gollmer has been successfully engaged in business in Los Angeles over twenty years, and is well known as a generous, public-spirited citizen, actively identified with the progress and development of the city. In 1873 he married Miss Alice Grabe, a native of Canajoharie, New York. They have three children: Carl, Robert and Minnie.

THOMAS ANDREW GAREY was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 7, 1830. His ancestors were German. Young Garey was reared in Hagerstown, Maryland, but moved to Iowa in 1847. He started for California in 1850, stopping about a year in New Mexico and six months at Tubac, Arizona, arriving at San Diego in 1852. At Albuquerque, New Mexico, October 27, 1850, Mr. Garey was united in marriage with Louisa J. Smith, a native of Massachusetts. Soon after their arrival in San Diego, they came to Los Angeles County, first settling at El Monte. Afterward, in 1865, Mr. Garey bought land on San Pedro street, Los Angeles, and engaged extensively in the citrus nursery business, and in this enterprise he has ever since continued. The demand for young orange, lemon and lime trees at one period was enormous, and as Mr. Garey was a very enterprising and energetic man he did what he could to meet this demand. His sales of fruit trees, mostly citrus, one year were about $75,000, and during a period of three years they were $175,000. He sent abroad for the best varieties, and it was he who introduced and named the Mediterranean Sweet orange, the Paperrine St. Michael, and also the Eureka lemon. Mr. Garey is acting president of the Los Angeles County Pomological Society; was overseer of the State Grange one term, and of the Council of the District, composed of sixteen subordinate granges, and Master of Los Angeles Grange. In connection with others, he helped to found both the towns of Pomona and Artesia, in Los Angeles County, and the new town of Garey in Santa Bárbara County. Latterly he has been engaged in the nursery business in Santa Bárbara County, at Garey, Santa Maria Valley. Mr. Garey has been one of Los Angeles County's most useful citizens. He certainly has done his part toward developing its material resources. Of their eight children, four are still living and are in Los Angeles County. They are A. T., W. E., Margaret A. and Albert H. A. T. Garey, the oldest, was born on the Puente Ranch, this county, July 14, 1854. He received his education in Los Angeles, and is a nurseryman by occupation. He married May 10, 1876, Miss Belle, daughter of David and Susan (Thompson) Lewis. They have three children living. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were among the pioneers of Los Angeles County and lived at El Monte, where they engaged extensively in the cultivation of hops, for thirty years. Mr. and Mrs. Garey reside in East Los Angeles. W. E. Garey, the second oldest of the family, a nurseryman by profession, was born in San Bernardino County, March 21, 1856. He was married in Santa Monica, in 1884, to Miss Laura E. Carpenter, daughter of Stephen F. Carpenter. She is a native of Minnesota, born May 10, 1864. They have one child. Margaret A. was born in Los Angeles, January 7, 1864. She was married December 13, 1882, to Daniel J. Carr, Grand Secretary of the Grand Division of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors. They have one child, Garey Carr. Albert H. is in his fourteenth year, the only child now at home with his parents.

JACOB F. GERKENS, capitalist, 9 Sotello street, Los Angeles, was born in Holstein, Germany, January 12, 1842. His parents emigrated to America during his early childhood and settled in Erie County, New York, near Buffalo. When only sixteen years of age



Th. A. Gurney

the subject of this sketch started with ox teams across the plains for California. He came direct to Los Angeles and for several years was engaged in teaming and freighting here. He next went to Yuma and ran a ferry one year, and again engaged in freighting and carried on the business until 1865. At that time he was employed by Robert Burnett as foreman on his ranch, continuing as such for two years. During this time, January 9, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Isadora Carabajal, a native of Los Angeles. From that time until 1871 he was successfully engaged in sheep-raising. His next venture was in the grocery business, on San Fernando street, at the junction of Downey avenue. He had been twice elected a member of the city council, and in 1877 sold out his store, having accepted the appointment of chief of police of Los Angeles. He held that office one year and was also assistant chief of police two years. For six years he held an office under the city government. Mr. Gerkens never went to school in his life, but as a result of his self-education he can speak and write three different languages. Mr. and Mrs. Gerkens have had three children, two of whom survive: Charles F. and Margurette. The death of their daughter Annie occurred May 29, 1889.

HON. HENRY T. HAZARD, the present Mayor (1889) of Los Angeles, is a native of Illinois. In 1854, at the age of eight years, he left Evanston, with his parents, overland for California, arriving in this city late in the summer of that year. Mr. Hazard graduated at the Law School, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, at an early age, when he returned to Los Angeles and entered on the practice of law, which he has continued ever since. He has filled several positions of importance during this time, including those of city attorney, member of the State Legislature, mayor, etc. His public spirit has been evinced in many ways, but particularly in the erection of an immense pavilion bearing his name, on the corner of Fifth and Olive streets. In 1874 Mr. Hazard married, at San Gabriel, the third daughter of Dr. William Geller. They have no children. Mr. A. M. Hazard, the father of the subject of this sketch, who was long a resident of Los Angeles, died some years ago. Mr. Hazard has several brothers and one sister, who reside in this city.

GEORGE C. HOPKINS.—Among the numerous classes of business which characterize Los Angeles as the commercial metropolis of Southern California, the storage and warehouse business is an important one. The largest and finest institution in this line in this city and one of the largest on the Pacific Coast is the California Warehouse, situated on East Seventh street. The California Warehouse Company was incorporated in June, 1888, with a capital stock of $50,000, and the building was erected and opened for business in October following. The warehouse is a very large brick structure 153 x 301 feet in dimensions, two stories in height, and contains 60,000 square feet of floor space. Being covered with iron roofing and floored with bituminous rock, it is both fire and rat proof, and is finished and furnished with the best improved machinery and appliances for handling freight, packing wool, etc., by the use of which thirty cars of freight can be handled or 50,000 pounds of wool can be bailed per day. The warehouse has a special railroad track connecting it with the Southern Pacific system; and freight can be unloaded and loaded from wagons on either side or from the driveway through the center of the building. The company owns an entire block of ground, which is encompassed by a sixty-foot street. The California Warehouse Company is composed of a number of the leading business men and heaviest capitalists of the city, representing four to five millions of dollars. The officers are: T. J. Weldon, President and Treasurer, and George C. Hopkins, Vice-President and Secretary. The company handles and

stores every class of goods except explosive and inflammable articles, such as oils and paints. They handle and bale 200,000 pounds of wool annually, and during the busy season have $100,000 in value of goods in store in the house at one time. The business gives employment to from fifteen to forty men. Mr. Hopkins, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and the active manager of the warehouse business, is a man of large experience in this branch, having been in the employ of the American Express Company in Chicago ten years, and in the freight department of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company about eight years, before organizing the California Warehouse Company, in which he was one of the prime movers. He came to California in 1872, and engaged in wool-growing in Oregon four years, at the end of which time he removed to Los Angeles. He was born near Aurora, Illinois, in 1846; went to Chicago in 1852, when it was a mere country town, saw it grow to a great commercial metropolis, and witnessed its destruction by the most terrible conflagration in the world's history, on October 9 and 10, 1871. He is greatly in love with Los Angeles and Southern California, and thinks this is the garden spot of the world. Mr. Hopkins's consort was Miss Spencer, daughter of Judge James A. Spencer, one of the original projectors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and was one of the builders of the Kansas City & Topeka division. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins have two children, a son and daughter.

EDWIN WALKER HOUGHTON, architect, Pasadena, was born in Hartley Row, England, in 1856. His father was a business man, farmer and builder. After attending school until eighteen years of age, he associated himself with his brother at Elongate Hill, London, where he learned the art of architecture. Studying this six years, he, in company with his brother, came to America. Two years subsequently he returned to England, and October 13, 1884, married Miss Margaret H. Crudge, daughter of Mrs. Crudge, of Tiverton, Devonshire. Soon afterward he came again to America and settled in El Paso, Texas, two years, and then came to Pasadena. His office is in the First National Bank Building. He has designed and superintended the construction of the following residences in Pasadena: James Hewitt's, $3,000; Mrs. Graham's, $5,000; J. G. Rust's, $3,500; T. Jones's, $4,000; Dr. Arthur's, $6,500; Dr. McQuilling's, $6,500; Dr. Schultz's, $2,000; H. H. Rose's, $4,000; A. E. McBride's, $4,000; T. N. Harvey's, $4,000, and Mrs. E.B. Dexter's, $7,500. Mr. Houghton's charges are as follows: Preliminary studies, 1 per cent.; working drawings and specifications, 2½ per cent.; working drawings and details, 3 per cent.; working drawings and superintending, 5 per cent.

JOHN F. HOGAN was born near Killarney, Ireland, in 1829, and is a son of John and Mary (Flinn) Hogan. They had a family of twelve children, nine boys and three girls, all of whom lived to maturity. The father died when the subject of this sketch was a small boy. At the age of nine years he made the voyage across the Atlantic, and landed in America. He was first an assistant gardener in the city of Philadelphia. Afterward he went into gardening for himself, and was very successful for a number of years in Rochester, New York, where, on Christmas day, 1857, he and Miss Mary Lowe, also a native of the Emerald Isle, were united in marriage. He subsequently moved to Sandusky, Ohio, where he lived for twenty-five years. At the breaking out of the war he was the first recruit in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, and served his country bravely till he was honorably discharged in the city of Washington, in 1865. Soon after the war closed he sold out his interests at Sandusky and moved to Peoria, Illinois, where he established the Spring Hill Park, in the heart of the city.

This park covers an area of twelve acres of land, and is one of the finest in the United States. It has a swimming park 150 feet square and from two and a half to twelve feet deep. The sulphur and mineral water is obtained from a well 860 feet deep. There are forty-two bath rooms, and the whole was fitted up at a cost of $21,000. Mr. Hogan sold his interests there in 1880, and went to Quincy, Illinois, where he built another park, known as Hogan Park. This he soon sold, and came to California, locating at the city of Los Angeles. There he was very successful in the real-estate business. About one year ago he retired from active business and bought residence property in Santa Monica. This he has improved and has built a very comfortable residence at the corner of Second street and Nevada avenue, overlooking the sea, where he and the partner of his youth are spending the evening of life, retired from the excitements and requirements of a business life. They have only one child, Mary, now the wife of John Moran, of Los Angeles. Mr. Hogan has been eminently successful in his calling, and is the principal stockholder in the Wharf Association, in Santa Monica. They are both members of the Catholic church, and Mr. Hogan is an intelligent and enthusiastic supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

NATHAN H. HOSMER.—Among the pioneers of the Sierra Madre Colony, mention must be made of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Hosmer came to Los Angeles County in 1878, and located at Florence, where he engaged in general farming upon rented lands. He also purchased machinery and contracted for baling hay, etc. He continued his operations at that place until 1881, and after a visit East in November of that year he took up his residence at Sierra Madre. He early saw the desirability of the Sierra Madre Colony tract for residence purposes, and its adaptability to fruit cultivation. He purchased twenty-six acres lying west of Baldwin avenue, between Central and Live Oak avenues. This land was then in its wild state, but Mr. Hosmer, with the energy so characteristic of himself, began clearing, grading, and planting trees and vines. He planted 1,600 orange and lemon trees, 400 apricots, and a large variety of other deciduous fruits. In a year he had built up one of the finest orchard properties of the colony. He was one of the first to recognize the demand to be made upon the colony lands for villa lots, and in 1886 subdivided his tract into sixty-six lots, retaining four acres for his home. His enterprise was a success, and there has been erected upon the lots sold fifteen residences and other buildings. Upon his home place of four acres he has a substantial cottage, commodious barn and outbuildings. He is devoting his attention to the cultivation of a fine variety of citrus and deciduous fruits, among which are 114 orange trees. Mr. Hosmer, after visiting and inspecting many localities, selected the Sierra Madre Colony as one of the most desirable locations for residence and horticultural pursuits in the San Gabriel Valley, and has never had cause to regret his decision. From the very start he has been one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Sierra Madre, identifying himself with every enterprise that tended to build up and advance the interests of his chosen section. He was among the original incorporators of the Sierra Madre Water Company, and has served many years as a director of the same. As one of the original trustees of the public library he was largely instrumental in establishing that most desirable of public institutions. He is now a school trustee of his district, and the efficient road overseer of the colony tract. Mr. Hosmer is a native of New England, dating his birth at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1844. He is the son of Nathan S. and Ruth L. (Hayward) Hosmer, both natives of that State. His father was a builder and contractor by occupation, located at Concord; and Mr. Hosmer was reared and schooled in that place until sixteen

years of age. He then entered into mercantile pursuits as a clerk, after which he located at Lowell, Massachusetts, and engaged in the sewing-machine business for about two years. In 1872 he established an agency for the Singer Sewing-Machine Company in Lawrence, which he conducted until 1874. He then returned to Concord and engaged in the grocery business until he came to California. Mr. Hosmer is endowed with energetic and industrious habits, and by his experience in various occupations in life has acquired the power to achieve success in whatever he undertakes. He is well known throughout this section of the valley, and ranks as one of its desirable and esteemed citizens. Politically he is a Republican. In 1886 he served as a delegate in the county conventions. He is a member of Lowell Lodge, No. 44, K. of P. In addition to his Sierra Madre property he has real-estate interests in Monrovia and Olivewood, and is also the owner of a five-acre tract of unimproved land at Cresente Cañada. In 1872 Mr. Hosmer wedded Miss Clymena W. Hathorn, a native of Maine. No children have blessed this union. Mr. Hosmer's mother died when he was eight months old. His father is still a resident of Concord.

MISS FRANCES H. HAWKS.—There is no resident of Sierra Madre more worthy of mention in its early history and subsequent remarkable growth and development than the lady whose name heads this sketch. Miss Hawks was born in Delafield, Wisconsin, and was there reared and educated. Her parents were Nelson P. and Hannah (Crocker) Hawks. The death of her father occurred in 1863, and she was left to the care of her loving mother. Early in life Miss Hawks displayed a talent and taste for music and was given the benefits of a thorough musical education. In 1879, accompanied by her mother, she came to California and located in San Francisco, where she was successfully engaged in teaching music. The climate of that city not agreeing with her, she was compelled to seek a more genial one, and in 1881 she and her mother came to Los Angeles County and located at Stoneman's Ranch, at San Gabriel, until September of that year. She then purchased a twenty-acre tract of land in the Sierra Madre Colony, at that time just opened to settlement, and established her residence upon the same in October. Miss Hawks and her mother came to this wild and uncultivated land on that October day and sought the shelter of an oak-tree while the carpenters erected the rough little 12 x 16-foot cabin they were to occupy for months afterward. This was the second building erected for residence purposes upon the colony tract. Miss Hawks at once entered upon the improvement of her land, and engaged in horticultural and viticultural pursuits. She bravely and cheerfully encountered the discomforts and even hardships of the situation. Success rewarded her efforts, and she soon made the apparent desert blossom and bloom like the veritable garden of Eden. Miss Hawks's tract was located on the south side of Grand View avenue. The first avenue trees planted in the colony were pepper trees planted by Miss Hawks on that avenue early in 1882, and it is believed she also set out the first grape-vines there. She has been a liberal supporter of all enterprises that have built up and developed the resources of Sierra Madre. She is a stockholder in the Sierra Madre Water Company, and has been a liberal supporter of schools and churches. She is an earnest member of the Episcopal Church, and donated to that society the lot upon which the Church of the Ascension stands, besides contributing freely to the building fund. The floral productions in her Sierra Madre nursery on the corner of Grand View and Baldwin avenues are not exceeded in beauty and variety by any in that section of the San Gabriel Valley. The care and cultivation of this one-half acre of nursery ground is confided to no one, but is attended to by the lady herself. She is now the owner of about fifteen acres of her original

tract, but she also owns valuable business property in Sierra Madre, among which is the fine two-story building on the east of Baldwin avenue, just north of Central avenue. She is a thoroughly educated lady, possessed of sound business qualifications, and has gained a well-merited success in her real-estate and other enterprises. Her long residence in the valley has made her well known and gained her a large circle of friends.

HENRY HANSEN, Los Angeles, painter and contractor, was born in Norway, September 10, 1858, emigrated to America when eleven years of age, and grew up in Chicago, where he served an apprenticeship in learning the trade of painting. He remained in Chicago until 1887, when he came to Los Angeles and engaged in his present business. His practical knowledge and experience in the best class of work have enabled him to build up a good trade, giving employment to from twelve to fifteen men, and doing some of the most important work here. He received the contract for doing all the painting for the new city hall. He resides on Austin street and Central avenue, and owns the property he occupies. In 1880 he married Sophia Blatt, a native of Mecklenburg, Germany. They have two children: Theodore and Florence, and lost two children in Los Angeles.

J. C. HANNON, ex-Supervisor for the First District of Los Angeles County, was born in the city of London, England, December 2, 1828, son of David and Martha Hannon. When five years of age his parents resolved upon emigration to the United States; and on arrival in this country they made their home in Eastern Ohio, nearly opposite Wheeling, West Virginia. There they lived, engaged in agriculture, the rest of their lives. The subject of this sketch was reared to a farm life, and received his rudimentary education in the common schools of Ohio. During the latter part of his residence in that State he was engaged in lumbering in the forests near his home. In the early part of the year 1859 he resolved upon emigration to this golden sunny land, reaching the State late that year. He spent the following four years in the mining districts of Nevada, and became one of the founders of Unionville, the county seat of Humboldt County, in that State, and was one of the well-known enterprising citizens of Humboldt County. Returning to San Francisco in 1863, he married there, June 1 of that year, Miss Elizabeth Carr, a native of Ireland. Soon afterward Mr. Hannon settled in Santa Clara County, two miles east of San José, on the Alum Rock road. This home was established early in 1864. In 1869, after considerable time had been given to the work of selection of a future home in Southern California, Mr. Hannon and his few chosen companions, now his neighbors, selected the site of his present home, in the beautiful San Gabriel Valley. No more productive soil can be found in California,—a deep alluvial deposit making an inexhaustible fund of wealth to draw upon, and no draft has ever been dishonored. The 160 acres are devoted mainly to the production of wheat and barley. Stock sufficient for domestic use and farm operations is kept, and a miscellaneous variety of deciduous and citrus fruits are raised in abundance in the family orchards. The home, with its beautiful surroundings, is the abode of comfort and genuine hospitality, and is located less than two miles northwest of El Monte, in the Savannah school district, and convenient to Pasadena and Monrovia. Mr. and Mrs. Hannon have six children living, viz.: Frank, who is engaged in the Internal Revenue Office at Los Angeles; Edward, at home with his parents; Vincent and Mary are in school at San José, the former in the Santa Clara College and the latter in the College of Notre Dame; Charles and Frances are attending the home district school. Mr. Hannon is a Democrat in politics,

and prominent in the councils of the party; is deservedly popular as an official; was elected supervisor in 1876, and served eight years; later he served four years as deputy assessor; and many years he has served his district as trustee. In all relations of life he has always been the true, upright man. His father was of Irish birth, but reared in London, where he married a lady of English birth. He was a devoted adherent of Daniel O'Connell, and identified with him to such an extent as to become obnoxious to the Government, and to make emigration to this land of the free desirable if not necessary. In conclusion, we will say that when Mr. Hannon selected the site of his present fine estate, then in its native wildness, he builded better than he knew.

EUGENE GERMAIN.—The subject of this sketch, who is one of the leading men of Southern California and foremost in business affairs of the city of Los Angeles, is a native of Switzerland, born November 30, 1847. He came to New York in 1868 and to California in 1870. At this time the Southern Pacific Railway was in course of construction through Arizona and New Mexico from Yuma to Sanderson, Texas, and for about five years, from 1879 to 1884, Mr. Germain engaged extensively in operating numerous supply stores along the line of work. He established branch stores at Tucson, Benson, Deming and El Paso, from which he handled large quantities of merchandise and did presumably a very profitable business. Upon the completion of the Southern Pacific line through this country, Mr. Germain centered his attention and energies upon his Los Angeles business with results that are well known to the people of Southern California. He purchased, packed, shipped and otherwise handled large quantities of fruit, provisions, etc., and in 1884 his business had grown to such proportions that its reorganization was necessitated and increased facilities required for properly handling the same, and the Germain Fruit Company, organized by Mr. Germain, and now without exception the largest institution of the kind in Southern California, is the outgrowth of the business which he established in 1882. Mr. Germain has served the company as its president since its organization and personally directs its affairs from their main offices and spacious stores in the Baker Block. Mr. Germain is a man of remarkable energy, and possesses great executive ability. He is foremost in various local business enterprises, and any movement tending to the growth of Los Angeles City and county and the development of their remarkable resources, he is ever ready to encourage with his influence and money. His opinions upon questions of public policy are regarded as always sound. He has two terms presided over the deliberations of the Board of Trade of Los Angeles, and his administration of its affairs was a marked success. He has also served as president of the Stock and Produce Exchange of Los Angeles. During the present year (1889) Mr. Germain, with his family, is in Europe, having been appointed by Governor Waterman Commissioner of California to the Paris Centennial Exposition. Mr. Germain is a scholarly man of culture and speaks fluently several languages. He was married, in 1872, to Miss Caroline Sievers, and they have an interesting family of five children, three sons and two daughters.

JAMES L. HOWLAND.—The most extensive nursery in the San José Valley is that owned and conducted by the above-named gentleman. His nursery grounds of seventy acres in extent are located on Cucamungo avenue, within the town limits of Pomona, and about two and a half miles north of the business center of that city. Fully forty acres are devoted to nursery purposes. His productions range from the useful and ornamental trees and vines to the most delicate floral productions.



Eugene Germain

Of citrus fruit trees he has 20,000, budded mostly with Washington Navels, and 75,000 of the most approved seedlings. Foreseeing the future demand for olive trees, he has entered extensively into their production, and has nearly 200,000 of those trees, such as his research and study have convinced him are the best suited to the climate, soil, etc., of the San José Valley. Of deciduous fruits he has about 20,000 trees, comprising a large number of varieties. His shade and ornamental trees and floral productions comprise almost innumerable varieties, covering in scope the floral world of Southern California. In addition to his nursery, Mr. Howland is engaged in fruit-growing, having twenty acres in olive trees, ten acres in orange and lemon trees, besides deciduous fruit trees in much smaller proportions. All these improvements, including extensive hot houses, buildings, complete water system for irrigation, etc., have been made by him within the past four or five years. He purchased his land from George B. Adams, in 1885. It was originally a portion of the Loop and Meserve tract, and until that year was in a wild and uncultivated state. Mr. Howland is a native of Massachusetts, dating his birth in Barre, in 1862. He was reared and schooled in Springfield, at which place his father, James Howland, a native of Massachusetts and a descendant of an old Colonial family, was engaged in business as a druggist and chemist. Mr. Howland received the benefits of a good education, graduating at the excellent High School of that city. He also, at the age of fourteen years, commenced the study of his father's profession, and was employed in his store until 1879, when the death of his father left the business dependent upon himself. This he successfully conducted until 1882, when he came to California and located in the San José Valley. Upon his arrival he determined to turn his attention to horticultural pursuits, and entered into the nursery business with S. Gates, near Pomona. This partnership existed until 1885, when he established his present enterprise. He has achieved a success in his business that is well merited, for with his industrious habits and sound business principles he combined a careful study and research in his calling that is commendable. Mr. Howland has other landed interests in San José Valley, among which are 600 acres of improved land lying north of his nursery farm and along the foothills. A large portion of this land is well adapted to olive culture. Mr. Howland is a Republican in politics, and takes an earnest interest in the protection policy of that party. He is a member of the National Guard of California, being commissioned as First Lieutenant in Company D, Seventh Regiment. He is unmarried. His mother, Mrs. Mary E. (Thorpe) Howland, resides with him. He has one brother, Harry A. Howland, who is a resident of Pomona.

WILLIAM A. HOME, senior partner of the firm of Home & Abel, druggists, whose stores are situated at Nos. 508 Downey avenue and 716 and 718 San Fernando street, was born in Connecticut in July, 1840. During the early part of his active life he was engaged in the iron trade. He came to California in August, 1882, and the following month he started in the drug business in partnership with William H. Abel, on San Fernando street. About a year later they opened a branch store on Downey avenue in East Los Angeles, and have done a prosperous business in both stores. The second year after they started their store was destroyed by fire, in which the firm sustained a loss of $2,000. They own both the buildings in which their stores are situated. They erected the two-story brick in East Los Angeles at a cost of over $10,000, and moved into it in February, 1889. Formerly they did some wholesaling, but discontinued that feature a year or two ago. They manufactured several medical preparations, the principal one being their celebrated White Pine Balsam, which they put upon the market six years ago, and which has an extensive sale throughout California.

Six to eight men are employed in all departments of their business. Mr. Home married Miss Antonia C. Price, a niece of General Sterling Price, in Carthage, Missouri. Mr. Abel is also a native of Connecticut, and came to California in 1882. He has been many years in the drug business.

JOHN E. HOWARD.—One of the representative resident properties of the San Gabriel Valley is "Howard Place," owned by the above-named gentleman. This five-acre tract is located about two miles and a half north and east of Pasadena. In 1884 Mr. Howard purchased fifteen acres of land at that point and took up his residence there, and, although an invalid, commenced its improvement. In 1887 he sub-divided ten acres of his land into villa lots and sold them, after which he commenced a more extensive improvement of his remaining five acres. He erected a fine two-story residence, complete in all its appointments and furnishings. This was destroyed by fire in May, 1888, and in the same year he built his present home, which is a large two-story building, of architectural beauty, in which he has combined all the conveniences and luxuries of a well-ordered modern home. But it is the ornamental trees and floral productions of his grounds that attract the most attention. Mr. Howard is an enthusiast in his horticultural pursuits, and his beautiful grounds abound in the choicest collection of trees and flowers to be found in the county, and probably are not excelled by any of private ownership in the State. The diversified arrangement or studied irregularity of his grounds adds greatly to their beauty. No two trees of the same kind or flowers of the same variety are placed side by side, nor has he followed geometrical lines in his planting. Space will not admit of giving the names of the variety of trees and flowers he has collected and successfully cultivated. As an illustration it may be noted that the 400 rose-trees he has secured comprise over 100 varieties, and there are seven varieties in his seventy-five palms. There can scarcely be mentioned a tree or flower that can be grown in the San Gabriel Valley that he has not a specimen of under successful cultivation. About one-half of his five acres is occupied by his residence and grounds, and the remaining two and a half acres are planted with citrus and deciduous fruits. He has followed the same course in this as in floral products, and has collected a variety of all fruits that can be successfully cultivated in this section. The hardy apple and quince of the North may here be found side by side with the tropical banana of the South. The subject of this sketch is a native of the Granite State, New England, born in Cheshire County, in 1840. His father, Jonathan Howard, was a native of New Hampshire, and a farmer by occupation. His mother, *nee* Gracia Alexander, was also of that State. Mr. Howard was reared to agricultural pursuits until twenty years of age. He then started in life for himself by establishing a trade throughout his section which he supplied by a large general merchandise wagon, with which he made stated trips. He was successful in his business, and in 1868 moved to Greenfield, Massachusetts, where he established himself in mercantile life by opening a large merchandise store. He conducted various enterprises until 1882, when ill health compelled a retirement from active business pursuits, and in seeking a restoration to health, he came to California. For more than twenty years Mr. Howard led an active business life, and is a man of energetic, industrious characteristics, and as his health returned, in his California home, he sought active outdoor employment, which he found in beautifying his grounds. Politically he is a Republican; has for over thirty years been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for more than twenty years a Knight Templar in that order. He is affiliated with the Republican Lodge and Connecticut Valley Commandery of Greenfield, Massachusetts. He is a consistent member of the Congregational Church. In 1868 Mr. How-

ard married Miss Elizabeth Henry, the daughter of Nathan F. Henry, of Montague, Massachusetts. From this marriage there are two daughters: Louisa and Bessie A.

F. W. HEINSCH, manufacturer of harness and dealer in saddlery, hardware and turf goods, North Main street, Los Angeles, was born in this city, October 16, 1862. His father, H. Heinsch, was an early settler here, and for more than twenty years was a well-known prominent merchant. The subject of this sketch attended school in his native city, and learned the mercantile business in his father's store. In 1882 he went to San Francisco and was for four years connected with leading business jobbing houses on the Pacific Coast. Then he returned to Los Angeles, and since that time has been the leading merchant in his line. He manufactures the greater portion of his stock, employing eight to ten men. His store is large and commodious, and he carries one of the largest and most complete retail stocks of goods west of the Mississippi River. He has a large established trade, which extends through Southern California and Arizona. He also imports a large amount of turf goods from England.

W. A. HUNTER, manufacturer of boilers and oil-tanks, Los Angeles, was born June 6, 1839, in Pennsylvania. During his youth he served an apprenticeship in the Baltimore Locomotive Works. In 1857 he moved to Des Moines, Iowa. On the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry; served under General Curtis, was wounded at Milliken's Bend, and was mustered out in 1864. For the next seven years he had charge of the Capital Iron Works, at Springfield, Illinois; then four years was in business in Jacksonville, same State; then four years in the same trade, at St. Joseph, Missouri; and finally, in 1884, came to Los Angeles and established his present business, on the corner of Castelar and Alpine streets. He has had a large practical experience as a manufacturing machinist, and is well calculated to build up an extensive trade. He was one of the original corporators of the Union Iron Works. He also owns a fine ranch in this county. Mr. Hunter married Miss Elder, a native of Kentucky, and they have two children: W. A., Jr., and Dora A., now Mrs. Gilbert.

GEORGE S. HAVEN, of Los Angeles, has been a resident of California since 1859. He is native of Yarmouth, Maine, born September 2, 1836. From his native place he sailed southward, crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and from thence came by steamer to San Francisco. He followed mining in Placer County to some extent until 1862. He visited Los Angeles and Southern California towns in the dry season of 1863. After visiting various localities he, in 1887, located at 231 Commercial street, Los Angeles, and opened the Boston Chop House, a restaurant which he still conducts. Mr. Haven has been an extensive traveler on the Western Slope. September 6, 1866, he married Miss Mary M. Humphrey. They have four children: Frank B., Grace E., Charles A. and Fred H.

C. HABEN, of the firm of Haben & Phip, manufacturers of galvanized iron cornices, sky-lights and metal roofing, 116 South Los Angeles street, Los Angeles, was born in Syracuse, New York, and learned his trade there. After reaching manhood he traveled through South America as well as North America, and came to Los Angeles in 1883, where he went to work for Harper & Reynolds, having charge of their tin shops and cornice

work three years. He then bought that department and he and Mr. Phip established their present business. They do a general jobbing trade, making a specialty of galvanized iron cornice, metallic sky-light and metal roofing. Their factory is 26 x 50 feet in ground area, and they employ ten to fifteen men in the busy season. He had a practical experience in every detail of the trade, and the success of the firm is due to their close supervision of their work.

GILDRIDGE EDWARDS HEWITT was born at Pulteney, Steuben County, New York, August 12, 1828. The first of his ancestors of whom he has any knowledge came to America from Cork, Ireland, soon after 1620. He is, however, not sure that he was a native of Ireland; probably not, as he soon went to Leeds, England, and there married an English lady of the same name, but no relation as far as known. Immediately after his marriage he returned to America and settled in Connecticut, on the shore of Long Island Sound. His grandfather, Randall Hewitt, was an officer under General Washington throughout the Revolutionary war. His father, Richard Hewitt, was born in Seneca County, New York, and was a physician in active practice in New York, Ohio and Missouri for over forty years. His mother, *nee* Hannah Heminway Parker, was of Welsh extraction, her ancestry coming to America from Wales during Colonial times. His parents were married in Steuben County, New York, in 1827, and moved from there to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1831. Richard Hewitt represented the district composed of Tuscarawas and Stark counties two terms in the Ohio Legislature, in the years 1843–'44. In 1845 President Polk appointed him agent for the Wyandott Indians, who had just before been removed from Ohio to their reservation in Kansas Territory, at the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers; and in the same year he moved with his family to that point and assumed charge of affairs. The only school that Edwards ever attended was the old-fashioned district school in Ohio, between 1831 and 1845, where the solid rudiments of an English education were literally pounded into what he calls his rebellious brain, chiefly by a barbarous old Scotch school-master by the name of Stone. From 1845 to 1847 he was a clerk in an Indian trading establishment, at what was then known as Westport Landing, but long since famous as Kansas City. In April, 1847, he enlisted in the Twelfth United States Infantry for "five years or during the war" with Mexico. Hon. J. W. Denven, once a member of Congress from this State, was his Captain. General Franklin Pierce was the Brigade Commander, whom they joined at Vera Cruz in June, where he was appointed Sergeant-Major of the regiment, and held the position till the close of the war. The orders were to join General Scott, who was then at Pueblo, awaiting reinforcements and supplies. Their command was weak and the march a forced one, but the advance was made interesting and lively by their friends the guerrillas, who amused themselves by blowing up bridges that spanned almost impassable rivers and chasms, and by rolling huge rocks from mountain sides upon them as they passed through defiles. The only battles of magnitude that Mr. Hewitt participated in were those of Contreras and Churubusco on August 19 and 20, 1847. He was wounded at Contreras, but not seriously. At the close of the war he was tendered by the Government a Second Lieutenancy in the First Dragoons, regular army, but declined when he heard of the discovery of gold in California. He and two other young men from Kansas City crossed the plains with an ox team, via the Carson River route, and arrived in California in September, 1849. From 1849 to 1863 Mr. Hewitt was almost exclusively engaged in mining and merchandising in Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus counties. He arrived in Los Angeles, July 31, 1863, and passed the time from that date till October 28 in making a fruitless trip to the Weaver diggings in Arizona (during which he walked 500 miles), and in

working for his board for a gentleman by the name of Cohn, who kept a stationery and toy store on Main street, where the Grand Central Hotel now stands. On the last-named date he entered the service of General Phineas Banning at Wilmington, in whose employ he remained six years, or until the completion of the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad, of which he became superintendent in 1870. General Hewitt is now division superintendent of the Southern Pacific Company, and has been since its purchase of the Los Angeles & Southern Pacific Road in 1873. He was married at Wilmington, Los Angeles County, in October, 1866, to Miss Susan Garrett, a native of Arkansas. They have three children living, two daughters and a son, the former aged twenty-one and fourteen years respectively, and the latter sixteen years. The family moved from Wilmington to Los Angeles, in February, 1874. General Hewitt was treasurer of the county from 1876 to 1878. He has also held the position of General of Brigade of the National Guards of California. The subject of this sketch is a thorough business man, having filled with ability the position of railroad superintendent for nearly twenty years. His present duties as division superintendent of the Southern Pacific system require great executive ability. He not only possesses this in a marked degree, but he is withal personally and officially popular in the community in which he has lived so long.

E. M. HAVENS, carpenter and builder, No. 10 Washington street, Los Angeles, was born in the city of Albany, New York, October 1, 1860. His father, Morton H. Havens, was a prominent contractor and builder. Serving as an officer in the Union army, the latter was severely wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor and left for dead on the field. After the war he was connected with the Freedmen's Bureau. Returning to Albany, he engaged as a building contractor, and carried on an extensive business for many years. The subject of this sketch attended school during boyhood in his native city, and afterward learned of his father the trade of carpenter and joiner. In this he was so proficient that before reaching manhood he was charged with the supervision of forty to fifty men. In 1887 he came to Los Angeles, where he is enjoying a good patronage in his line. He also deals in real estate, taking jobs of repairing and renting, etc. He was married March 1, 1882, to Miss Sarah V. Rockefeller, of Greenbush, New York, and they have one son, Ed M., Jr.

FRED HAVER, contractor in brick and stone work, Los Angeles, is a native of Livingston County, New York, and was born October 13, 1847. His parents, Fred and Mariette (Preston) Haver, were also natives of New York State. They went to Illinois and settled in Moline in 1853. Young Haver attended school until after the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted, March 17, 1862, in the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Illinois Infantry, General Logan's old regiment. He served three years, seven months and twenty-three days, and participated in a number of battles and skirmishes. While out scouting and in a skirmish, twenty of his regiment were captured and taken to Andersonville. However, Mr. Haver, being a good runner, escaped. After being mustered out of the service, he entered the regular army, Eighth Regulars, U. S. A., commanded by old Colonel Bumford, the Ranking Colonel of the army. He was Sergeant-Major two years, the highest non-commissioned rank. Was mustered out June 17, 1870. Mr. Haver learned his trade of his father, who was a prominent contractor and engaged in building in Iowa. The subject of this sketch came to Los Angeles in 1883 and engaged in contracting, and since then has been prominently identified with the contracting and building interests here. Among the many large contracts he has taken are, the Barker Block, the

Gollmer Block, the Armeister, the Kiefer Block, Germain Block and many others. He had the contract for building the Raymond Hotel and made the 2,000,000 bricks required for the foundations. He built many of the best buildings in Pasadena: Ward Block, Exchange Block, Carlton Hotel, General Ward Block, First National Bank, Hopkins Block and many others. Mr. Haver has had a large, practical experience and enjoys the reputation of being one of the most competent and responsible contractors in this State. He was married July 11, 1872, to Miss Minerva Stiles, of the State of Iowa. Her father was a soldier who served in the Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry and died of injuries received in the service of his country. Mr. and Mrs. Haver have five children: Herbert, Goldie, Earl Wayne, Pearl M., and Fred, Jr.

A. C. HARPER, manufacturer of well and water pipe, tanks and all kinds of tin and metal roofing, 344 Alameda street, Los Angeles, is a native of Columbus, Mississippi, born March 13, 1866, and is a son of C. F. Harper and Martha (Mullen) Harper. His parents came to California and settled in Los Angeles in 1868. His father, an old and honored citizen, established the well-known house of Harper, Reynolds & Co., and for the past twenty years this firm has been one of the largest and most prominent in the extent and magnitude of its business in Southern California. The subject of this sketch attended school here, and after leaving school entered his father's store, where he received a thorough training in the details of the business and was connected with the house until the present year, when he purchased the manufacturing department and succeeded to this part of the extensive business, the oldest in this line in Southern California. He manufactures all kinds of sheet iron and tin plate work for the trade, in a wholesale way, having a large trade with the land and water companies, supplying them with water and well pipe. For so young a man, Mr. Harper has had a large practical experience and gives his personal supervision to the details of the business. He will continue to increase the already large established trade of this old and well-known manufacturing house. Mr. Harper was united in marriage, October 25, 1887, to Miss Minnie Hamilton, a native of Dalton, Georgia, and daughter of Colonel Joseph Hamilton, formerly of Georgia, but who has been a resident of Los Angeles for many years.

JULIUS HAUSER, dealer in fresh and salted meats, corner of Main and First streets, is a native of Germany, and was born in Baden, January 7, 1847. He attended school during boyhood, and upon reaching manhood he emigrated to America, in 1867. He lived in Poughkeepsie, New York, three years, after which he came to the Pacific Coast, in 1870, and located at Sacramento, where he was engaged in business for thirteen years. He was also interested in the stock business, and traveled from Oregon through the Territories on horseback, for the benefit of his health, at the same time continuing his business in Sacramento, which place continued to be his home until 1888. He then came to Los Angeles and established his present business. He has one of the best locations in the city, corner of Main and First streets, and is building up a large trade. In 1879 Mr. Hauser married Miss Caroline Hergett, a native of the city of Sacramento. They have four sons: Edward Charles, Herman Julius, Lewis August and Franklin Mitchell.

J. F. HAWK, an extensive and prosperous farmer, residing five miles west of Compton, has been a resident of the county since 1873. He is now farming 1,700 acres of land, the principal crop being barley, of which he raises a superior quality. He also owns a

farm of forty acres near Downey. When first he came to the county Mr. Hawk was employed for several years in Los Angeles City by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, as clerk, and he subsequently devoted his time and attention to agricultural pursuits. Mr. Hawk is a native of Indiana, was born in 1849, and is the son of James and Caroline (Newell) Hawk. His parents were natives of Ohio, and moved at an early day to La Salle County, Illinois, where the subject of this sketch was principally reared and educated. Besides a liberal common-school education, he pursued the higher branches of study at the Grand Prairie Seminary at Orange, Illinois. He afterward figured as a pedagogue, and taught three years in Iroquois and other counties in Illinois. In 1881 he selected as his partner through life Miss Mattie Willets, of Leesburgh, Indiana. She is the daughter of Enos and Elmira (Wood) Willets, natives of Ohio, and pioneers of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Hawk have an interesting family of three children: Leroy, Walter and Olga. Politically Mr. Hawk is a stanch supporter of the principles as taught by the Republican party. Being a scholar and a man of close observation, he is one whose opinion, on matters both public and private, is received with deference by all who know him.

HARMON HIGGINS, deceased, came to California in 1844. He was born in Illinois, February 19, 1812. His parents, Josiah and Margaret Higgins, of Tennessee, moved to Platt County, Missouri, when Harmon was one year old. There he was reared and educated, receiving both a common-school and a college education. He was married in Holt County, Missouri, December 25, 1842, to Miss Malinda Durbin, a native of Platt County, Missouri, and a daughter of Daniel and Thurza (Fuget) Durbin. They were natives of Missouri and Kentucky respectively. The father traces his genealogy back to the Irish and Welsh, and the mother to the French and Welsh. They reared a large family, seven girls and three boys. Two years after his marriage the subject of this sketch set out for California, coming overland in company with a train consisting of twenty-six families, with Niel Gillam as their Captain. They arrived in Portland, Oregon, about Christmas, where they remained until the spring of 1849, during which time Mr. Higgins was engaged in the management of a large sheep and cattle ranch. He then moved to San Francisco, and for six months was engaged in mining. He subsequently moved to the Napa Valley where he farmed for three years, and then returned to his ranch in Oregon, remaining there six months. In 1861 he moved to El Monte, where he rented land four years. In 1865 he bought eighty acres of land where the city of Compton now stands, and was one of the original settlers of the place. He subsequently purchased 160 acres of land in San Diego County, residing on it one year, and then moving back to his Compton ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Higgins have reared a large family, eleven children in all, ten of whom are yet living: James P., Dallas A., Josiah, Harmon, Buchanan, William R., Wallie, Mary E., wife of Madison Sutton; Augusta, wife of Jefferson Mago; Cassanda, wife of John Hollman; and Frances M., who died at the age of eleven years. Mr. Higgins led a useful life and was a highly respected citizen. His death occurred March 2, 1887, at his home in Compton. Mrs. Higgins has recently built a large and elegant residence on the old farm just inside the city limits of Compton, where, with her sons and two grandchildren, she is spending the evening of life in a manner which only those who have led a useful life can enjoy.

WOODSON C. HOLMAN was born in Kentucky in 1824, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Duvall) Holman, the former of German and the latter of French origin, and both natives of Kentucky. John

Holman was born September 11, 1787, was a soldier in the war of 1812, in his younger days was a successful teacher for a number of years, went to Oregon in 1843, and engaged in farming there until his death, which occurred May 14, 1864. He and his wife reared a family of sixteen children, fourteen of whom lived to maturity. When the subject of this sketch was only a boy he was entrusted with the care of his father's family on their way from Missouri to Oregon. On this journey they experienced untold privations and hardships, and for sixteen days were lost, wandering they knew not where. This was in 1845. In 1848 the subject of this sketch came to California, and for ten years was engaged in the wholesale mercantile business in San Francisco. Mr. Holman is a man who has traveled much. Eight times he has been across the ocean from San Francisco to New York, and four times across the continent. He made twenty-five trips by sea from Portland, Oregon, to San Francisco, and twice overland, all these being business trips. He was at one time Corporal in the Indian war, to rescue prisoners taken at the massacre of Dr. Whitman, and in this capacity he rescued forty women and children. For the past eighteen years Mr. Holman has been a citizen of Los Angeles County. For six years after coming to the county he was a forwarding merchant in the city of Los Angeles, and twelve years ago he purchased 100 acres of land where he now resides. At present he is cultivating sixty acres, as a horticulturist. He received the nomination for justice of the peace in 1876, but was defeated. While in Oregon he was elected sheriff of Pacific County in 1852, but resigned the office on account of business claiming his attention in San Francisco. Mr. Holman is somewhat of an author, though his educational advantages were very limited. He spent one winter in Philadelphia, one in New York City, and two in Washington, as correspondent for different newspapers. He published a work of his own, or rather a lecture, entitled "Twenty-four Years' Residence in Oregon and California." He made a tour east to St. Louis and other points, where he delivered this lecture to appreciative audiences. Mr. Holman has been twice married. In 1858, at Bethel, Oregon, he wedded Olivia Burnett, daughter of Rev. G. O. Burnett, a minister in the Christian Church. This lady lived only six months after her marriage. In 1870 he chose for his second wife Mrs. Mary A. Elliott, of Clinton County, Missouri, who is a daughter of William Stoneman, of Plattsburg, Missouri. This lady, by her first husband, had two daughters, Florence and India. Her union with Mr. Holman has been blessed with two sons, Frank and Claude Stoneman.

JAMES HAY, a blacksmith near Artesia postoffice, has been one of the most successful men in this part of the county. He was born in Inverness, Scotland, in 1843. His parents, Donald and Jessie (Cameron) Hay, had six sons and one daughter; came to Canada in 1857 and located in Frontenac, Ontario, where the father followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1875. The mother died three years previously. In 1864 James went to Rochester, New York, and thence to Oil City, Pennsylvania, where he worked at the blacksmith's trade. Thence he went to Wyoming Territory, where for nine months he served in the Quartermaster's Department. Next he was at Salt Lake City, and then in Idaho Territory, where he followed his trade until 1875. Then he came to Los Angeles, purchased a farm south of Artesia, sold it and bought where he now lives. This he has improved, and here day after day the year around has the ring of his anvil been heard. Thus, having good health and rigidly practicing industrious and economical habits, he has accumulated an independent fortune. He is one of the first settlers of this beautiful Artesia country, and has witnessed the vast and rapid improvement that has been made within the last ten years. He is recognized as an eminently successful business man, enjoys the con-



John Rawlins

fidence and esteem of his neighbors in a very large measure, is energetic, patriotic, public-spirited and intelligent, and no good public enterprise suffers from the lack of his support. Socially he is a Freemason and Odd-fellow, and politically he affiliates with the Republican party. He is yet unmarried.

W. V. JOHNSTON, contractor, 309 West Seventh street, Los Angeles, was born in Tompkins County, New York, June 18, 1830. He went to Chicago in 1848, and served an apprenticeship to his trade in that city. At length he succeeded to the business of Cooley & Briggs, who were prominent builders. Mr. Johnston engaged in contracting and building and carried on the business there thirty-seven years. Thus he is one of the oldest and best-known contractors and builders in the city of Chicago, and has done as much building there as any other man. He also ran a planing-mill in connection with his business for fifteen or twenty years. On account of his health he was obliged to seek a milder climate, and closed his active business interests there and came to Los Angeles in 1888. Here he engaged in contracting for building. Mr. Johnson married Miss Mary H. Cooley, a native of the city of Chicago. Her parents, W. H. and Rebecca (Warner) Cooley, settled in Chicago in 1833, and were among the earliest pioneer settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston have four children: Ada M., Edwin J., Arthur and Martha.

PROFESSOR S. HOLGATE, musician, near Norwalk, was born on the Atlantic Ocean, between Liverpool and New York, on the 30th day of April, 1842. His father's name was William, and his mother's, Martha Holgate. They were natives of England. She was a professional singer, and on her way to fill an engagement in New York when the subject of this sketch was born. They made several trips between Liverpool and New York when he was but a small boy. He came over the last time with Professor Mackey, and was known as the "baby violinist." For seven years he was a pupil of Professor Mackey and traveled extensively with him, till 1864, when he went to White Pine, Nevada. There he worked in the quartz mines for two years. In 1868 he came to Los Angeles County, and rented land for some years, then bought a farm, which he soon sold. Then he purchased where he now resides, and has made a very pleasant home a mile and three-quarters southwest of Norwalk. Professor Holgate has distinguished himself as a musician, and his ability as a violinist is not exceeded, perhaps, by any in the State. He is the leader of the Norwalk Orchestra and Brass Band, and has played for the best entertainments in the State. Of late he has not given much attention to the science, but his ability as a musician and violinist is wonderful. He was married in 1865 to Miss Julia Thompson, daughter of the well-known O. D. Thompson, of Los Angeles. The names of their children are: Julia, wife of Garrett Duncan; William, Stephen and James. Professor Holgate was the first member initiated into the Masonic lodge in Downey, and he has ever since been "on the square." Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN ROWLAND, one of the early pioneers of Los Angeles County, was a native of Maryland. He went to Taos, New Mexico, many years ago, where he married Doña Incarnacion Martinez, and where his older children were born, namely: John, Jr., Thomas, Robert, Nieves, who married John Reed, and Lucinda, who married James R. Barton; William R., his youngest son, was born in California. Mr. Rowland, with his life-long friend and partner, William Workman, was engaged in Taos in milling. The partners also owned a distillery. In 1841 they set out for California, in

company with John Tete, Santiego Martinez, Thomas Belarde and others. The following year they went back after their families. On their return hither, their company included B. D. Wilson, D. W. Alexander, John Reed, William Perdue, Samuel Carpenter, all of whom became residents of this county, and also William Charel, of Tehama County. Rowland & Workman obtained a grant of La Puente Rancho, of eleven leagues, or about 48,000 acres, twenty miles east of the city of Los Angeles, where they settled and lived the rest of their lives. Some years after the death of his wife, Mr. Rowland married Mrs. Charlotte Gray, whose husband had been killed by Indians while crossing the plains. Her daughter by her first husband, Mary A. Gray, married Mr. Charles Forman, and is a resident of this city. The only living issue of Mr. Rowland's second marriage are Albert and Victoria, both residing on the ranch and both married, the latter being the wife of J. W. Hudson. In 1869 Messrs. Rowland & Workman divided their rancho, and Mr. Rowland, in 1870 or 1871, settled up his estate and portioned off the ranch among his heirs, giving to each about 3,000 acres of land and about 1,000 head of cattle. Mr. Rowland was well and favorably known for many years by the old settlers of Los Angeles County, both Spanish and Americans; and he was known as a good and enterprising citizen and an honest man—*de buena fama*—which certainly was a good heritage to leave to his posterity. The writer of these lines knew him well from 1855 till his death. His residence in this city was the Bliss Vineyard, opposite the Wolfskill place, on Alameda street.

THOMAS ROWLAND, son of John Rowland, was born in New Mexico, December 24, 1838. He was but four years of age when he was brought by his parents to the La Puente Ranch. All of his recollections are connected with life near his present home. He remained with his father until his marriage, and then, taking a portion of his father's magnificent estate, he established his present home, which is situated about two miles above the present town of Puente, on the south bank of San José Creek. January 12, 1861, Mr. Rowland wedded Señorita Cenobia Yorba, a lady of Spanish parentage, born in California. Their fine estate consists of 1,412 acres of land, nearly 1,000 acres lying in the Puente Valley, the rest being fine grazing and grain lands in the hills. All the land is devoted to general farming and stock-raising. Mr. and Mrs. Rowland have eleven children living. The family circle is complete, the children all having their home under the parental roof. Their names in the order of their births are: Bernard F., Samuel P., Thomas L., Fidel, Arnet, David, Alexander, Alexandra, Aurelia, John and Albertena. Mr. Rowland is a thorough, practical man, a kind father, a good neighbor. He is respected as a citizen, and fully alive to the interests of his neighborhood and county. Deeply interested, on account of his children, in the common schools, he has served many years and is now serving as school trustee. In politics he is a conservative Democrat.

WILLIAM RICHARD ROWLAND is a native son of the Golden West. He was born on La Puente Rancho, Los Angeles County, November 10, 1846. He is the son of John Rowland, the pioneer, and Doña Incarnacion (Martinez) de Rowland. He received his education in the public schools, at the private school of William Wolfskill and at the College of Santa Clara, where he remained three years, viz.: 1858, '59 and '60. In 1871 he was elected sheriff of Los Angeles County, and acceptably filled that office about five years. July 12, 1871, he married Doña Manuela, daughter of Colonel Isaac Williams, of El Rancho del Chino, and Doña Jesus Villanueva de Williams. To this union three children have been born. In 1884

Mr. Rowland and Mr. Burdette Chandler commenced boring for oil in the hills on the southeast portion of the Puente Rancho. Several shallow wells were drilled, which yielded crude petroleum, thus demonstrating that it was an oil-bearing district. Later Mr. William Lacy bought out Mr. Chandler's interests, practical oil-borers were brought from the oil regions of Pennsylvania, the work of boring was systematized, and at the present time (1889) the company has eleven wells bored, that yield 150 barrels of oil per day. This product finds ready sale in Los Angeles at $2.00 per barrel, and with a demand in Southern California alone for an indefinite number of barrels more. Other wells are being drilled, and it is the desire of the owners to keep on boring until the yield reaches 1,000 barrels per day. They hope to build a pipe-line to the city of Los Angeles, so that the product of their wells can be cheaply delivered at that railroad center, from whence it can be distributed throughout this whole district. The stimulus of an abundance of cheap fuel, in a country where fuel is scarce, to manufacturing interests of various kinds, will be very great. Further accounts of this and other oil districts of the county can be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Rowland is held in high estimation by all who know him intimately. His thorough honesty, his genial nature and his practical good sense make him deservedly popular among all classes. Mr. Rowland has a home in Los Angeles where his family resides. He also owns the old John Reed homestead on the Puente Ranch, where he stays much of the time, looking after his extensive landed, stock and oil interests.

ALBERT ROWLAND, the youngest son of John Rowland, the well-known pioneer who settled on the Puente Ranch in 1841, was born at the home of his parents, October 15, 1854. His life has been spent on the old ranch, where he has never lived apart from his mother. His primary education was received in Los Angeles County, and later he attended Santa Clara College in Santa Clara County. Mr. Rowland is thoroughly identified with the agricultural interests of Los Angeles County. His farming operations consist mainly of wheat cultivation and stock-raising. Mr. Rowland was married in 1879 to Miss Abbie Lewis, daughter of David Lewis, deceased, who came to Los Angeles County in 1851. He died at his home near El Monte, January 21, 1885. Mrs. Susan A. Lewis, the mother of Mrs. Rowland, resides at the old home. (A history of the Lewis family appears in this volume). Like her husband, Mrs. Rowland is a native of the Golden State. She is the mother of three children: Josephine, Frank and Charlie.

J. W. HUDSON.—The subject of this sketch was born in the city of Oswego, New York, February 18, 1844, son of J. W. Hudson, Sr., and *nee* Sarah E. Wells. His parents were reared and married in the State of New York. Mr. Hudson was educated in the schools of his native city. In 1860, then sixteen years of age, he left the parental home and started in life for himself, thinking at that time that he would try his fortunes in the grand State of Iowa. He made a temporary home in Allamakee County, but the outbreak of the Rebellion changed all his previously formed plans. With all the patriotic ardor of youth devoted loyally to the Union, he volunteered for service at the first call of President Lincoln, but before going to the field his enlistment for three months was changed to three years. He entered the service as a member of Company K, Fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Worthington commanding. After a few months' service in Missouri, he joined the Army of the Tennessee. The first general engagement in which the regiment participated was the battle of Iuka. Their loss was heavy, numbering in killed and wounded over one-half their force. He also was in the

second battle of Corinth, and there, too, the command suffered severely. In McPherson's corps, Mr. Hudson participated in the glorious campaign and siege culminating in the capture of Vicksburg, and later in the capture of Jackson and the campaign for the relief of Chattanooga, when sickness, induced by continuous hard service, compelled him to be transferred to Company C, of the Fourth Regiment of Veteran Reserves. He was on duty at Rock Island, guarding prisoners and doing similar services until the end of enlistment, receiving an honorable discharge at Chicago, July 18, 1864. After a month spent at Peoria, Illinois, he returned to Iowa. Going back to Peoria in the spring of 1865, he joined a party for the overland trip to the Pacific Coast, and drove an ox team via Salt Lake to Virginia City. He then engaged in mining, with fair success, later making one of an adventurous party of prospectors to the Big Horn Mountains, returning via Salt Lake City. Mr. Hudson then engaged in a venture in Southern Utah. Money was made, and money was lost; but much valuable experience was gained. In January, 1867, he came to Los Angeles and spent the remainder of the winter. Several years following this were spent in mining operations on quite an extensive scale, in Montana, Idaho, Utah and Colorado. In fact, Mr. Hudson devoted most of his time until his marriage to that business, usually spending his winters in this county, but never in idleness. In company with A. J. Bowen, he put down one of the first artesian wells in this county. In November, 1879, Mr. Hudson wedded Victoria R. Rowland, the youngest daughter of the pioneer, John Rowland, and the only daughter born of his second marriage. On the Puente Ranch, they have ever since lived near the home where Mrs. Hudson was born. Mr. Hudson's estate comprises 1,200 acres of plain and hill lands, as choice as any that can be found in the beautiful Puente Valley. The ranch is devoted mainly to grazing. Mr. Hudson is still interested in mining, having valuable interests in the Calico mining district, in San Bernardino County. Energetic, public-spirited and enterprising, he is never behind in the active promotion of any work tending to advance the interests of his neighborhood, county or State. He has ever been active in school interests. The new district organized in 1888 was named Hudson district, as a compliment to him. Mr. Hudson is a member of the Masonic mystic fraternity, and is affiliated with Pentalpha Lodge, No. 202, Los Angeles. In politics he is somewhat of a radical Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have three children: Rowland, Lilian and Josiah W.

JOHN JONES, Esq., was born in 1800. His early life was spent in London, where he acquired the thorough business habits which aided him so materially in his success in life. In 1847, sailing in his own ship, he left England for Australia; thence he came to California, arriving at Monterey in 1848. Three years after he visited Los Angeles, and seeing the possibilities of the country he decided to remain and settle in business. Despite numerous reverses, notably the Laura Bevan, a vessel loaded with his goods, uninsured, which was wrecked near the Salt Works, and a total loss, he became one of California's merchant princes. Mr. Jones had an immense trade with great Salt Lake City, sending his goods there by "prairie schooners," so called because of their use in lieu of train or steamer transportation. For many years before the regular institution of banks in Los Angeles, he acted as banker to many great ranchers, storing their gold dust and moneys in his large fire and burglar proof safe. His place of business was in the Arcadia Block, on Los Angeles street, and for twenty years he was one of the most prominent merchants in Los Angeles, characterized by absolute and uncompromising integrity. Mr. Jones was for several terms a member and president of the city council. His careful, shrewd business habits made his services to the city very valuable. In April, 1873, he was paralyzed and





retired from business. He died December 28, 1876, in his seventy-seventh year. In March, 1858, he married Miss Doria Dighton, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, who is still a resident of this city, as are their children: Mark Gordon, who married a daughter of Hon. Donald McDonald, a member of the Canadian Parliament; Caroline Adelaide, wife of James B. Lankershim, Esq.; and Constance Doria. Mrs. Jones is numbered among Los Angeles County's largest property owners, and with her youngest daughter, whose education was completed in Europe, is one of society's most charming leaders, under the new as in the old *régime*.

EUGENE LASSERE, Western avenue, Park Station, was born in the south of France, near the Pyrenees Mountains, November 11, 1852, and reared on a farm. Upon reaching early manhood, he emigrated to this country, and came to California in 1871, settling in Los Angeles. Here he engaged in dairying for seven years, and then planted a grape vineyard of fifteen acres. He owns twenty acres of excellent land, under a high state of cultivation, and he is successfully engaged in the culture of grain, fruit and vegetables.

MRS. E. A. KÖSTER.—To illustrate the ability with which a woman may successfully carry on an enterprising and profitable business, it would, perhaps, be difficult to select a more fitting example than the lady with whose name we introduce this article. When we see a woman ambitious, energetic and determined to succeed in any special undertaking she may have marked out for herself, yet at the same time retiring in disposition and never seeking publicity, she not only excites our admiration, but at once commands our respect. Among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Wilmington, Los Angeles County, there is to be found the name of such a woman—Mrs. E. A. Köster. This lady is the proprietor of a fancy store in which she keeps all kinds of ladies' furnishing goods. By her rare taste and judicious discrimination in the selection of goods, by the fitting up and making attractive her store, by her urbanity and desire to please, she has secured the best class of customers in both the town of Wilmington and the surrounding country, and has a lucrative and constantly increasing business. Mrs. Köster is a native of England, and has been in Los Angeles County since 1882. She is a lady of culture, refinement and intelligence, whom every one honors and respects. Her husband, Methias Köster, is a well-known ship carpenter.

JOHN KENNEDY, a hardware merchant in Wilmington, Los Angeles County, came to this part of the State in 1877. He first entered into business on a small scale, opening a tin shop. To this, in 1880, he added a stock of hardware, of which he now carries a full line. By his energy and pluck, and by careful and strict attention to the details of his business, he has succeeded in securing a fair share of patronage, and is now recognized as one of the leading business men of the town with which he has become identified. He has also been employed as an insurance agent, working in the interest of the Liverpool and London and Globe Company, and also for the Ætna, North British and Mercantile, and the Union Company of San Francisco. And in this, as in his other undertakings, he has achieved success. Mr. Kennedy is a native of the Keystone State. He was born near Center Hill, in Bucks County, and is a son of William Kennedy, foreman in the granite quarries. Socially Mr. Kennedy is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge, and is also a Mason, serving at present in the latter fraternity as secretary. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen, and, like all who have thoroughly identified themselves with the best interests of the Golden

State, feels a pardonable pride in its wonderful climate, its varied productions, and has great faith in its future development.

MARK GORDON JONES, of Los Angeles, was born in San Francisco, December 28, 1859. His early life was chiefly spent in Los Angeles and San Francisco. While quite a lad he attended McClure's Military College, in Oakland, but on account of ill health, after a few years of hard study, he was obliged to return to Los Angeles, where he pluckily resumed his studies, passing through the High-School course of the public school. In 1875 he went to the Augustine College, at Benicia, and graduated with a good record in the class of 1879. Mr. Jones then undertook the management of his mother's, Mrs. Doria Jones, estate. In addition to this, during the excitement caused by the unprecedented rise of property in Los Angeles, he dealt very successfully in real estate, being one of those fortunate men of whom it may well be said, that "nothing succeeds like success." In 1884 Mr. Jones married Miss Blanche McDonald (of whose family mention has been made elsewhere, in the biography of his father, John Jones, Esq.), and has one son, Dighton McDonald, who is at their attractive place on West Pico street. He is already being trained in the principles of honesty, uprightness and probity, which has been the guiding spirit of the preceding generations.

J. M. JENIFER is an early pioneer of California, and one of the first settlers in San Fernando Valley. He was born in Hancock County, Illinois, in 1836, and is a son of John S. Jenifer, a native of Maryland. He was a farmer by occupation, and went to Illinois when a young man. He married Jemima Mase, who was born in Kentucky, but reared in Missouri. They had a family of five sons and one daughter. Mr. Jenifer drove an ox team across the plains in the year 1855. For five years he followed mining, then, in 1860, bought a ranch in Sutter County, and was engaged in its cultivation until 1868. In that year he went to Ventura County and carried on farming until 1876, when he came to the beautiful valley of San Fernando. He is now conducting the livery and general truck business, and has several lots in the town and also a neat residence on Johnson street. In February, 1864, he married Miss Brusilla McKee, a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of Thomas McKee, who crossed the plains in 1859. They have reared a family of six children, whose names are: Mary J., wife of George T. Gower, a farmer in Los Angeles County; John, George, Frank, Jim and Nellie. Politically Mr. Jenifer affiliates with the Democratic party.

HENRY KING, proprietor of King's Shoeing Shop, No. 23 Aliso street, Los Angeles, is a native of Ireland, and was born May 26, 1832. He was reared in St. Louis and served an apprenticeship to his trade there. He came to the Pacific Coast in 1854, and, together with the throng who were seeking their fortunes in the land of gold, he went to the mines in Amador County, where he spent one year, and the following year came to Los Angeles, being one of the early settlers here. He was employed as a journeyman for ten years, after which he engaged in business for himself, on the lot where the old court-house now stands. He remained there a year or two and then bought on Aliso street and removed there. After a few years he went to San Francisco, where he resided six years, and then returned to Los Angeles and opened his present shop on Aliso street. For the past twenty years he has carried on the business in the same location and is well and favorably known throughout the city and county. He held the office of chief of police for four years. Mr. King was married September 12,

1860, to Miss Helen Costin, of New York State. They have eight children, three sons and five daughters.

G. R. KING. If one man is more worthy of mention in a work of this kind than another, it is certainly the man who, by honest toil with his own hands, has made for himself and loved ones a home, surrounded by all the comforts which the word implies. Such is he whose name stands at the head of this sketch. He is a native of the Prairie State, and was born in 1852. He is the youngest of the three sons of William and Nancy (Murphy) King, whose sketch appears in connection with James M. King, in this book. He is now the owner of a fine farm near Santa Fé Springs, where he is bringing to bear all the improvements of modern husbandry. He was married on Christmas eve, in 1878, to Miss Annie Nicholson, daughter of William Nicholson, a pioneer of California. To them were born three daughters: Maud, Myrtie and Dell. Mr. King is an intelligent supporter of the Democratic party, and his neighbors have entrusted to him the responsibilities which devolve upon a district road overseer, in the Los Nietos road district, which office he has held for two years.

JAMES LEGG, residing on a portion of the Temple and Gibson tract of the San Pedro Ranch, dates his advent to the Golden State in May, 1885. He is here engaged in general farming, his principal product being alfalfa. Mr. Legg is a native of Greene County, Illinois, born in 1828, and is the son of John and Anna (Hardcastle) Legg, both natives of Maryland. The father was born in 1802 and the mother in 1794, she being the senior of her husband by eight years. They were both English, and Mr. Legg was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. These worthy people were pioneers of Illinois, and died in 1878 and 1872 respectively. Mrs. Legg was the widow of Thomas Biscoe, by whom she had three children. She also had three children by Mr. Legg, the subject of this sketch being the oldest. He remained at home until he was thirty-two years of age, then went to Carlton, Illinois, and entered into the mercantile business which he followed for eight years. He subsequently went to Iowa, and while there found the partner of his life in the person of Miss Anna Smith, daughter of G. G. Smith, and a native of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Legg have reared a family of five children: Ada, Clara, Walter, Jessie, and Elda. Clara is now the accomplished wife of James Heath, of Los Angeles County, and Jessie is the wife of Edwin Robinson, also a Californian. The subject of this sketch is a Republican in politics. His wife is an active member of the Methodist Church. While in Kansas, where Mr. Legg farmed for a number of years, he served as township trustee, three years in Anderson County, and two years in Johnson County.

S. E. LOSSING.—One of the self-made men of Los Angeles County is the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this sketch. He is a native of Canada, born near Niagara Falls, in 1855, his parents being Edward and Eliza (Beckett) Lossing, both natives of Canada, their parents having been born in the State of New York. At the age of fifteen years, Mr. Lossing left home and went to Minnesota, where for some years he was engaged in farming and also worked at his trade of blacksmithing. In 1872 he located in the northeastern part of Iowa, where he was employed at the same occupation. He subsequently went to Nebraska, later to Kansas, and from there to California. He is the owner of a fine farm two miles west of Compton, and carries on successfully the blacksmith and wagon business. His grounds are nicely improved and well cultivated, and he will in the future give his attention to the cul-

tivation of oranges, a very fine variety of which can be produced in this section, together with strawberries, raspberries, etc. Mr. Lossing was married in Iowa, to Minnie Knoke, a native of Stratford, Ontario. Her father is one of the wealthiest farmers in Winnesheik County, Iowa. This union has been blessed with two children: Julia and Susa. Socially Mr. Lossing is connected with the I. O. O. F. lodge at Compton; and politically he is a strong supporter of the Republican party.

BYRON J. LYSTER.—Few countries offer more inducements to persevering and industrious young men than does the delightful climate and productive soil of Southern California; and contented, indeed, should be the young man whose lot is cast in this fair land. Among the enterprising young farmers near Long Beach is the subject of this sketch, Byron J. Lyster. He is the son of Henry Lyster, one of the pioneers of Los Angeles County. For a number of years Henry Lyster was a flatboatman on the Mississippi River. Later he was engaged in pork-packing at Oskaloosa, Iowa, and still later was interested in the manufacture of linseed-oil, and also in the cabinet business. Mr. Lyster was born in March, 1806, is now a very old man, and makes his home near Long Beach with his son, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch.

JOEW, President of the Capitol Milling Company, Los Angeles, was born in Southern Germany, June 2, 1847, and was reared and received his education there. Upon reaching manhood, in 1867, he emigrated to America, took a commercial college course in New York City and lived there until the following year, when he came to the Pacific Coast. After spending a short time in San Francisco and also in San Diego, he came to Los Angeles and for a number of years was engaged in mercantile business until the organization of the Capitol Milling Company in 1882. Since then, as president of the company, he has been the head of its affairs; and it is owing to his able management and his large practical commercial experience that the business of the company has been so successful, and its affairs in such prosperous condition. Mr. Loew is always courteous, enjoys an enviable reputation in commercial and financial circles, and is actively identified with all the progressive interests of the city and county. In August, 1885, Mr. Loew was united in marriage with Miss Emily Newmark, a native of Los Angeles and daughter of H. Newmark, an old and honored resident of this city, and for many years one of the largest and most prominent wholesale merchants in this State. Mr. and Mrs. Loew have one daughter, Rose.

LICHTENBERGER, capitalist, 24 East Fourth street, Los Angeles, is a native of Germany, born in Prussia, August 25, 1835. He attended school there and when sixteen years of age emigrated to America and went to Chicago. He served an apprenticeship to the trade of carriage and wagon making there and remained in Chicago until 1860, when he came to the Pacific Coast. He worked at his trade in San Francisco, and in 1864 came to Los Angeles. After being employed at his trade there for a time, he engaged in business for himself, at Nos. 3 to 13 North Main street, where his block is now located, and he was successfully engaged in the carriage and wagon making trade for over twenty years. He built up a very large trade, making a specialty of California spring-wagons. He acquired a high reputation for vehicles of his own manufacture and gave employment to a large number of men, manufacturing 300 spring-wagons and carriages in one year, and having a trade which extended throughout Southern California and Arizona. In 1886 he retired from active business, after

an honorable business record of over twenty-two years. He had little or no capital when he began life and his success is owing to his own efforts. He erected a large business block on Main street, and is also the owner of other valuable property. He did not invest in real estate as a speculation, but always as an investment. When he bought property he had a use for it, and in this way his investments have been permanently made and have proved very fortunate. Mr. Lichtenberger was elected a member of the city council, and after serving one term was elected city treasurer, in 1878. Los Angeles has no more generous and worthy citizen, no one more actively identified with the progress and development of the city and county, than is Mr. Lichtenberger. He was married November 2, 1863, to Miss Emily Basse, a native of Germany, who was born in the city of Bohn on the Rhine. They have four children: Herman, Amelia, Louis and George.

THE LOS ANGELES PLANING-MILL COMPANY, corner of San Pedro and Seventh streets, Los Angeles, established their business here July 26, 1886, with S. C. Dodge, President, and Thomas Hughes, Vice-President. The company manufactures sash, blinds and doors, stairs, scroll work, molding and all kinds of ornamental woodwork for finishing and decoration. Their factory is large and commodious, about 300 feet frontage, containing the latest and most improved machinery, and during the busy season giving employment to from fifty to seventy-five hands. The company are fully equipped to execute large contracts as promptly as any similar factory on the Pacific Coast, and for doing all kinds of fine work; and they have a large and well-established trade. Their stock is secured here and up North on the coast, wherever they can buy to the best advantage. They are contemplating building a mill in Washington Territory, to meet the demands of their increasing trade. S. C. Dodge, the president of the company, is a native of Nova Scotia; came to the Pacific Coast in 1875, and to Los Angeles in 1886, to establish the present business. He has had a large practical experience in the manufacturing of lumber, and is familiar with every detail; and to the efficient management executed by himself and Mr. Hughes is attributed the success of the company.

W. W. LOWE, real-estate agent in Long Beach, who came to California in October, 1883, is a native of the Buckeye State. He was born in 1843, and is the youngest of a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters. His father, Jacob Lowe, was a native of Ulster County, New York. He subsequently moved to Ohio, where for several years he taught school, and died in that State in 1865. The subject of this sketch was educated at the common schools in Pickaway County, Ohio. After leaving school he engaged in teaching a short time before his marriage, after which he retired from the school-room, eight years later resuming the profession of teaching and continuing it for a number of years. January 24, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Belle McKee, of Ohio, daughter of James and Elizabeth McKee, both natives of Maryland. For ten years Mr. Lowe was engaged in the grain and live-stock business. After coming to California he chose for his future home a beautiful site in Los Angeles County, which has since been named Long Beach, he being one of the first settlers in the place. Mr. Lowe erected the first store-room and kept the first store here. Fortune has smiled on him since he came to this beach, and he is one of the most successful business men in the village. He has practically retired from the mercantile business and is giving his attention to the management of real estate and insurance. He is also a notary public. Mr. Lowe is thoroughly identified with the best interests of the place, and enjoys the confidence and

esteem of his fellow-townsmen. At present he holds the office of treasurer of the municipality. Politically he affiliates with the Prohibition party, and is an active worker for temperance, and may be depended upon to support, by his influence and his means, anything which has for its object the general good of the community. Mr. Lowe is a member of the Congregational church. Socially he is connected with the Masonic order, and also with the Knights of Honor. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe have been blessed with two lovely daughters, Ethel and Vinnie. They live in a delightful location on Pine street, overlooking the beach and the grand old ocean beyond.

RICHARD D. LEWIS, a retired capitalist in Santa Monica, was born near Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan County, Wales, in 1814, and is a son of William and Ann (Jones) Lewis. Mr. Lewis was for several years engaged in the iron works in his native country, and in 1840 came to America. He worked by the day in Pennsylvania for two years, and then took a contract for an iron furnace at Shamokin, Pennsylvania. He next went to Rochester, New York, where for several years he had control of the Forsyth Scale Manufactory. In 1870 he received the first premium from the Mechanics' Institute, at the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition. After this he was interested in the air-brake business with James Y. Smith. Mr. Lewis has been a very successful business man. He owns several blocks in the best business part of Kansas City. He has recently purchased residence property in Santa Monica, where he has retired from active business. Mr. Lewis has been twice married: First, in 1840, to Elizabeth Lewis, also a native of Wales. Of this union two children were born. The older, Sarah A., married John Thompson, by whom she had four children. She died in Rochester, New York, in March, 1889. The other child, William, was his father's book-keeper in Rochester, New York; he also is deceased, having died at the age of forty-eight years. Mrs. Lewis departed this life about five years ago. In June, 1885, Mr. Lewis married Mrs. Mary Burr, the widow of Theodore Burr. Her maiden name was Mary Jones, and she is the daughter of David Jones, a Welshman. Her first husband was John Powell, by whom she had three children: William H., George O., and Mary J., wife of Thomas Edwards, hatter and furrier, of St. Joe, Missouri. Mr. Lewis has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for fifty years. He resides at the corner of Seventh street and Arizona avenue, Santa Monica.

WILLIAM LACY, SR., of the Puente Oil Company, and one of the most favorably known business men in Southern California, is a native of England, who came to California in 1864, and first engaged in mercantile business in Marin County, and subsequently in San Diego, and finally in Los Angeles. Here he has been prominent in financial circles, being connected with the old Commercial Bank, in company with E. F. Spence, and afterward with the First National Bank in various relations; he is still a director in this institution. He has also been interested in many public enterprises. He was the first to develop the Puente oil wells, which have proved more remunerative than any other in the country. Mr. Lacy and William Rowland are the proprietors of these wells and constitute the company referred to. Their office is now in the magnificent Lanfranco Building in the city of Los Angeles. Mr. Lacy's business capacity and genial manner have won for him many favorable considerations for public position, but he has declined them all except that of member of the Board of Education of the city of Los Angeles. His two sons, William, Jr., and Richard H., constitute the Lacy & Ward Company (Mr. Ward not now being a member of the firm), manufacturers of iron tanks of all classes and sheet-iron work, oil and water pipes, etc.; factory in East Los Angeles on Daly street, which was commenced some three or four years



S. H. Mott

ago, and where they employ on an average 100 men. This is one of the largest business enterprises in Southern California. They also have a large factory in San Diego. They furnished all the pipe used in the great San Diego flume, fifty miles in length, and also furnished and laid all the pipe in the immense Sweetwater dam. Both these young gentlemen, being natives of Marin County, California, are members of the N. S. G. W. They have traveled a great deal, have capacity for heavy business responsibilities, and by their faithfulness well deserve their present prominent position.

STEPHEN HATHAWAY MOTT.—A name that is inseparably connected with the history of Los Angeles is that of S. H. Mott, and cannot, therefore, fail to be of interest. He was born in the State of New York, June 21, 1828, near the historic spot of Burgoyne's surrender, not far from Bemis Heights. The Mott homestead is situated in the valley of the Hudson, twelve miles east of Saratoga Springs, at Schuylerville, and is still owned and held as family property. His parents were Quakers. His father, J. R. Mott, filled many positions of honor and trust, being at various times deputy sheriff, justice of the peace and collector of canal tolls, the last-named office coming by appointment from the State. He died in 1856, at the ripe old age of seventy-one years. His mother was Abby Hathaway Dillingham, who died in 1877, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. The family consisted of five children, three boys and two girls, of whom three yet live—two of the sons (S. H. and Thomas D. Mott, of Los Angeles), and a daughter, who resides near the old homestead. Young Mott was reared on his father's farm, working hard in the summer time, and attending the common schools in the winter. His educational advantages were thus necessarily limited, but the boy derived all the benefits he could from the meager opportunities afforded him. At sixteen years of age he went to learn the tinner's trade, living the meanwhile with his grandfather. He worked at the trade for about two years, and when eighteen years old he entered a large warehouse on the Champlain Canal. In a little over a year he was promoted to a place in the store and office, and later was given an interest in the business. His rapid progress with this firm demonstrated two facts more clearly than any other, namely, that he possessed business qualities of a superior order, and also that he was thoroughly appreciated by his employers. He remained in this business till he had a capital of $800. In 1855 he terminated his business connection with the house and removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, then a town of about 6,000 inhabitants. After a few months' experience in the wholesale and retail dry-goods business Mr. Mott moved from St. Paul to St. Peter in October, 1856, where he established a successful business and sold out, and returned to St. Paul in the summer of 1857, and engaged in the grocery business, remaining there till the fall of 1859, when he closed out and moved to Memphis, Tennessee, in 1860, where he entered the retail grocery business, and remained there till May, 1861, when, the war having broken out, he sold his business and returned to Minnesota, and settled at Shakopee in June, 1861, and engaged in the mercantile business. In March, 1864, he closed out his business in Shakopee and came direct to Los Angeles, where his brother, Thomas D. Mott, had been for some time, which fact, together with what he had read about California, had made him determined to try its climate, which experiment he has not yet finished. In 1864 Los Angeles had about 6,000 population, the Spanish-American element largely predominating. From the first Mr. Mott had great confidence in the future of this country; he could see nothing to retard its progress, and he has lived to see his expectations fully realized and to enjoy the benefits of the growth of the city and county. He at once took the position of deputy county clerk under his brother, Thomas D. Mott, which he held until November, 1871, when he resigned

and was himself appointed to the position for the term. He was *ex-officio* clerk of the county court, district and probate courts, clerk of the board of supervisors, and *ex-officio* county auditor and recorder, his brother, Thomas D. Mott, having been elected to the Legislature in 1871. At the expiration of his term of office he took a deputyship under A. W. Potts, County Clerk, for two years. During the ten years Mr. Mott was deputy county clerk he had become interested in many financial schemes. Among others he had purchased the Mott tract of 130 acres, cornering on Temple and Fort streets, and running west on Temple street, which he sold out as soon as possible in order to accumulate a small working capital. In April, 1868, the question of giving a subsidy to the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad was voted upon by the people, the city giving $75,000 and the county $150,000. Mr. Mott put all his available cash into the stock of this enterprise, and gave his notes for a large amount. His natural abilities, official experience and personal investments made him the leader of the private stockholders. The road was finished in 1869, having been built under contract by H. B. Tichenor, of San Francisco. Afterward the Southern Pacific came with an offer to bring that road into Los Angeles providing certain subsidies would be granted to them, and they could have the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad. In 1872 the matter was submitted to the electors of the city and county, and the sum of $377,000 was voted to them, and the city and county relinquished to them, its stock in the Los Angeles & San Pedro Railroad. Mr. Mott's business career has been one of extreme activity. He became a stockholder in the Los Angeles City Water Company in 1868, a member of the board of directors in 1869, its secretary in 1874, which position he still holds. He became a stockholder in the Los Angeles Gas Company in 1869, and soon thereafter a director and its secretary, but sold all his stock in 1875. In 1872 he took a one-third interest with W. H. Perry and Wallace Woodworth in the lumber business. Mr. Woodworth died in 1882, and the firm became Perry, Mott & Co., and in 1883 was incorporated as the W. H. Perry Lumber and Mill Company. Mr. Perry is president and Mr. Mott is vice-president; there has been no change in name or position. In 1875 he became a stockholder and director in the Commercial, now the First National, Bank. In 1876 the Bank of Anaheim was organized by E. F. Spence, H. Mabury, J. E. Hollenbeck, A. H. Wilcox, M. S. Patrick and S. H. Mott. The officers were: S. H. Mott, President, and B. F. Seibert, Cashier. This bank was very prosperous. Mr. Mott and Mr. Mabury finally became the sole owners of the bank stock. In 1883 Mr. Mott sold all his stock to P. James, who is now its president. During his administration he planned and erected the building now occupied by that bank. Mr. Mott is a stockholder, and a director and secretary in the Crystal Springs Land and Water Company; capital stock, $1,240,000. The Los Angeles Water Company, capital, $1,240,000, has the same directors and officers controlling its affairs as the Crystal Springs Land and Water Company. Mr. Mott has been a stockholder in and the treasurer of the Los Angeles Oil Company, formed in 1876, since it has been paying dividends. The Hesperia Land and Water Company, formed in 1885, the property of which is located in San Bernardino County, including 33,000 acres and good water rights, also has Mr. Mott for a stockholder and secretary. He is also a stockholder in the Sespe Land and Water Company, which has 3,300 acres in Ventura County. He is also a stockholder in and president of the Barnard & Benedict Fruit Crystallizing Company, with a capital stock of $200,000. In 1883 the originators of this enterprise began a series of experiments in the treatment of the fruits of Southern California under entirely new methods and processes, having in view a means of condensing and curing thoroughly ripe and mellow fruits, both whole and in the form of pulp and marmalades. These fruits, as they were afterward marketed, were erroneously called and known as crystallized fruits, thereby con-

founding the product obtained by this new method with what is found in all the markets made largely in France and sold under the name of glazed fruit or crystallized fruit. The Pioneer Lumber and Mill Company, located at Colton, San Bernardino County, with a paid-up capital of $100,000, has for its officers: M. A. Murphy, President; J. M. Riley, Vice-President; S. H. Mott, Secretary. It has a planing mill and branch yards at Riverside and Redlands. Mr. Mott and W. H. Perry also own two vessels together—the brig Tanner, and the schooner Serena Thayer. Mr. Mott joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1853, and became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1862. He is also a member of Orange Grove Encampment, I. O. O. F. Through his energy and perseverance and integrity of character Mr. Mott has been peculiarly successful in Southern California since he first came here in 1864. While he has made money rapidly, he has expended much of it in the support of his relatives, having no desire to be considered wealthy while they were in need of anything. He is a typical pioneer of Southern California, and a shining example of what can be accomplished in a growing country by an industrious, honest and careful man. But his successful business career is not the most commendable quality of his nature. It is a fact well known among his most intimate and oldest acquaintances that his humane actions and generous impulses toward his friends have been most commendable.

JAMES LONEY, horticulturist, near Pomona, was born in Bangor, Maine, in 1847. His parents were Patrick and Catherine (Hurley) Loney. Early in life he commenced to earn his own living. At the age of eleven years he was employed in a butcher's shop, and then at such occupations as he was able to perform until 1862, when he came to California and joined his father, who had come to the State in 1854. Upon his arrival he spent the next two years with his father at Grass Valley, where he attended school. He then went to the Warren Diggings, on Meadow Creek, in Idaho, and was engaged in mining until 1866. While there he also attended the night schools. From that time until 1872 Mr. Loney was engaged in prospecting in Montana and other sections, and also followed other occupations. He then entered the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad, first as a laborer upon a construction train. Active and quick to learn, he soon secured a position as a brakeman upon freight trains, and from that was promoted as a freight conductor, and a conductor on passenger trains. During the first seven years of his railroad work he made his home in Rocklin, and then in 1874 came to Los Angeles County and resided in Anaheim, where in 1875 he married Miss Frances Dolchy, the daughter of John A. and Henrietta Dolchy, natives of Germany. Mrs. Loney was born in Brooklyn, New York. Soon after his marriage Mr. Loney purchased nineteen acres of land in the San José Valley, with the view of making a home for his family. He continued his work for the railroad company until 1880, his wife meanwhile living upon this land and directing its improvement and cultivation. Since the last-named year Mr. Loney has devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. His well-known orchard is in one of the representative places of Pomona, being located on Ellen street, south of Orange Grove avenue. He has six acres in oranges, and four or five acres in French prunes, and about three acres in Mission grapes. Two and a half acres of his French prunes are in full bearing, and he has made a specialty of the production and care of that fruit. The intelligent care he has taken has produced wonderful results, and his fruit when dried and boxed has yielded him an average of about $500 per acre for the past three years. He is one of the pioneers of the fruit industry in Pomona, and the condition and products of his orchard attest the success that may be achieved in horticultural occupations in his section. Much of his success is due to his energetic wife, upon whom for the

first five years—from 1875 to 1880—the planting and cultivation of his orchards depended. Mr. Loney is an enthusiastic supporter of any enterprise tending to develop the horticultural resources of the San José Valley. From 1883 to 1886 he was a county and State fruit-pest inspector, and also a member of the Pomona board of health. In political matters he is a Republican and a strong advocate for the protection of our home industries. He is a member of Pomona Lodge, No. 246, F. & A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Loney have four children: Frances Theodora, Florence Catherine, James Arnold and Frank Walter.

E. MILES, Secretary of the Southern California Insurance Company, is a native of New York State, born at Yonkers, on the Hudson River, August 12, 1853, and is a son of N. S. and Kate (Knowles) Miles. He attended school during his early boyhood, and at the age of fourteen years went to Europe, where he pursued his studies for several years, and after his return attended school at Claverack, on the Hudson. In 1871 he came to the Pacific Coast and spent one year in traveling about the country. The facilities for travel by railroad being very limited, he went on horseback. He afterward located at Anaheim and engaged in the insurance business for a number of years. He then came to Los Angeles, and in January, 1886, was elected Secretary of the Southern California Insurance Company, and since then he has held that position. He has been a resident of Los Angeles County eighteen years, is familiar with its interests and has had a large and successful experience as an insurance man. He is also interested in the California Warehouse Company. Mr. Miles is actively identified with the progress and development of the city and county and has taken an active part in public affairs. He is a member of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce and Produce Exchange. He was elected a member of the City Council, holding that office two years; was also elected president of the board. Mr. Miles was united in marriage to Miss Laura Yocum, of Pennsylvania, June 28, 1877. They have one daughter, Ethel.

JULIUS MICHELSON, Superintendent of the pipe factory of Lacy, Ward & Company, is a native of Denmark, born April 8, 1856. He attended school during boyhood and served an apprenticeship to learn the trade of a sheet-iron worker. He was employed at that trade in his native country, and also in Russia, Sweden, Finland and Germany. He emigrated to America in 1882, came to Los Angeles the same year, and entered the employ of Harper, Reynolds & Co., remaining with this firm three years. He was then foreman in Holbrook's factory for a year and a half, and since then has been with Lacy, Ward & Co., and for the past year has held the position of superintendent. He is a thorough mechanic and understands every detail of the business. In 1886 Mr. Michelson married Miss Mary Neilson, a native of Denmark. They have one daughter, Edna.

FRED MORSCH, painting contractor, Los Angeles, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, April 27, 1831. He served an apprenticeship to his trade in his native country. In 1856 he emigrated to America, landed in New York, and the following year came to California, by way of the Isthmus. Upon reaching San Francisco he began working at his trade, and carried on the business there thirteen years. He came to Los Angeles in 1869 and established his present business, on the corner of Los Angeles and Commercial streets, after a year or two removed to Court street, still later to Main street, and for the past ten years has occupied his present location. He is the pioneer in the business of house and sign painting

and, being well and favorably known, has an old established trade, having carried on the business in Los Angeles for the past twenty years. In 1870 Mr. Morsch married Miss Bertha Frechman, a native of the Southern States. They have three children: Bertha, Fredrika and Lizzie. They have a nice home at 725 South Hill street.

H. L. MARSDEN.—No name is more worthy of a place in this work than is that of H. L. Marsden. This gentleman was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1828. His father, John Marsden, was an Englishman by birth and came over to America at an early day. His mother's maiden name was Isabella Langworthy. She was a native of Virginia. Soon after their marriage they emigrated to Washington County, Iowa. This was in 1838, and there they continued to reside, engaged in farming, until 1852, in which year the father died, Mrs. Marsden surviving him until 1880. They reared a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. In 1852 the subject of this sketch came to California, and after a sojourn of three years on the coast, during which time he worked at his trade, that of a carpenter, and was also engaged in mining, he returned to his home in the East. He remained in the East six years and within that time, in 1856, he married Armeta L. Carll, a native of the State of Maine. She is a refined and educated lady, nine years of her life having been spent as a teacher in the public schools, mostly in Nevada. After his marriage Mr. Marsden came by steamer route to California in 1862, leaving his wife and their oldest child behind. Three years later he sent for them and the family have since been identified with Los Angeles County. Mr. Marsden purchased twenty acres of land on which he has made a comfortable home, and is at present giving his attention to the raising of poultry. He has a great and choice variety, and over 1,500 hens may be seen in his yards; and the industry promises to be one of great profit. On his place are two fine artesian wells. The soil is fertile, and abundant crops of alfalfa are produced. There, in a pleasant home where many find a cordial welcome, Mr. and Mrs. Marsden are well situated to enjoy life. They have two sons: Dr. Walter L. Marsden, a practicing physician in Drewsey, Oregon; and George A. Marsden, the popular and obliging postmaster of Compton. Mr. Marsden is one who enjoys life, is happy and contented, and while not a church member, is a God-fearing man, upright in his dealings, and enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellow-men.

WILLIAM M. MALOTT, one of the pioneers of 1875, was born in Clay County, Missouri, in 1830. He is a son of William and Christiana (Moor) Malott, natives of Kentucky, and of French and German origin respectively. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Malott was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, under the great La Fayette. William Malott, Sr., moved from Kentucky to Missouri at an early day. In his early life he was a mechanic, but later gave his attention to farming. He lived successively in Howard, Clay, and Platt counties, Missouri, and in the last-named county he died in 1849. He had been born in 1796 in Kentucky. His companion was born in 1808, and is living to this day at the old homestead in Platt County, Missouri. They reared a family of eleven children. The subject of this sketch is the fourth. He received a good common-school education, and at the age of twenty-seven left home to do for himself. Mr. Malott was married in 1857 to Mrs. Lucy Canter, a native of Virginia. By her he has four daughters, all living and married: Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Hazlock; Jessie, wife of the enterprising M. N. Newmark; Mary E., wife of William Carpenter, and Susan, wife of Perry Venable. Mr. Malott is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Compton. Politically he is true to the Democratic party,

being a firm believer in, and an ardent advocate of, that party. He has been a true pioneer of Los Angeles County, and to such men as he the county has yielded its wild, uncultivated prairies and swamps to be replaced by broad fields of alfalfa, and beautiful vineyards and orchards of the choicest fruits. Pleasantly located, one mile east of the city of Compton, he is spending happily the evening of life with the partner and companion of his youth.

ABNER G. McDANIEL is a native of Los Angeles County. He was born at the home of his parents near the old Mission south of El Monte, September 6, 1860. He was reared at the home of his mother near Savannah and educated in the neighborhood schools. He early began to fight life's battles for himself. Full of energy, industrious and frugal, he has followed various occupations, never turning away from any honest labor. His earnings have largely been devoted to the maintenance of his mother's family. When twenty years of age Mr. McDaniel was engaged in coal mining on Twin Creek, sixty miles north of Evanston, Wyoming Territory. In that place he was thus employed for a year and a half, after which he engaged in quartz mining in San Diego County one year. Later, at Ballard, Santa Bárbara County, Mr. McDaniell earned the blacksmith's trade and lived there about three years. While engaged at his trade he received so serious an injury as to necessitate a change of occupation. In January, 1887, he commenced to learn telegraphy. In March, 1887, he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in the office at Puente. February 1, 1888, he was placed in charge of the company's office at El Monte, where, at this writing, he still remains. He is in charge of the Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express business, and the Western Union telegraph office. Mr. McDaniel has shown himself worthy of the confidence and trust reposed in him. Genial, courteous and kindly by nature, he is deservedly popular among all with whom he has business or social relations. Mr. McDaniel has suffered from so many accidents during his life that we are tempted to briefly relate them. While in his "first pants," with his father's hatchet, he cut off the end of one of his fingers. At four years of age he fell into the well, which caused a severe illness. Not long afterward, as a matter of childish curiosity, he hung himself and was only resuscitated after hours of effort. Later, with a cousin, he ate two boxes of matches, causing weeks of sickness, his cousin dying from the effect. When but six years of age he was thrown from a race horse, while riding in a race, his right leg broken and his skull fractured; and before complete recovery, his leg was again broken. At sixteen years of age he was thrown from a wild horse and his right arm broken. About that time he shot himself in the hand and severely cut one of his feet. Several minor though serious accidents occurred, but one event came near finishing him, when, being mistaken for a Mexican horse-thief, he was shot at with a rifle, and only escaped by running like a thief. We will finish the story by saying that finally, while trying to shoe a wild horse, he was thrown and jumped upon and nearly killed. Abner B. McDaniel, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Tennessee in 1829, but from the age of ten years was reared in Texas. He came to California in 1853, and located at El Monte. The mother of our subject, formerly Miss Drusilla Bell, was born in Illinois. Her father, Abner Bell, was a native of Tennessee, and her mother, *nee* Nancy Garwood, was born in Kentucky, of Scotch parentage. She came with her parents to this State in 1853, settling in San Bernardino County. Miss Bell married Elijah Stowell, at El Monte in 1854. He died in 1856, leaving his widow with one child, Elijah A. Stowell, who now resides in Kern County. In 1858 Mrs. Stowell became the wife of Abner B. McDaniel, from whom she was divorced in 1887, the custody of the children remaining with her. Their names are: Abner G., whose name heads this sketch; Jefferson D.,

who died in 1887, aged twenty-four years; Mary B., who married John Hallum, of Los Angeles; William Bragg, Drucilla Annette, Alice B., John, James G. Mrs. McDaniel resides with her children at her cottage home in Savannah.

THOMAS F. MITCHELL was born in 1827 and is a son of John and Martha (Carter) Mitchell, natives of Virginia, and of German origin. The subject of this sketch was in the Mexican war, and in 1852 came to California and mined for about eight years. In 1860 he engaged in the cattle business, which he followed very successfully for fifteen years. He then laid claim to 160 acres of land in the beautiful cañon where he has since lived. He has added to this original claim several valuable farms, and now owns over 1,000 acres. He has given his attention to farming; till recently he has made quite a creditable record as an apiarist. He has over 400 stands in two apiaries, which yield an average of forty tons of honey per year. In 1865 he was married to Miss Martha Taylor, a native of Arkansas, but principally reared in California. Her father was Ambrose Taylor, an early pioneer of this State. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have a family of four children, whose names are: Frank A., Fannie, John and Minnie. Mr. Mitchell is a warm friend of the common schools, and has taken a lively interest in educational affairs. The beautiful school-house near his residence is due largely to his efforts, and he has been a school officer for several years. He and Mrs. Mitchell are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a true pioneer, and by his industry and economy has made a most beautiful home at the head of Soledad Cañon, where, twenty-one years ago, the bears were so numerous that he found great difficulty in protecting his stock against them, and where the Indians were so dangerous that he had to leave his wife and children behind for nearly two years. Surely the country owes a debt of gratitude to those old pioneers, who have braved such dangers and hardships to develop its resources and to make such comfortable and beautiful homes for those they love most dear.

M. MARLEAU, another one of the representative pioneers of Southern California, was born in Canada, January 5, 1830, and is the son of Achan and Elizabeth (Russell) Marleau, both Canadians and of French origin. Mr. Marleau left his native land in 1846 and westward pursued his way. Leaving St. Louis, April 2, 1852, he set out on the overland journey for the far-famed California, arriving in the mining districts near Stockton in October, and having seventeen out of the 250 head of cattle with which he left St. Louis. He came to this county March 3, 1868, and hence is one of the earliest settlers. He has witnessed the wonderful changes that have been wrought in this country, and looks forward to its still further development. When first coming here he purchased 100 acres of land, but has since sold the greater part of it, and now retains only twenty-five acres. This is fine land and is under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Marleau was married in 1868 to Martha Faull. They have reared a family of four children: William, Elizabeth, Mary A., and Charley, all being married except the last named. Mr. Marleau is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge. Politically he is an active and enthusiastic Republican. He is a public-spirited citizen and can be depended upon to aid and support any undertaking which has for its object the general good of the community.

W. U. MASTERS, President of the Board of Trade, etc., Pasadena, was, before his health failed, extensively engaged in the iron business in Cleveland, Ohio, his native place. After traveling for about three years in Europe and Africa, he came, in the winter

of 1874, to Pasadena, for his health, but most of the time for the first two years he traveled in this State. In 1877 he was appointed postmaster at Pasadena, when the business of the office was comparatively large and the facilities for transacting it very limited. From his own pocket he paid for additional improvements and more assistants, until he could properly handle the rapidly increasing mail. For this he has been but partially reimbursed; but, more important than this to him, he feels that he successfully carried out his determination to give the people good service, and he asks no further reward. The writer has it from both Republican and Democratic sources that he did most excellent service. He is one of the organizers of the Pasadena Board of Trade, and is now its president; is also president of the Pickwick and Union Clubs, a stockholder in the First National and San Gabriel Valley banks, and largely interested in several other enterprises of a more private character. Probably no one in the city has done so much toward the entertainment of prominent Eastern tourists as Mr. Masters, and to him the place is largely indebted for its present advancement.

C. O. MONROE may well be called the pioneer of Monrovia, as he erected the first residence in that place, in 1884. This was before the present city was laid out. In that year Mr. Monroe purchased thirty acres of wild and uncultivated land and commenced clearing the same, entered into horticultural pursuits and also developed and piped water on his lands. Later, when the city of Monrovia was projected and laid out, he entered heartily into building up the place, and was one of the most enterprising of the projectors and builders of that phenomenal city. All of the municipal work, street grading, tree planting, developing and piping the water from San Pit Cañon was done by Mr. Monroe, under contract from the town projectors and trustees. He was also one of the stockholders of the Rapid Transit Railroad, and at this writing, 1889, is the superintendent of the same. He is now the owner of thirty acres of land in Monrovia, nearly all highly improved and cultivated. Fifteen acres are devoted to Washington Navel oranges and about ten acres to deciduous fruits, comprising a fine variety of peaches, plums, apricots, pears, etc. The subject of this sketch was born in Scott County, Indiana, in 1848. His father, Sanders A. Monroe, was a native of Virginia, and a descendant from an old Colonial family. From an early age he was reared in Kentucky, and in his young manhood located in Indiana, where he married Miss Catherine Monroe and settled down in life as a farmer. In 1851 he moved his family to Wapello County, Iowa. The members of the family were Sanders A. Monroe and wife, and the following named children: William N., Felix M., George W., Eliza L., now Mrs. Charles Hotchkiss; Mattie P., now the wife of Dr. D. D. Jay, and the subject of this sketch. Mr. C. O. Monroe was reared to the practical life of a farmer, receiving the benefits of a fair education. Upon reaching his majority in 1869, he started in life as a railroad contractor, and for twenty years was engaged in that work in the various States and Territories. In 1876 and 1877 he was in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. In 1880 Mr. Monroe located in Iowa, and spent four years in coal mining. In 1884 he came to California and established his residence in Monrovia. He has thoroughly identified himself with the best interests of the place, and has the respect of a large circle of friends. He is a strong supporter of schools and churches, and is a member and trustee of the Baptist Church of Monrovia. He is a charter member of Monrovia Lodge, No. 330, I. O. O. F. In political matters he is a strong Republican, taking a deep interest in the affairs of the party and serving as a delegate in its county conventions. He is one of the trustees of the city of Monrovia, elected in 1889. In 1872 Mr. Monroe married Miss Sarah E. Rogers, a native of Illinois, the daughter of William Rogers, a

native of Virginia. From this marriage there are four children: Birdie M., Minnie L., Edna C. and Ethel. The parents of Mr. Monroe are now members of his household. All of his brothers and sisters are residents of Monrovia, with the exception of Mrs. Jay, who resides in Troy, Iowa.

WILLIAM N. MONROE, the founder of Monrovia, is well worthy of mention in the annals of Los Angeles County. He was born in Scott County, Indiana, in 1841. His parents are Sanders A. and Catherine Monroe, for a more extended notice of whom see sketch of C. O. Monroe, in this volume. The early life of William N. was spent upon a farm, after which he became a student in the Ashland University, Iowa. At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he left college and entered the ranks of the Union defenders, serving with gallantry and distinction until the close of the struggle, when he was mustered out of the service with the rank of Major. He then engaged in railroad construction, and obtained large contracts for the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1875 he came to California, and the following ten years was engaged by the Southern Pacific Company in railroad building in California, Arizona and New Mexico. In 1885 he came to Los Angeles County and purchased from E. J. Baldwin the tract upon which the city of Monrovia is located. In this he was associated with E. F. Spence, J. D. Bicknell and J. F. Crank. A large force of men were employed, and the planting of fruit trees and vines progressed rapidly. But in the spring of 1886 it was decided to locate a town upon the tract, which Mr. Spence christened Monrovia, in honor of Mr. Monroe, who was the prime mover in the enterprise. The remarkable growth of the town, the influx of solid citizens, the opening of magnificent avenues, the erection of handsome residences, substantial business blocks, banks, churches, schools, the completion of a perfect and abundant water supply, and the establishment of the varied business enterprises, seemed almost magical; but all was well ordered and sprang from the energetic operations and trained business habits of Mr. Monroe. He was at the head of every enterprise that tended to advance the interests of the city of his choice. To him more than to any other man is Monrovia indebted for the San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit Railway, that gives to her citizens a competing line with Los Angeles. His generosity seemed unbounded, and he was ever the friend of all honest and deserving men who were seeking to build up homes in the San Gabriel Valley. He was one of the original incorporators and a director of the Granite Bank of Monrovia. During the war Major Monroe was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Hall. From this marriage there are the following named children: Milton S., who married Miss Mamie N. Thomas; George O., who married Miss Lizzie Miller; Myrtle M. and Mabel H.

LOUIS MESMER, capitalist, 64 and 66 North Main street, Los Angeles, was born in Alsace, France, February 20, 1830. In 1847, at the age of seventeen, he emigrated to this country. Having a brother in Syracuse, New York, he made him a visit, after which he went to Ohio, during the celebrated political campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." He located at Dayton, that State, and started a bakery. In 1857 he determined to come to California, and accordingly sailed for San Francisco, arriving in that place in September of the same year. He first went to Columbia, Calaveras County, then came to Los Angeles, and after a short time spent here went to the Fraser River mines, being very successful and making over $20,000 in eight months. He started a bakery and secured a contract from the Hudson Bay Company to supply the troops. He sold out and went East for a visit, and in 1859 came to Los Angeles and located permanently. He

started a bakery, and by his ability and energy extended his business and built up a very large trade, at one time having seven bakeries in operation and having the entire control of the trade. He also furnished supplies for the troops. For the past thirty years he has been prominently identified with the business, and has done the leading trade. In 1864 he built the United States Hotel on Main street, and in 1887 he erected the New United States Hotel, a large and handsome structure, one of the best in the city. Mr. Mesmer is one of the many men who have started out in life with no capital save energy and a determination to succeed, and it is to his own efforts alone that his marked success is due. Not only for himself has he been so successful, but as a beneficiary for others, and in aiding and assisting them he has paid out a fortune of $60,000—the highest standard of commercial honor and integrity. Besides his extensive travels in the United States, Mr. Mesmer has visited his native country several times. He went to France in 1869, again in 1875, and afterward to the Paris Exposition. In 1854 Mr. Mesmer was married to Miss Catharine Forst, a native of Alsace, Germany. They have five children: Joseph, Antone, Alphonse, Christina and Lucy.

JOHN R. McMANIS, manager of the Pacific Wagon Company, 25 Aliso street, Los Angeles, is a native of Indiana, born in Indianapolis, September 3, 1841. He attended school there during his boyhood, and upon reaching manhood he determined to seek the advantages of a new country, and following the star of enterprise, came West and spent some years in Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Utah. He remained in these Territories until 1869, when he came to the Pacific Coast and located at Los Angeles. He engaged in farming for some years, and in 1879 established his present business, the firm being Bonebrake & McManis. This firm continued for some four years, and then the Pacific Wagon Company was organized. This house was the first to introduce Eastern-made buggies and carriages here. They make a specialty of Columbus buggies, and have a large established trade. Mr. McManis is probably more familiar with the demands of the trade than any other firm in his line. He is a generous, public-spirited citizen.

HON. JOSEPH E. McCOMAS.—Among the representative men of Los Angeles County and prominent residents of Pomona is the subject of this sketch. A review of his life and association with the history of Los Angeles County is of interest. Mr. McComas was born in Cabell County, Virginia, May 15, 1834. His parents, Hiram and Rebecca (Hatfield) McComas, were both natives of that county. In 1841 Mr. McComas's parents emigrated to Missouri and located in Platte County near the present site of Platte City. The county was new and unsettled, and the subject of this sketch had but few advantages in the way of schooling, but was reared to the labors and hardships attending pioneer farming. The death of his father occurred in 1849, leaving the care of eight children to the mother, and Mr. McComas was called upon for increased efforts in helping to support the family. The only schooling he was able to obtain was some three months in the year when he attended a subscription school. He was of an ambitious and energetic disposition, and his zeal and sturdy application enabled him to equal, if not excel, many of his more favored competitors. Reared under such circumstances, his manhood and self-reliant qualities were early developed, and at the age of nineteen years, in 1853, he decided to seek his fortune in the El Dorado of the West. With $10 in his pocket and an extra suit of brown jean clothing, he felt rich in this world's goods. He joined an emigrant train destined for California and worked his passage across the plains, deserts and mountains, cheerfully enduring the labors and hardships attending the driv-

ing of a herd of cattle, and receiving the food he ate for his pay. After nearly five months of this toil and exposure he arrived in Sacramento Valley. Soon after his arrival he engaged in mining, and for the next five years was engaged in that precarious calling in various portions of the northern counties. In 1858 he found himself with about $2,000 ahead. He then returned to his old home and engaged in the lumber business, running a steam saw-mill in his operations. He conducted that business until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he promptly decided to enter the ranks of the Nation's defenders. He raised a portion of a company and was commissioned a First Lieutenant of Company G, Fifth Kansas Cavalry. He served with his regiment until November, 1862, when his failing health necessitated his leaving the military service. He therefore resigned his commission and returned home. In the spring of 1863 he again crossed the plains to California, and located in Santa Clara County, where he spent about a year in farming. In 1864 he settled in the San Joaquin Valley, near Stockton, and engaged in wheat raising with good success until 1871. In that year he came to Los Angeles County and settled on a farm near Compton. He remained there until 1875, when he established his residence in Pomona. From his first arrival in Pomona, Mr. McComas has taken an active part in the building up of the city. He has seen a city of 5,000 inhabitants spring up upon the almost uninhabited sheep range upon which he first settled. During his residence he has been principally engaged as a real-estate dealer, but he has also been largely interested in building up the business portion of the city. The McComas Block, on the corner of Main and Second streets, was erected by him in 1885 and was the second brick building put up in the city. In 1887–'88 he built the large brick livery stable on First street. This building is 165 x 100 feet. He has also a fine two-story residence at the head of Main street. The four and one-half acres of ground upon which his residence stands abounds in ornamental trees and rich floral productions. He is a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Pomona, and was one of the original incorporators and the first vice-president of the same. He has been a strong supporter of such enterprises as have tended to develop the resources of the San José Valley and increase the prosperity of his chosen city. He is a stanch Republican, joining that party in 1856, and in 1860 was one of the only two men who voted for Abraham Lincoln in Platte County, Missouri. He has always taken a deep interest in the political questions of the day, and been an earnest worker in the ranks of his party. In 1888 he received the nomination for the office of State Senator for the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District, from the Republican Convention, and was elected by a majority of 1,430. He is the first Republican ever elected to that office from his district, and the majority he received is a splendid tribute to his popularity. He is a man of intelligence and sound sense, and at once took a leading part in the proceedings of the State Senate, serving upon some of the most important committees. His career was one of marked success, but he probably was best known to his constituents from his successful management of the bill creating the county of Orange. Mr. McComas has held many positions of trust and honor in his various places of residence. At Compton he was twice elected justice of the peace, holding that position four years. In 1882 he was appointed notary public, which office he held for two years. He was again appointed in 1886 and held the office until he resigned to take his seat in the State Senate. He has for twenty-five years been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a liberal supporter of the same. He is a member of Pomona Lodge, No. 246, I. O. O. F.; Pomona Lodge, No. 225, A. O. U. W., and Vicksburg Post, No. 61, G. A. R., of Pomona. In 1860 Mr. McComas wedded Miss Rebecca Yount, the daughter of Henry and Deborah (Doherty) Yount. They were natives of Pennsylvania. She died in 1865, leaving one child, J. Lane, who is at this writing (1889) as-

sociated with his father in the real-estate business in Pomona. In 1867, in San Joaquin County, Mr. McComas married Miss Lizzie Adams. She died in 1876, leaving no children. His third marriage was in 1878, when he wedded Miss Emma Loughery, the daughter of William and Eliza (Steele) Loughery, natives of Virginia. From this marriage there are three children, viz.: Rush, Maud and Ethel.

G. W. MIDDLETON, of the firm of Evans & Middleton, is a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and was born in 1858. He attended school and served an apprenticeship to the trade of stone-cutter, in his native town. After reaching manhood he came to America, in 1882, and the following year came to Los Angeles. He followed the trade of stone-cutting for several years. In 1886 he engaged in his present business. Their quarries are located at Riverside, San Bernardino County, where most of their stone and granite is dressed before shipping, a portion of it being finished in Los Angeles. The granite for the Germain Block, on Los Angeles street, and the New Griffith Block, on Fort street, one of the largest and heaviest in the city, and many others, is furnished from the quarries of Evans & Middleton. Granite for buildings in Riverside and other places is also furnished from the same quarries. In 1881 Mr. Middleton married Miss Annie Craighead, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. They have four children: Mary, James, Henry and Lillie.

REV. W. S. MATTHEW, D. D., was born in Cotton Hill, Sangamon County, Illinois. He grew up on his father's farm, having the best advantages for education furnished by the public schools, which he attended for about six months in each year. At the age of sixteen he began teaching, his object being to earn money to carry him through college. After five years of struggle and self-denial he was permitted to go to Evanston, Illinois, to enter the Northwestern University. Here he studied hard, and toiled from time to time to earn funds to carry him through. He took high rank as a student, carried off several prizes in oratory, and graduated in 1876 at the head of his class. When sixteen years of age he consecrated himself to the service of God and became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He now entered the ministry, and was stationed at Auburn, Illinois. Success attended his labors from the first. He was much loved by the people, and was especially influential among the young people of both sexes. After one year he was removed to Taylorville, Illinois. Here he had a larger and more difficult field, but succeeded in greatly increasing the membership of the church, and in giving it an advanced position among the churches of the city. During this time he was very active in his advocacy of the cause of temperance. Largely through the labors of his church the saloons were banished from the place, and Taylorville remains a temperance city to this day. The good results are patent. During Mr. Matthew's stay here another great event happened to him. This was his marriage to Miss Marion L. Pomeroy, of Evanston. This union has brought to him the most substantial joys of his life. His aquaintance with her began when they were both students in the university. Miss Pomeroy graduated in 1877 with a fine record as a student, and honored as a genuine, gracious, queenly woman. As a wife she has brought to her husband that help and comfort which only a true Christian woman can give. Let her husband praise her in the gates: "She has done him good and not evil all the days of her life." Mr. Matthew remained two years at Taylorville, and was then settled over the Second Methodist Episcopal Church in Springfield, the capital of the State. Here he remained three years, the full term allowed by the law of the church, and was very successful. But over-work resulted in a low malarial fever, and

he was compelled to try a more northern climate. Removing to Minnesota, he was stationed at Red Wing one year; then at Clinton Avenue Church, St. Paul, for three years. From here he went to the First Church, Stillwater, where in the midst of a most successful year's work he received the news that he had been elected Dean of the College of Liberal Arts in the University of Southern California. This was to him a comparatively untried field; but from the first day his presence inspired confidence both among students and faculty. His work was especially helpful to young men, many of whom were led to become earnest Christians through his influence and labors. After two years at the head of the College of Liberal Arts, Dr. Matthew was elected vice-president of the University. While this was considered a step in advance, and he was urged to accept, yet he declined, not considering it an opportune time for such enlargement of plans as contemplated by the board of directors. His plan at this writing (September, 1889,) is to re-enter the pastorate. Mr. Matthew comes of Welsh stock, a parental ancestor from Wales having been one of the earliest Territorial Governors of Virginia. He is five feet, nine and one-half inches in height, weighs 140 pounds, is wiry and athletic, and capable of great endurance. He has remained a student ever since his graduation, and no doubt has many years of useful service yet before him. His Alma Mater, the Northwestern University, in June, 1889, conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

H. E. MEYER, manufacturing cooper and proprietor of winery, No. 32 South Alameda street, Los Angeles, was born in Alsace, Germany, October 3, 1851, and grew up and learned his trade there; emigrated to America in 1879, and two years later came to California. Coming to Los Angeles the same year, he began working at his trade, continued three years, and in 1884 established his present business. He makes a specialty of large, tight work, heavy casks and tanks, his work being mostly on orders. He has built up an established trade. He is also engaged in wine-making for the wholesale trade; raises grapes and buys large amounts to make into wine, which finds market here and elsewhere. He had nothing when he began, and his success is the result of industry and economy. In 1886 he married Miss M. L. Ontleib, a native of Alsace.

A. McNALLY, contractor, No. 716 Maple avenue, is a native of Prince Edward Island and was born May 3, 1854. He attended school during his early boyhood, and at the age of fourteen years went to Massachusetts where he served his apprenticeship to the trade of brick and stone mason. After reaching manhood he came west to New Mexico, and had the supervision of all the mason work of the Santa Fé Railroad, having in charge the building of the round-houses. He held this position four years, came to Los Angeles in 1882, and the following year engaged in contracting. Among the many prominent buildings erected by him are the new United States Hotel, the Los Angeles National Bank, the Wilson Block, corner of First and Spring streets; the Callahan Block, corner of Third and Spring streets; the Westminister Hotel, corner of Fourth and Main streets; Robarts Block, corner Seventh and Main streets; Burdick Block, corner Second and Spring streets; the Philadelphia Brewery, Aliso street, the largest brewery in Southern California; Weil Block, on Main street; the Capital Mills, Hollenbeck Hotel, Turnverein Hall, the new Griffith Block, on Fort street, containing 3,000,000 brick, and many other buildings. Mr. McNally has had a large, practical experience as contractor in brick and stone work, and for the past six years has been prominently identified with the contracting interests of this city. He has, during this time, taken more heavy contracts than any one contractor in Southern Cali-

fornia, and, as an evidence of his ability and responsibility, in all the contracts taken by him he has never been asked to give a bond for the faithful performance of any contract. Mr. McNally has served as a member of the city council of Los Angeles during his residence here. He was married March 27, 1883, to Miss Sarah L. Cassidy, of Canada. They have one son, John Ambrose.

SMAIER, butcher and wholesale and retail dealer in fresh and salted meats, Los Angeles, was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 16, 1853. After serving an apprenticeship in his native land, he emigrated to America in 1871; went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and remained three years, and also lived in Cheyenne for a time. During the gold excitement he went to the Black Hills. He came to California in 1876, lived in San Francisco about a year, and then came to Los Angeles, and opened a butcher shop, and since then has successfully carried on the business here. He has built up a large wholesale and retail trade. Coming to America a poor boy, he has by his own unaided efforts, coupled with ability and energy, attained the degree of success he richly deserves. In 1886 Mr. Maier married Miss Louise Smith, a native of Wisconsin. They have three children: Willie, Josie and Mary Louise.

J. C. McMENOMY, engaged in plumbing, steam and gas-fitting, in Los Angeles, was born in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, July 2, 1851. His parents were old residents of that city, and came to California in 1853, settling in San Francisco. The subject of this sketch, after attending school there during his boyhood, entered St. Ignatius College, where he took a three years' course; then served an apprenticeship in the establishment of P. R. O'Brien in his present business. While following his trade he was engaged on the residences of Senator Fair at Virginia City, John Mackey, William Ralston, and many others equally as prominent. He came to Los Angeles in 1872, and entered the employ of Barrows, Furrey & Co., and continued with this firm four years; then established his present business, the firm being Manning & McMenomy. They remained together three years, then dissolved, and since that time Mr. McMenomy has carried on the business by himself. He was on the corner of First and Spring streets three years, then removed to First and Maine, and was there until he bought the lot for his present location, and built his factory. His shop is 60 x 41 feet, and two stories high. He does all kinds of plumbing, and also steam-fitting, and has a large practical experience and good trade. He was united in marriage December 19, 1875, with Miss Mary Jane Somerset, of Syracuse, New York.

HENRY MERZ, capitalist, No. 504 East First street, Los Angeles, was born in Germany, February 14, 1829. He attended school and learned the trade of tailor in his native country. In 1847 he, in company with his sister, emigrated to this country, landed in Canada, and went from there to Buffalo, New York. After remaining there for a time, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, leaving his sister in Buffalo. From Cincinnati he went to St. Louis, and from there to Ottawa, Illinois. From the latter place, in the spring of 1850, he set out for the Pacific Coast, with mule teams. The roads were so bad that it took them two months to reach St. Joe, Missouri. There were nine of them together, and, leaving St. Joe the first of May, they joined another company. Upon reaching Fort Kearney, they were induced to leave their wagons and continued their journey on foot, bringing their effects with pack saddles. Their company divided and they suffered severely for want of provisions. They reached Hang-

town, Placer County, August 1, 1850, and the subject of this sketch at once engaged in mining. The following year he went to Auburn, and while assisting his friend was accidentally, and it was thought fatally, shot. In consequence of this he was laid up for a year and started on a visit to the Eastern States, with the hope of recovery. Upon reaching Sacramento he met an old friend and was persuaded to stay with him, which he did, until he was strong enough to go back to the mines. He remained there until 1866, then went to San Francisco, and the following year to Santa Cruz. Mr. Merz was in a bakery in the latter place one year, after which he returned to San Francisco and engaged in the grocery business with his brother four years. He then came to Los Angeles and associated himself in the grocery trade with his friend, Mr. Pelaske, now an old and honored pioneer of the Pacific Coast. They carried on the business for ten years, when Mr. Merz retired. In 1878 he married Miss Bertha Brohn, a native of Saxony, Germany.

WILLIAM MANN, of the firm of Mann & Johnson, machinists, 432 South Los Angeles street, Los Angeles, was born in Indiana, October 14, 1837. He attended school and served an apprenticeship to his trade in his native State. He worked at his trade in several States, and followed it nine years in Missouri and five years in Texas. He came to Los Angeles in 1880, and went into the machine shop and iron works of Bath & Fosmer, and the following year was made foreman of the shops and held that position six years, until the fall of 1887, when he resigned to engage in business for himself at South Los Angeles street, the firm being Mann & Johnson. They do all kinds of machine work, and run principally on special orders. They manufacture McCoy's Water Lifter, patent hose coupling and other specialties, and do all kinds of machine repairing. He has a large practical experience as a machinist, and they are building up a very nice trade. In 1884 Mr. Mann married Miss Todd, a native of Virginia. He has two children, William A. and Ada Inez, by his former wife. Mr. Mann is a member of the A. O. U. W., Select Knights.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN, rancher, etc., near The Palms, was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, in 1839. His father was George McLaughlin, of Scotch origin, and a native of Maryland. He was a farmer and stock-raiser in Pennsylvania for many years. Our subject and a brother went to Kansas when he was nineteen years of age, and for sixteen years was in the stock business in Douglas County. He was married there in 1860, to Miss Mary Riggs, a native of Kentucky. In the fall of 1875 Mr. McLaughlin came to Los Angeles County and located two miles east of Compton. Then he bought 320 acres on the Gird Ranch, which is on Washington street, just south of Los Angeles. Here he engaged in the dairy business for several years, when he sold out and bought 100 acres where he now lives. This ranch he has improved, and has erected a beautiful residence and made his yards and grounds most inviting. He also owns a dairy near Norwalk, and keeps a full line of Holstein and Jersey cattle. At present he is farming about 640 acres of land in addition to his other interests. Mr. McLaughlin is an industrious, enterprising man, and a highly respected citizen, an intelligent supporter of the Prohibition party, and a conscientious Christian gentleman.

M. N. NEWMARK, grain dealer in Compton and at Bunwell Station, also doing a good livery business in Compton, is one of Los Angeles County's most enterprising and successful young men. In the grain busi-

ness he has a storage capacity of 200,000 sacks. Mr. Newmark is a native of Prussia, Germany. He came to San Francisco in 1868, was in attendance for ten months at the Cosmopolitan School, and subsequently came to Los Angeles, where for two years he was in the wholesale grocery business with Newmark & Co. He then came to Compton and became associated in business with S. Grant, under the firm name of S. Grant & Co. In 1878 this partnership was dissolved, the senior member going back to Europe, and Mr. Newmark continuing the enterprise in his own name until 1886. Since then he has given almost his exclusive attention to the grain business, but is also interested to some extent in insurance. He has been successful in his real-estate transactions, and owns several lots in Compton, besides a whole business block and the livery barn and grounds. He also owns several houses and lots in Los Angeles, where it is his intention to reside in the future, but will have an office in Compton. In 1880 he married Miss Jessie Malott, of Compton, and a daughter of William M. and Lucy Malott, a sketch of whose lives appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Newmark has a high social standing in the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W., at Compton. His residence will be on Louisiana avenue, Boyle Heights, in the city of Los Angeles.

SAN JACINTO LIME & LUMBER COMPANY, East First street, Los Angeles, was established here in August, 1888. The quarries of the company are located at San Jacinto, San Diego County, and the lime is all manufactured there. It is of a superior quality, and has an established reputation among the contractors and builders, and at certain seasons of the year the company have been unable to supply the demand. Mr. T. O'Shea, the agent and manager of the business of the company here, is an old contractor and builder of large experience and is thoroughly familiar with all kinds of building materials, his father being a contractor and builder. He is a native of Ireland and was born October 20, 1837. He came to America in 1856, and to the Pacific Coast in 1859, following a seafaring life for five years, and going on whaling expeditions as far north as Point Barrow. After his return, he gave up following the sea. During the war he enlisted and served in the Ninety-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Afterward he located in Chicago and remained there until 1886, in which year he came to Los Angeles. His residence is 117 Walnut avenue.

JAMES ORR.—Prominent among the stock-raisers of Los Angeles County is to be found the gentleman with whose name we begin this sketch. On his farm near Compton may be seen some of the finest thoroughbred horses west of the Rocky Mountains, and also cattle of a high grade. Mr. Orr came to this county March 17, 1874, and his success and wealth prove the earnestness of his labors, and the wisdom and foresight with which he has conducted his business affairs. He is a native of County Antrim, Ireland, born August 10, 1844, and is the son of James and Mary Orr. His mother is still living in the Emerald Isle. August 14, 1884, Mr. Orr was united in marriage to Miss Nannie Davidson, a native of Missouri, and of German origin. Mr. Orr has a pleasant home, and together they rejoice over the advent of a beautiful child, Lola.

WILLIAM OSBORN, manufacturer and dealer in harness and saddlery, Aliso street, Los Angeles, was born in New York State, October 30, 1835. His parents removed to Illinois during his early boyhood. Upon reaching manhood he came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, in 1855, began working in the mines, and continued for



yours truly,
Wm. Vickrey

three years, then came to Los Angeles and engaged in freighting to Owens River, Arizona, and Utah. After continuing the business for some years, he sold out to the Cerro Gordo Freighting Company. In March, 1877, he established his present business in an old adobe building where Baker's Block now stands. From Main street he removed to Spring street, between Second and Third, and from there to his own property on the corner of Fifth and Hill streets. In 1883 he removed to his present location. He has a large acquaintance with freighting men, and manufactures most of the heavy truck harness for all the companies. He has a large and commodious shop, and employs eight to ten hands, and has a well-established trade. He has held the office of county road commissioner, supervisor and member of the board of councilmen. In 1868 Mr. Osborn married Miss Rosetta Baldwin, a native of San Bernardino. They have two children: Rosetta and George Arlington.

WILLIAM VICKREY, President of the East Side Bank, of Los Angeles, one of the city's most substantial and highly respected business men, was born in what is now Franklin, then Dearborn, County, Indiana, in 1834. He is one of a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, of Solomon and Sarah (Goslen) Vickrey, both of whom were descended from English parentage. Mr. Vickrey traces his ancestry, on his mother's side, back to John Goslen and Ann, his wife, who came from Europe to America in an emigrant ship that landed at the old seaport town of Lewistown, near Cape Henlopen, early in the seventeenth century. He took up lands on the peninsula of Delaware and Eastern Maryland, about central, and on the line of both States. Nothing is known of their heirs except that they had one son, Waitman, born in 1726. He married Sarah White in 1747, and to them were born one son and eight daughters. The son, Waitman, Jr., was born in 1766, and had four wives. He first married Ann Polk, in 1788, and by her had three children: William Polk, born in 1790; John White, in 1792; and Sarah, the mother of the subject of this sketch, in 1794. In 1798 he married Margeret Causey, by whom he had one son, Robert, born in 1799. By his third wife, *nee* Mary Shanks, he had one son, Henry, born in 1804; and by his fourth wife, *nee* Rebecca Collins, he had a daughter, Emeline, born in 1811. Waitman Goslen, Jr., being the only son, inherited by lawful entailment all the landed estate and negroes, lived like other colonial aristocrats and entertained in princely style. He served in the Revolutionary war; was also a Captain in the war of 1812. In 1820, while enjoying life, and past middle age, he endorsed heavily for a friend, by which transaction he lost his broad acres. This so saddened and maddened him that he converted his movable property into money, took a trusted servant and his eldest son, William P., and his wife, and went into the far South, where he lived and prospered for twenty years, and where, about 1843, he was robbed and murdered for his money by river thieves, at his steamboat landing, on the Mississippi, near Memphis, Tennessee. His son William died there, leaving three children, William, John and Ann, of whom nothing is known. John W. Goslen, son of Waitman Goslen, Jr., died near Bridgeville, Delaware, January 6, 1845, leaving four daughters, all of whom, with their descendants, are representative people. Sarah Goslen, daughter of Waitman Goslen, Jr., married Solomon Vickrey, and went into the then far West, Indiana, and there, as already stated, the subject of this sketch was born. Mr. Vickrey's paternal ancestors also came from England and settled in what is now the State of Delaware, early in the seventeenth century. His grandfather, Waitman Vickrey, reared his family and spent the rest of his life there. Solomon Vickrey, on attaining his majority, left the parental home, went West in 1818, and engaged in flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, between Cincinnati and

New Orleans, transporting beef, pork and other products to the Southern metropolis, for consumption in the cotton-growing States. After pursuing that business two or three years, Mr. Vickrey went back to his native State and married Miss Goslen, about 1820. Returning West with his young bride, he resumed the boating business in company with his brother, Thomas Vickrey. During the prevalence of cholera, in 1822, his brother Thomas was taken with it on their way down the Mississippi River, with a fleet of seven boats, in what was then known as the Arkansas Territory. The authorities forbade them to proceed further, and also prohibited them from landing, and the boat they were in was landed on a sand bar in the river and the rest of the fleet burned by the authorities. After Thomas died, his brother Solomon was compelled to bury his body on the bar, and abandon the boat and cargo. He walked back to Cincinnati, and thus lost about everything he had made in the business in the four or five years previous. After remaining a short time in Cincinnati, he moved to the then new State of Indiana, and settled near Brookville, one of the oldest towns in that State Soon after the birth of William, his parents removed to McLean County, Illinois, and settled near Bloomington. Young Vickrey was there reared on his father's farm, and, soon after reaching his majority, went down into Montgomery County, and there, in 1861, married Miss Sarah L. Cannon, daughter of William and Catherine Cannon, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of South Carolina. Mr. Cannon was one of the pioneers of Illinois, and afterward one of the most prominent and favorably known citizens of the southern part of that State. Mr. Vickrey carried on farming while in Illinois. In 1872 he moved to Newton, Kansas, then the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and engaged in mercantile business. The following year, with others, he organized and opened the Harvey County Savings Bank, of which he was vice-president seven years, until he sold his interest in 1880, in order to seek a milder climate. That year he removed to Crawford County, Arkansas, and settled in the county seat, Van Buren. He there established the Crawford County Bank. It did a very prosperous business from its opening, but the prevalence of malarious disease in that locality, with which Mr. Vickrey's family were attacked, caused him to sell out the bank about a year later, and decide to come to California. He and his family arrived in Los Angeles in March, 1881, and have resided in that city ever since. For several years he did not engage in any settled business, but was prominently connected with several enterprises of both private and public character, among them the organizing of the company and establishing the Rosedale Cemetery, of which he was president a number of years, and took personal charge of the improvements. In the spring of 1887 he organized and opened the East Side Bank, of which he is president, and which, under his judicious management, is enjoying a very prosperous business career. Mr. and Mrs. Vickrey have a family of six children, five sons and one daughter, whose names in the order of their ages, are as follows: Ofield A., steadily engaged in business; Brenton Lee, the oldest teller in the Los Angeles National Bank; Chauncey Waitman, actively employed in business; L'Dora Cecil, a graduate of the State Normal School; Berton Ellsworth and Neal B., attending the city schools. During the year 1888 Mr. Vickrey erected the handsome five-story brick block on North Main street, which bears his name. It is 60 x 100 feet in size, and one of the finest business buildings in the city. He also owns several other pieces of valuable city property.

GEORGE OSBORNE, one of the young and enterprising tillers of the soil and substantial stock-raisers near Long Beach, is a pioneer of 1880, having located on his present farm in July of that year. When first coming to the Golden State he was employed by a farmer near Florence, working there as a day laborer.

He soon after purchased a piece of land of his own in New River district. This he subsequently sold, and went into the real-estate business in Los Angeles. Here he continued for two years and then bought the sixty-three acres upon which he now resides. Mr. Osborne was born in New York City in 1854, and is the son of John and Ellen Osborne, both natives of the Emerald Isle. His father was a chandler by trade. In 1859 he went to Portage County, Wisconsin, where he was killed by the caving in of a well. The subject of this sketch was married in June, 1888, to Miss Maggie Ferris, of Portland, Maine, and a daughter of John Ferris, who was drowned in 1882. Both Mr. and Mrs. Osborne are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

S M. PERRY, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, was born at Franklin, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1836. During his childhood his parents removed to Ohio, and in that State the subject of this sketch was reared and received his education. After reaching manhood he came to the Pacific Coast, in 1859. Some years later he returned to the Eastern States and engaged in business, remaining there until 1874, when he again came to the Pacific Coast. This time he located permanently in Los Angeles, and two years later he established his present business on Arcadia street. Mr. Perry removed to his present location on Main street in 1884, and has a large and commodious store. He has a large shop on East Fourth street, which is the manufacturing department of his extensive business, and where all the mechanical work is done. He has had a large experience in scientific sanitary plumbing in all the latest and most approved methods, and has a large established trade. Mr. Perry has been twice elected a member of the city council, and was chosen chairman of the board of public works, holding that position during one term. In the fall of 1888 he was elected a member of the board of supervisors. The nomination and election was entirely unsought on his part and he was elected by the large majority of 600 over the Democratic and Prohibition candidates, and upon the organization of the board he was elected president. He enjoys an enviable reputation for his ability and integrity as a public officer. In December, 1868, Mr. Perry was united in marriage to Miss Hattie S. Sargent, a native of Ohio. They have six children, three sons and three daughters.

B ENJAMIN FRANKLIN ORR was born at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in 1836, his parents being William and Mary (Adams) Orr. His father was an undertaker, and to that business young Orr was reared and assisted his father until 1858, when, coming to California, he engaged in mining in the gold region of Sonoma and Tuolumne counties until 1861. After making a prospecting tour through Southern California, he located at San Francisco, and was there employed as an upholsterer until 1865. He then came to Los Angeles, where, in 1867, he became associated with V. Ponet in undertaking, as Ponet & Orr. In 1885 the firm was changed to Orr & Sutch, Mr. Ponet being succeeded by W. H. Sutch. Mr. Orr was married in 1868, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, to Miss Rebecca Piatt, daughter of James B. Piatt, of that place. She is a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. To them have been born two children, Virginia, a student of Los Angeles College, in the class of 1889, and Elsie. Mr. Orr is a member of Pentalpha Lodge, No. 202, F. & A. M., and of Tricolor Lodge, No. 96, K. of P., both of Los Angeles.

F B. PHILP, of the firm of Haben & Philp, manufacturers of galvanized iron cornices and metal roofing, sky-lights, etc., No. 116 South Los Angeles street, was born in Can-

ada, January 29, 1849. He attended school and learned his trade there, and upon reaching manhood went to Rochester, New York, in 1869, and worked at his trade there, in New York City and in Utica. Then he went to Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado, and returned to Ontario, Canada, and lived in Hamilton three years, and after spending two years in Texas returned to Canada and remained five years. He then went to British Columbia and to Manitoba and spent a year or two in each place, after which he came here and worked at his trade until 1887, when he associated with his present partner and established the business they now conduct. By close attention to the details of their business and the honorable methods they employ, they are building up a fine trade. Mr. Philp was married November 1, 1888, to Miss Emma Wilson, a native of Canada.

JOHN H. PURKINS.—The subject of this sketch was born in Licking County, Ohio, May 27, 1820. His father, John Purkins, was a native of Virginia, and a descendant of one of the old Colonial families, and was a soldier of the Revolution. He was one of the pioneers of Ohio, and served in the war of 1812, under General Jackson. He died in 1829. Mr. Purkins's mother was *nee* Sarah Hatfield, a native of Kentucky. Mr. Purkins was reared on his father's farm until the death of his father, and when but ten years old was placed on board the school-ship Gold Hunter, in New York Harbor, to receive an education fitting him for the merchant sea service. At the age of sixteen years he passed his examination, and took employment as a trader on a voyage to the South Sea Islands. This voyage lasted until 1843. In that year he returned to Ohio, where he remained until 1844, and then shipped upon a whaling voyage for three years. After completing that voyage he was engaged at his calling upon the Lakes until 1852. He then engaged in farming and other pursuits, locating in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska until the breaking out of the Rebellion. Early in 1861 he enlisted in the Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving with that regiment until after the battle of Athens, Missouri. He was then transferred to the Ninth Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and was commissioned as First Lieutenant of Company G. He served throughout the campaign in the field until he was severely wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, in 1862. In the fall of that year he received his discharge from the service by reason of disability, went to Idaho and was there engaged in prospecting, and later in packing and freighting, and also established a trading station at Buena Vista Bar. He was successful in his enterprises and became interested in mining enterprises and in erecting mills, etc. Many of these investments resulted in failures, and Mr. Purkins sought other fields of adventure and fortune. In 1865 he went to Alaska and tried his fortunes in the Stikeen mines. After a trial of five months, his health failing him, he abandoned his prospects and returned to Oregon. There he purchased a band of horses and drove them to Sonoma County, California. After selling off his stock he engaged in the lumber business in Russian River Valley until 1869, and then transferred his business to Mendocino County. He conducted business in that county until 1872. In that year he located in Butte County and, in addition to his lumber business there, was the proprietor and landlord of the well-known "Ten-Mile House," located on the Bidwell and Humboldt road, ten miles from Chico. In 1876 he sold out his interests in that county and, after a short stay in Sonoma County, came to Los Angeles County, locating at San Dimas, and in the spring of 1877 engaged in the wood business in the Dalton Cañon. In 1878 Mr. Purkins purchased a claim of forty-seven acres of land located about three miles south of Glendora. Like many of the early settlers of that place, he spent years in contesting the claims of the Azusa grant-holders, and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and finally secured his

patent for twenty-three acres. In 1888 he sold ten and a half acres of his land to William S. Ruddock, and then commenced a more complete improvement of the remaining portion, upon which he erected a well-ordered residence, etc. He has four acres of citrus and deciduous fruits, embracing a large variety of such as are successfully cultivated in his section. He also has seven acres in strawberries. Mr. Purkins has had an experience in life that few men pass through, covering a period of nearly fifty years, with many thrilling adventures on land and sea, and he is now content to pass his remaining years under his own vine and fig tree, in the beautiful section he has chosen for his residence. He is a liberal and progressive citizen, taking an interest in all that pertains to the welfare and building up of the San Gabriel Valley. In politics he is Democratic and is conservative in his views. In 1868 Mr. Purkins married Miss Hannah E. Shuler, a native of Iowa. She is the daughter of John and Margery (Weed) Shuler, well-known residents of Sonoma County. The names of the six children from this marriage are: Marjory E., John Henry, Clara Emily, Georgia A., Guy Leroy and Homer L.

WILLIAM E. PARKER was born in Brazos, Texas, in 1847. His father, William H. Parker, was born in 1807, in North Carolina, and when about ten years of age accompanied his parents to South Carolina, where he was reared and educated. He there married Miss Elizabeth J. Siske, and about 1832 moved to Missouri, where he remained until 1845, and then located in Brazos, Texas. The mother of the subject of this sketch died in Texas in 1847. In 1850 his father came to California and was in the United States Government employ for two years. He then returned to Texas, and in 1854 brought his family overland to California and located in San Diego County. The following are the names of the children comprising that family: Andrew Jackson, now (1889) a resident of Tulare County; Martha, now Mrs. William Ross, of Kern County; Jeanetta, now Mrs. Moses Hale, also of Kern County; Narcissa, wife of John Key, of Los Angeles, and William E., the subject of this sketch. In 1855 Mr. Parker, Sr., moved his family to Los Angeles County, and located about one mile south of El Monte, and there engaged in farming until 1875, when he took up his residence in the Green Meadow District, about six miles from Los Angeles, and remained there until his death, which occurred in March, 1889. The subject of this sketch was reared to farm life, receiving his education in the public schools at El Monte. He remained upon his father's farm until 1870, and then located in Tulare County, where he engaged in stock-growing and general farming. In 1876 he returned to Los Angeles County, and took up his residence at Green Meadows, remaining there until 1880, when he located at Downey, where he resided until 1888. In that year he came to the Azusa and purchased a twenty-acre tract, on Citrus avenue, and entered into horticultural pursuits. After spending four years in improving that place he sold the same in 1887, and purchased fifteen acres about two miles south of Azusa, upon which he is now residing. With the exception of a family orchard of citrus and deciduous fruits, Mr. Parker is devoting his land to berry cultivation and general farming. It is his intention in the near future to plant the whole tract with citrus fruits. In addition to his home place, Mr. Parker is devoting considerable attention to farming and grain-raising upon rented lands. Mr. Parker is a farmer by profession, and is thoroughly schooled in his calling. Of energetic and industrious habits, he has achieved a fair success in his enterprises. In 1887 and 1888 he acted as the water overseer of his district. In politics he is Democratic. In 1870 Mr. Parker married Miss Frances S. Bohannan, the daughter of John P. and Ella (Ramsay) Bohannan. Her parents were natives of Illinois, who located in Texas, and in 1869 came to Los Angeles County. From the marriage of

Mr. and Mrs. Parker there are seven children, whose names are as follows: Laura F., William P., James, Harry, Walter, Edmond and George V., all of whom are members of their father's household.

JOTHAM BIXBY is a native of Norridgewock, Maine, where he was born January 20, 1831. His ancestors emigrated from Massachusetts to Maine, but originally came from England. His father, Amasa Bixby, had ten children, eight sons and two daughters, all of whom, except two sons (deceased), now reside in California. The subject of this sketch came to California via Cape Horn in 1852. He worked awhile in the mines in the central part of the State. Afterward, in 1857, he went into the wool and sheep business, first in Monterey County, and then in San Luis Obispo County, where he remained till 1866, when he came to Los Angeles, having in 1865 bought of John Temple the rancho of Los Cerritos of 27,000 acres. This rancho, which lies east of the San Gabriel River and fronts on the ocean, includes the present towns of Long Beach and Clearwater. Mr. Bixby has been engaged in the stock business on this ranch ever since its purchase. The company with which he is connected has also bought 17,000 acres of the Palos Verdes Rancho, and a one-third interest in Los Alamitos of 26,000 acres, and 6,000 acres in the rancho of Santiago de Santa Ana. Some years his company used to have on the Cerritos as many as 30,000 head of sheep, producing 200,000 pounds of wool annually. At present the company raise more cattle and horses than sheep. They have now about 30,000 head of cattle. The names of Mr. Bixby's brothers are: Amos (editor Long Beach *Journal*), Marcellus, Lewellyn, Henry H. and George F. His sisters are Miss Francina A. Bixby and Mrs Nancy D. Lovett, widow of Hon. William E. Lovett, deceased. In 1863 Jotham Bixby married Margaret Winslow Hathaway, daughter of Rev. George W. Hathaway, a resident of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Bixby have five children, three boys and two girls. The eldest son, George H., graduated from Yale College in 1886; he is married and lives at Long Beach, and is already an active assistant in the management of his father's extensive business. The next son, Harry, is in New Haven, preparing to enter Yale College. The Bixbys are good representatives of the better class of New England families. They have much force of character; they are firm in their moral convictions; they believe in honesty and integrity in their dealings with their neighbors; they believe there is such a thing as a moral government in the universe, and they seek to become good citizens under that government. Believing in such a creed, it goes without saying, that they are respected in the community in which they live.

JOSEPH S. PHILLIPS.—The subject of this sketch is the founder of Covina, Azusa Township, and is one of the representative and well-known citizens of that section. Mr. Phillips was born near Cleveland, Ohio, in 1840. His parents, Samuel S. and Anna (Foubs) Phillips, were natives of Pennsylvania. In 1850 his father commenced his movement westward, first locating in Illinois, then in Wisconsin, and going to Iowa in 1854 and engaging in farming in Howard and Clayton counties. Mr. Phillips was reared to agricultural pursuits upon the great prairies of the West, until 1860. In that year he came via the Isthmus route to California, and shortly after his arrival located in San Joaquin County, where he was engaged in farming and stock-growing until 1864. He then established his residence in Stockton and for the next three years was engaged in general brokerage and real-estate business. In 1867 he located in Stanislaus County and for many years was largely engaged in grain-raising. He owned 1,000 acres in that county, but he also rented adjoining lands and often sowed and harvested

5,000 acres of grain in a season. As an illustration of his practical method of farming it may be stated that in 1876 he plowed, sowed and harvested 4,400 acres, which yielded a large crop of grain, this work all being done with a force of only four men besides himself. Mr. Phillips continued his farming operations in Stanislaus County until 1880, when he came to Los Angeles County and established his residence in Los Angeles. There he entered into manufacturing, and, in connection with A. L. Bath, established the well-known plow manufactory of Bath & Phillips, the first gang plows made in Los Angeles County being manufactured by this firm. In 1882 Mr. Phillips severed his connection with the firm, and purchased 2,000 acres of land, the northern portion of the old Puente grant, and again turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, taking up his residence upon his purchase and engaging in hay and grain raising, farming his own and about 1,500 acres of rented lands. In 1885 he laid out the town of Covina, and was one of the most active men of his section in inducing the settlement of that fine section of the county. He was one of the prime movers in incorporating the Azusa Water Development and Irrigation Company, and was a large stockholder in the company. From 1883 to 1889 he was the superintendent of the company, and had the direction of putting in the magnificent system of ditches that have made the lands of the old Azusa and Covina section available for fruit and vine cultivation. Over twenty miles of cement ditches were constructed under his direction. Eight miles of the main ditch are capable of conveying a supply of 5,000 inches, while fourteen miles of the ditch have a capacity of from 300 to 800 inches. Mr. Phillips is now the owner of 500 acres of some of the choicest land in his section. Forty acres are devoted to a fine variety of Muscat and White Malaga raisin grapes, thirty acres to citrus fruits, mostly Washington Navel oranges, five acres to apricots, and he also has a fine family orchard, producing a large variety of fruits of the most approved order. He has also on his lands a large nursery stock consisting of about 500,000 citrus fruits, 250,000 olive trees, and a large stock of peaches, nectarines, apricots, etc. The rest of his land is devoted to general farming. Mr. Phillips is an energetic and progressive citizen, aiding and taking the lead in any enterprise that has so wonderfully developed his section. It is to such men that the remarkable development in the last few years of the San Gabriel Valley is due. Although not a politician, he has always taken an intelligent interest in the political questions of the day, and has cast his influence with the Republican party. In 1865 Mr. Phillips was united in marriage with Miss Mary Madden, a native of Virginia. She died in 1878, leaving the following named children: Annie, George and Gracie. In 1880 he married Miss Cornelia Hunt, the daughter of David Hunt, a veteran of the Mexican war, and well-known pioneer of California. From 1851 to 1853 Mr. Hunt was sheriff of Sacramento County, and later was the well-known proprietor of the International Hotel in San Francisco. Her mother was *nee* Cornelia Beazely, and both her parents were natives of Tennessee. From this marriage there are five children: Laura H., Gladys I., Joseph Dexter, Francis N. and Elizabeth H. H. In 1870 Mr. Phillips's father came to California and established his residence in Stanislaus County, remaining there until his death, which occurred in 1885.

GENERAL WILLIAM A. PILE, deceased, was one of the prominent citizens of Monrovia, with which city he was identified from its foundation until his death, and he ever took a deep interest in its growth and prosperity. General Pile was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1829, son of Jacob and Comfort (Williams) Pile. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Tennessee. In 1831 his father moved to Illinois and located at Quincy, Adams County, and was one of the pioneers of

that place. His occupation was that of a farmer, to which calling the subject of this sketch was reared. In his youth General Pile received but a limited education, but his energetic temperament and ambitious nature led him to overcome these defects, educate himself and become a teacher. Early in life he became a member of the Methodist Church, and, by a course of theological study, prepared himself for the ministry in that church. In 1854 he moved to Iowa, and soon thereafter was ordained as a minister of his chosen church. In 1860 he established his residence in St. Louis, where he was installed as pastor of a congregation, and settled down to what he supposed would be his life's work. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion, on the day when the first rebel shot hurled from Charleston fired every loyal heart, he closed his church and immediately entered the army of the United States as a Chaplain. He did not officiate in that capacity, but obtained a position upon the staff of General Lyon and participated in the battles of Booneville and Wilson's Creek. In these battles, by his gallantry and soldierly bearing, he acquired the title of the "fighting parson," and gave indisputable proof that his position in the army was not to be that of Chaplain. He was appointed and commissioned as Captain in the First Missouri Artillery, and entered into active service as a Battery Commander. His fighting qualities and conspicuous gallantry soon gained him recognition, and promotion rapidly followed. He served with distinction throughout the war, and his military record is worthy of mention. The following are the successive commissions he won during that struggle: Was commissioned Captain of First Missouri Artillery, in September, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, September 6, 1862; Colonel of the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, December 23, 1862; Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers, December 26, 1863; and finally, brevetted Major-General of the United States Volunteers for "conspicuous gallantry" at the battle of Fort Blakely, April 9, 1865. The General earned every step of his promotion upon the field of battle. Among the most important engagements in which he took an active part during the war, are the following battles: Booneville, Wilson's Creek, Island No. 10, siege of Corinth; he commanded a division in the advance on Mobile in the spring of 1865, during which he was engaged in the battles of Pollard, Mitchell's Fork, and the siege and capture of Fort Blakely. August 24, 1865, General Pile was mustered out of the service. He returned to St. Louis and was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Congressional District of Missouri, and was elected after one of the most bitter and exciting campaigns that ever occurred in the State, carrying a district in which no Republican has been elected before or since. In Congress he did good service as a legislator and distinguished himself by intelligence, industry and faithful devotion to duty. In December, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant Governor of New Mexico. He served two years in that capacity and was then sent to South America as Minister Resident of the United States, to the Republic of Venezuela. In October, 1873, he resigned that position, and in connection with Governor Cornell, of New York, and other prominent gentlemen of that State, established an enterprise for the navigation of the Orinoco River and other Venezuelan waters. Subsequently he accepted from the Government of Venezuela the position of Counsel of the Government and General Agent of the State and War Departments, the office of Minister Plenipotentiary having been offered him and declined because, as a citizen of the United States he could not hold that office from a foreign power, and he would not become a citizen of Venezuela. For several years he managed, in that capacity, with perfect success the diplomatic relations of that country with the United States and with the Netherlands. In 1878 he successfully argued the matter of the awards of the mixed commission between the United States and Venezuela, before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States House of

Representatives. While in Venezuela the General inaugurated and successfully completed the building of the La Guaira & Caracas Railroad. This road, running through the Andes, is one of the wonders of railroad construction. For twenty-one miles it has an average grade of 147 feet to the mile. In 1884 General Pile returned to the United States and entered into manufacturing enterprises in New York; but his long years of active life and arduous labors had wrought their effect upon his naturally vigorous constitution, and he was compelled to retire from active business pursuits and seek a genial climate. In 1886 he came to California and established his residence at Monrovia. He purchased a ten-acre tract on the southwest corner of Mayflower and Banana avenues, upon which he erected one of the most beautiful residences in Monrovia. It was impossible for a man of the General's energetic and active disposition to remain idle. He therefore devoted himself to horticultural pursuits. His land was rapidly improved and planted with a choice variety of citrus and deciduous fruits, and his grounds beautified by ornamental trees, rich floral productions, etc. He also had a fifty-acre tract, two miles south of Monrovia, which he devoted to wine grapes of the Bleauelbe variety. And he also had property interests in the business portion of the city. He was a director of the Granite Bank of Monrovia. At the time of his death he was at the head of the city government, being president of the board of city trustees. He was a supporter of schools and churches, and was a trustee of the Methodist Church of Monrovia. The General always took a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of his chosen city and was a strong supporter of any enterprise that tended to advance its interests. In political matters he was a stanch Republican, and took a prominent part in the councils of the party. He was an able orator and a statesman, and could not always decline to use his influence as a speaker during the political campaigns, and upon the few occasions on which he appeared as a political speaker in Southern California he gained high encomiums from his adherents and the respect of his political opponents. General Pile was married in 1850 to Miss Hannah Cain, a native of Ohio. There are three children living from this marriage: Lulu, now (1889) Mrs. E. W. Little, of Monrovia; Alice E., now Mrs. Henry Ludlam, of Los Angeles; and William E., also a resident of Los Angeles. General Pile was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and also of the Grand Army of the Republic. His death occurred at Monrovia, July 7, 1889, after a brief illness. As a soldier, orator, statesman and citizen he had an enviable reputation. He was well known in Los Angeles County and throughout Southern California as well. His sterling qualities and consistent course of life gained him a large circle of friends, by whom his death was sincerely mourned.

C. A. PREUSS, Postmaster of Los Angeles, was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1850, and was but a child when his parents removed with him to Louisville, Kentucky, where he grew up to the years of manhood. In 1861 he was apprenticed to learn the drug trade, which he thoroughly learned and followed until about four years ago. In 1868 he came to California, arriving first at San Francisco. Shortly afterward he came to Los Angeles, where he entered into business for himself and with others. In 1875 he formed a partnership with John Schumacher, and afterward with C. B. Prioni, under the firm name of Preuss & Prioni. He sold out his interest in the drug trade in September, 1885. In June, 1887, he was appointed postmaster, and took charge of the office August 1, following. The postoffice was then on North Main street, nearly opposite the Baker Block, in a room which is now occupied by F. W. Braun & Co. as a drug store. The postoffice was moved to its present place on Fort street, near Sixth, October 1, 1888. Mr. Preuss is a Democrat in his political views; is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of

several other societies. Was one of the charter members of the Turn Verein, which was organized in 1870; is also one of the charter members of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and was president of that institution for about six years. In 1877 Mr. Preuss married a daughter of John Schumacher, his former partner in business, and now has one son, eleven years of age.

EDWARD T. PIERCE, of Pasadena, was born at Meredith Square, March 19, 1851. He was the eldest of eleven children, ten boys and one girl. When he was eight years old his father, J. W. Pierce, purchased in Hamden, the same county, a farm, most of which was primeval forest. The summers were spent clearing land and farming, and the winters in attending the district school until he was seventeen years old. Among his companions he was noted for his studious habits, and Elder Post, a Baptist clergyman of the place, who gave him access to his library, said, "That boy just devoured my books!" After one term at an academy, 1868, he commenced teaching; and for two years worked on the farm summers, teaching winters. This thirst for more knowledge caused him to save the pennies until he could enter the Albany State Normal School, where he graduated with honor in 1872. Immediately after graduating he was appointed principal of the school in Orangeville, New York, which position he held for nearly two years, resigning to take a more important one at Linden, New Jersey. He remained for two years and a half at Linden, and then took a special course in the Albany Law School, receiving, in 1877, the degree of LL. B. The same year he was married to Isabelle Woodin, of Dutchess County, New York, also a graduate of the Albany Normal School. Teaching was the profession of both members of the new firm, and Prof. Pierce became principal of the graded school at Belleville, New Jersey, where he was ably assisted by his wife. The aid in the school and wise counsels of this true woman have done much to help Prof. Pierce to his present prominent position as an educator. For four years these co-laborers were ranked first among the educators of Essex County, New Jersey; but the cold winters of the Atlantic Coast were trying, and in 1881 they came to California, Prof. Pierce purchasing a ranch at Sierra Madre, California. But the spirit of teaching could not be suppressed, and in 1883 Mr. Pierce accepted the position of principal of the Wilson School, then the only school of Pasadena. The next year new schools were established and the office of superintendent was added to that of principal. In this rapidly increasing population of cultivated people from all parts of the world, Prof. Pierce in six years succeeded in building up the finest school system in Southern California. He was several years a member of the Los Angeles County Board of Education and for his energy and devotion to his profession is considered one of the best educators south of San Francisco. March, 1889, he was unanimously elected by the board of trustees as principal of the new State Normal School at Chico, Butte County, California. By virtue of this office he is one of the five members forming the State Board of Education, and has a voice in all the great educational problems of the State.

WR. PHELPS, contractor, 418 South Main Street, Los Angeles, was born in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, March 17, 1859. His parents, George D. and Jennie (Holling) Phelps, were natives of New York State, and are both living in Chicago. They removed there from Milwaukee in 1863, and the subject of this sketch learned his trade there; was engaged in building for several years. He came to Southern California in 1882. Locating in Los Angeles, he engaged in building, and since then has carried on the business here. Among the edifices he has erected here are the Ellis College, Miller's Block, Jones's Block, Embody Warehouse and many others. During the

boom in real estate, he was fortunate in securing some good property and realized a good advance. Mr. Phelps married Miss Laura Graeter. Her parents, Europe and Elizabeth (Asbell) Graeter, were among the earliest settlers in Oregon. Her father served in the Mexican war, holding a Captain's commission. He died in 1872. Her mother is living in Santa Rosa. She has five daughters and one son living. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps have one daughter, Grace Lillian.

G. N. PEGG, proprietor of the Evergreen Nursery, Boyle Heights, was born in Columbus, Ohio, March 28, 1840. He received a good common-school education, and after the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Fifty eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Returning to Ohio, he remained there until 1875, then spent three years in Colorado, and in 1878 came to California and spent two years in San Francisco and one year in Arizona, and finally came to Los Angeles, where he has been connected with the nursery business. He was manager of the Boyle Heights Nursery from 1884 until 1888, then started the Evergreen Nursery, giving special attention to the growth of Monterey cypress, hedge plants, Grevilla plants, eucalyptus, palms and other ornamental varieties of shade trees, and propagating them from the seed. His success in cultivating them is owing to his practical methods. The demand for his stock is greater than he can supply. Besides his nursery lands, he owns other property. Mr. Pegg belongs to the Grand Army, Frank Bartlett Post.

JOHN R. PROSISE, residing on farm lot 104 of the American Colony tract of the Cerritus Ranch, has been connected with the affairs of this county since the year 1882. He is a native of the Prairie State, born in 1836, and is the son of William and Vienna (Camron) Prosise, natives respectively of Kentucky and Illinois. They had a family of five children, two of whom are living. The father died in 1844, and the widow married Henry Lyster, a native of Shelby County, Kentucky. From this union two children were born. Mr. Lyster had been twice married before this, having five children by the first and two by the second wife. Mr. Prosise came to California in 1852, and for several years was engaged in ranching in Solano County. In 1872 he went into the butchering business and continued at it for three years. He subsequently purchased and improved the farm on which he lives. On the 24th day of November, 1873, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Coolidge, of Oskaloosa, Iowa. This lady is the daughter of Dr. F. W. Coolidge and Jane (Lillibridge) Coolidge. The father of Mrs. Coolidge, Thomas Lillibridge, was at one time the owner of the land where now stands the reat city of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Prosiseg have been blessed with three children, viz.: Vienna, Etta and Grace. Politically Mr. Prosise is a Republican. He is a progressive man, one who stands high in the community in which he resides, and is respected and esteemed by all who know him.

WILLIAM H. PENDLETON was born in King William County, Virginia, October 15, 1819, and is the second of ten children of George M. and Catharine (Lipscom) Pendleton, natives of Virginia. His maternal grandfather, Major Yancey Lipscom, was of English origin, and a Captain in the Revolutionary war. George M. Pendleton was born in 1792, was a carrier, and carried dispatches from Williamsburg to Tappahannock. He believed in educating his children, and he and his brother, Philip B. Pendleton, hired a teacher from Boston for their children. The subject of this sketch, however, received his education at Rumford Academy, a kind of military school,

and after finishing his course of study there he engaged in teaching for a short time. In 1840 he was married to Henrietta Rainey, of Clinton, Greene County, Alabama, and soon after his marriage he leased land and engaged in farming. Two years later he removed to Union County, Arkansas, bought land and farmed from 1845 to 1870. Here all their children were born. Their names are as follows: Mary C., who died at the age of sixteen; Cora A., now the wife of H. A. Sledge, of San Diego County; William H., who married Cornelia Reynolds; Ella, wife of William Anderson; Ada, who married Dr. Cochran (deceased), and now the wife of Carroll Smith; A. T., who married Miss Sadie McFader; George W., who married Elma Dawson; Eugene, who died at the age of eight years; Edwin, who married Emma Bell; Jessie, wife of Milton Sherley; Robinett, and Matthew R., a teacher in the public schools of Los Angeles County. Mr. Pendleton was a soldier in the Confederate army, and was a general agent at Shreveport, Louisiana, in the ordnance department. For a time he was stationed at Marshall, Texas. Politically he was a Whig, and voted for William H. Harrison as President. He now affiliates with the Democratic party. Mr. Pendleton came to California in 1870, and has since been engaged in general farming on the sixty acres which he purchased near Downey.

JUDGE SHERMAN PAGE.—Among the citizens who have recently identified themselves with Los Angeles County is the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this brief biographical sketch. He is a native of Vermont, and was educated for the law at Union College, Schenectady, New York, where he graduated in 1859. He practiced first in Iowa, but when the war came on he entered the army, and served his country for three years, in Company D, Sixth Iowa Cavalry. At the close of the war he went to Austin, Minnesota, where his legal life proper began. While here he was elected to the State Senate and served as a member of that body in 1871–'72. He was afterward elected Judge of the Tenth District and served in that capacity for a term of seven years. In 1872, being somewhat broken in health, the Judge came to California, and after testing several localities in and around Los Angeles, he chose the site where he now lives, for its beauty and for the healthfulness of its location. Here he has erected a handsome residence on the corner of Patrick and Hansen streets, East Los Angeles, and his home is supplied with all the modern comforts and conveniences. Since identifying himself with this county and city, the Judge has been very successful as a business man. He purchased the Tuhunga Ranch of 7,000 acres, and supplied it with a complete system of water-works, and on it laid out the town of Monte Vista. He also owns a valuable ranch of 400 acres near Fulton Wells, where he is raising some valuable stock. He is a member of the Board of Trade, and though a Republican, he has taken no part in politics since coming to this city. Judge Page is a man of strong ability, and there is probably not a man in the city to whose judgment more deference would be given than to that of Judge Sherman Page.

ANDREW ROSE, proprietor of the Rose Dairy, located four miles east of Santa Monica, owns there a ranch of 1,200 acres of as fine land as there is to be found in Los Angeles County. His first purchase here was 400 acres in 1869. To this he has added 800 acres, and near Compton owns a ranch of eighty acres. In the city of Los Angeles he owns three houses and lots on York street, and also the "New Natick," on Los Angeles street. On his ranch may be seen some of the finest Norman horses and colts, also some thoroughbred cattle. Mr. Rose has devoted more or less attention to cattle-raising for a number of years. His dairy business is second to none in the county. Mr. Rose is a native of Macon County,

Missouri. He came to California in 1852 and engaged in mining for five years. In 1870 he married Miss E. L. Shirley, a native of Mississippi, and daughter of B. T. Shirley. Mr. Rose has been eminently successful since coming to California, and is to-day the leading farmer in his part of the county. Like most Missourians, he is true to the Democratic party; and as a neighbor and citizen his word is as good as his bond.

ALFRED RAYNAL, carriage and wagon-maker, Aliso street, Los Angeles, was born in France, in 1846; was reared and learned his trade there. After reaching manhood he emigrated to America, and in 1872 came to Los Angeles and established his present business on Alameda street, where he continued thirteen years and then removed to his present location, having bought the premises he now occupies. His shop is 40x60 feet in dimensions, and he employs from five to ten men. He manufactures all kinds of wagon work and has a good local trade in the city and throughout the county. He is the oldest wagon-maker in Los Angeles.

M. RAWSON, proprietor of the Cable Grocery, commenced business in Los Angeles in July, 1885, by purchasing the small stock of groceries in the building on the northeast corner of Spring and Second streets, from B. E. De Hart. The location was at that time quite out of the business portion of the city, and the Second street cable line being then in process of construction, Mr. Rawson named his modest store the Cable Grocery, a title which it still retains, and by which it is one of the best known houses in the city. Mr. Rawson invested $2,800 in the business, including team, delivery wagon, etc., only $1,650 of it being in goods, and he has never put a dollar of outside capital into it since. Under his experienced and efficient management the business prospered and grew rapidly from the start. In September, 1888, he moved into his present larger and more commodious store at No. 42 South Spring street, which is crowded to its utmost capacity with everything in the way of staple and fancy groceries, comprising the comforts and luxuries of the table. He carries a stock averaging over $20,000 in value, from which a thousand families in Los Angeles—regular customers—are supplied, besides a large number of the leading hotels and restaurants. Mr. Rawson makes a specialty of the best grades of goods, which he buys almost exclusively for cash, thus enabling him to sell at the lowest prices. From eleven to thirteen men are employed to transact the business of the establishment. Mr. Rawson's business career in Los Angeles has been one of phenomenal success. Starting out with an investment of a few hundred dollars he has made the business defray all the expenses of conducting it together with those of his family living, and now has $30,000 invested in it, all made from the profits of less than four years. Mr. Rawson's experience in the grocery trade extends through more than twenty-two years, eighteen of which were with the largest wholesale grocery firms in the city of Chicago. With such a thorough practical business training it is not surprising that he is a master in his calling. He was born in New York State, and was forty-seven years old his last birthday. He came to California and to Los Angeles County seven years ago, and first engaged in ranching for several years, but did not succeed to his satisfaction. Mr. Rawson married Miss Lucy Rosier, in Chicago. She is a native of Michigan. Their family consists of four children.

MRS. R. E. ROSS, *nee* Elizabeth Banon, is one of the most enterprising and public-spirited residents of Sierra Madre. She is the owner of a fine tract of land of some

twenty-eight acres in extent, located on the south of Central avenue and west of Markham avenue. It is under a fine state of cultivation, and contains 1,200 apricot, 150 peach, 100 orange and about 100 other trees, such as prunes, apples, figs, pears, lemons, limes, etc. Among her improvements is a neat and substantial cottage residence, suitable and well ordered out-buildings, etc. Mrs. Ross established her residence in Sierra Madre in 1884, and has since that time been an earnest supporter of every enterprise that would advance the interests of the community. One of the most notable instances of her liberality was the building of the Ross Memorial, or the Sierra Madre Library. This building is located on Central avenue, and is one of the largest, handsomest and best equipped public library buildings in the county, outside of the city of Los Angeles. Mrs. Ross donated three-fourths of an acre of land upon which the building stands, and also contributed nearly $2,500 toward the building fund. The building was erected in the winter of 1885-'86, and ever since that date she has been a liberal contributor and supporter of the institution. Mrs. Ross is a native of Nova Scotia, but in early life her parents moved to the United States and located in Boston, Massachusetts, where she was reared and educated. In 1862 she was united in marriage with Mr. Robert E. Ross, who was a native of Clarke County, Ohio, born August 15, 1830. He came to California in 1850, located in Nevada County, and was largely engaged in mining enterprises until 1858. He then returned East, and the next spring came the second time to California, crossing the plains with large droves of cattle and horses. He then located in Long Valley, Lassen County, and for many years was one of the most prominent men and leading agriculturists of that county. He was a pioneer in the strictest sense, and an intelligent and energetic man. His strict integrity gained him hosts of warm friends. He died in Lassen County, March 31, 1884. His widow brought his remains South and had them interred in Evergreen Cemetery, at Los Angeles; and as a further tribute to his memory, erected the Ross Memorial Library. Mr. and Mrs. Ross were never blessed with children. Their adopted daughter, Margaret, is now the wife of Eugene Steinburger, of Sierra Madre.

PALMER T. REED.—Among the beautiful residences and valuable properties of the San Gabriel Valley is the Altamont Farm, the home of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Reed is one of the first settlers in his section of the valley. In 1882 he purchased 200 acres of land lying north and west of Sierra Madre, upon one of the highest mesas, and extending to the base of the Sierra Madre Mountains. In the same year he built his beautiful and commodious residence, the view from which cannot be surpassed for beauty and grandeur by any in the county, embracing, as it does, miles of the San Gabriel Valley, Pasadena, San Pedro Harbor and the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Reed, with his characteristic energy, immediately commenced the clearing and cultivation of his lands, planting vineyards and orchards, and surrounding his home with ornamental trees and floral productions. He has also devoted considerable attention to developing water, and ran a tunnel for 300 feet into the base of the mountains north of his house, from which he obtains an abundant supply of water, which for purity is unexcelled by any in his section. His lands are abundantly supplied with water, as he is the owner of the supply from Reed's Cañon, which yields about six inches during the dryest season. In the winter of 1885-'86 Mr. Reed opened the Altamont House, for the reception of visitors and tourists, and has since that date had one of the most pleasant resorts in the valley. He also established a burro train for the conveyance of his guests to the summit of Wilson's Peak. Mr. Reed is a genial host, and is a man of trained business habits and energetic disposition. He is a strong believer in the future prosperity of the San Gabriel Valley, and is ready at all times

to aid in any enterprise that will develop its resources and induce its settlement. Mr. Reed is a native of New York City, born in 1850. His parents, Lewis D. and Louise (Townsend) Reed, are both natives of New York. He was reared and schooled in the city of his birth, finishing his education in the Brooklyn Collegiate Polytechnic School. Upon the completion of his studies he entered into mercantile life, and was employed by New York firms as a book-keeper, cashier, etc., holding many positions of responsibility and trust. After a few years of this life he became so broken down in health that he was compelled to cease work in the counting-house, and he sought relief by travel in Europe. He spent two or three years in travel, then returned home and shortly afterward, in 1878, came to California. Upon his arrival in the State he located for some months in the Sierra Madre Villa, and then went to Riverside, where he purchased a forty-acre tract of land and entered into horticultural pursuits. Unable to pursue that occupation, he returned to the Villa and occupied the position of cashier and foreman of the ranch. He held those positions until 1882, when he established his present residence. He was one of the original trustees of the Sierra Madre Public Library, and has always taken a deep interest in its growth and prosperity. In political matters he is a Republican, and a worker in the ranks of his party, serving as inspector of elections, etc. In 1882 Mr. Reed returned to his old home and while there was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Hammett, a native of Brooklyn. The two children from this marriage are, Lewis F. and Ernest H.

JAMES M. ROGERS.—The subject of this sketch is one of the well-known residents of the Duarte. He first came to this place in 1868, and took up his residence on Mountain avenue, occupying rented lands, upon which he engaged in general farming. In 1873 he purchased eighteen and three-fourths acres of the land he had previously rented. This tract is located on Mountain avenue, about two miles southeast of Duarte, and the same distance southwest of Monrovia, in the Duarte school district. He continued his farming operations in the Duarte district until 1875, and then moved to Ventura County, where he engaged in stock-raising. Mr. Rogers spent two years in that county, and then came south with his stock and located on the Chino Ranch, in San Bernardino County. In 1878 he returned to his home place, where he has since resided. His land is rich and productive, and well adapted to fruit cultivation, as is well attested by the choice varieties of citrus and deciduous fruit trees that comprise his family orchard of 125 trees. The most of his land is devoted to general farming, giving a large yield of grain, corn, potatoes, etc., and also with his system of irrigation from the Beardslee Water Ditch Company, large yields of alfalfa. In addition to conducting his home farm, Mr. Rogers is each year cultivating considerable acreage of rented lands and contracting in cutting hay, grain, etc. Mr. Rogers is a native of Conway County, Arkansas, dating his birth in 1846. His father, Andrew Rogers, was a native of North Carolina, who settled in Arkansas, and there married Miss Harriet Hollafield, a native of Alabama. The death of his father occurred in 1848, and his mother afterward married John Guess, a well-known resident and pioneer of Los Angeles County (a sketch of whom appears in this volume). In 1852 Mr. Rogers came with his step-father to Los Angeles County, locating near El Monte. He was reared as a farmer and stock-grower, receiving his education in the public schools at El Monte. He remained with his step-father until 1868, when he took up his residence at Duarte. Nearly his whole life has been spent in Los Angeles County, and he is well and favorably known throughout El Monte Township. His consistent and straightforward course of life has secured him hosts of friends. He and his family are members of the Baptist Church. In political matters he is Democratic. In 1868 Mr. Rogers wedded Miss

Jane Beardslee, the daughter of Dr. Nehemiah and Elvira (Anderson) Beardslee. Her father was a well-known pioneer of the Duarte, and the owner of the Beardslee tract. She died in 1873, leaving three children: John, Mary and Alice. In 1875 Mr. Rogers married Miss Mary McCrary, daughter of Alexander and Martha (Stater) McCrary. Her father is a native of Ohio, in which State Mrs. Rogers was born. Her mother was born in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. McCrary are residents of Riverside, San Bernardino County. From the second marriage of Mr. Rogers there are five children, whose names are as follows: William H., James, Louie C., Mattie and Grover.

WILLIAM H. ROBINSON is the pioneer merchant of Sierre Madre, and has been closely identified with the remarkable growth and prosperity of the colony for many years. A sketch of his life will be found of interest. Mr. Robinson is a native of Lowell, Massachusetts, and dates his birth December 1, 1856. His parents were William and Ann (Spencer) Robinson, both of whom were born in England. His father was a machinist by occupation, and came in early manhood to the United States, and settled in Lowell, where he established himself in business and married. The subject of this sketch was reared in the city of Lowell, having the advantages of a good schooling until fourteen years of age, when he went into his father's machine shops to learn the trade of a machinist. He worked at that trade until about 1881, when ill health compelled him to seek some other occupation, and he engaged in the milk business and conducted the same until 1883, when he came to Los Angeles County. He spent about a month in the city of Los Angeles, and in the fall of that year came to Sierra Madre. The winter was passed as a member of the family of Mr. N. C. Carter, and he was engaged in carrying the mail from San Gabriel to Sierra Madre. In the spring of 1884 the family of Mr. Robinson joined him, and he took up his residence upon a lot of about two acres in extent, on the west side of Baldwin avenue, north of Central avenue. In the fall of 1884 he opened the first store ever established in the Sierra Madre Colony. His stock of goods, which at first was limited, was placed in his dwelling-house. His close attention to his business and obliging disposition, coupled with a straightforward manner of dealing, secured him a fair trade, and as the colony increased in population, the need of larger store accommodations became manifest. In June, 1887, he took possession of his fine store on the corner of Baldwin and Central avenues. This store is in the Town Hall building. Mr. Robinson was one of the promoters and original incorporators of the Town Hall Company that erected this fine block, and is at this writing one of the largest shareholders and a director in the company. Upon his occupying his present quarters, Mr. Robinson fitted up his store with a complete stock of groceries, crockery, drugs and medicines, and also dealt in hay, grain, etc., gaining an increased patronage that was well merited. He has been an active promoter and supporter of the many enterprises and projects that have tended to build up the Sierra Madre Colony, and his straightforward and consistent course of life has gained him a large circle of friends and acquaintances. In politics he has ever been a stanch Republican. Mr. Robinson was married in 1875, to Miss Sarah A. Boyd, a native of Lowell, Massachusetts. Her parents, Joseph and Ann (Hawthorne) Boyd, were natives of Canada. The two children from this marriage are Mabel Eva and Albion L.

S. M. STRATTON, contractor, 366 North Pearl street, Los Angeles, is a native of the State of Kentucky, born February 23, 1862. His parents, John Stratton and Sarah (Lansdowne) Stratton, were both natives of Kentucky. They removed to Iowa in 1865, re-

mained there six years, and in 1871 located in Kansas. The subject of this sketch was educated and began learning his trade in the latter State. Upon reaching manhood, he came to the Pacific Coast in 1881 and remained two years. He then returned to Lawrence, Kansas, and was engaged in building several years. In 1886 he decided to come to Los Angeles and locate permanently. Since then he has been successfully engaged in contracting and building here. Among other buildings erected by him is the Beaudry Block on Buena Vista street. Mr. Stratton is a brother of W. A. Stratton, the well-known contractor, and now president of the Union Lumber and Supply Company. The subject of this sketch was married September 7, 1885, to Miss T. Wooton, a native of Lawrence, Kansas. They have two children, Maud Edith and Myrtle Ivy.

LOUIS J. STENGEL, East Los Angeles, proprietor of Stengel's Nurseries and Exotic Gardens, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, April 13, 1843; attended school until fourteen years of age and then emigrated to the United States, in 1857, coming alone; worked on a farm at $4 per month, two years of which time was in Dedham, Massachusetts. He learned the nursery and gardening business of Taylor Brothers, who were prominent nurserymen of Dorchester, that State, and remained with them five years. In 1865 he came to the Pacific Coast, working first in a seed store. He went all over the State to secure a good location, and selected San Diego, where he engaged in the nursery business for three years, then came to Los Angeles and established his present business on Los Angeles street, between First and Third streets, where the cathedral now stands. It was out of town then, an uncultivated field. He remained there eight years. Then, to meet the demands of his trade, he was obliged to have more ground, and came over to East Los Angeles, bought ten acres and removed his nursery. He grows ornamental shade trees and all kinds of fruit trees, and, making a specialty of cultivating palms, he is the largest grower of and dealer in palms in Southern California. He has a leading business in fruit and ornamental stock. His large practical experience combined with strict attention to business has gained him a well-deserved success. In 1873 Mr. Stengel married Miss Mary Reidy, of Placerville, who died in 1880, leaving one son, Louis. In 1885 he married Miss Mary Brandes, of this city, and they have one daughter. Mr. Stengel is a member of the Masonic order, the Union League, and Temperance Society.

THOMAS J. STEPHENS, plumber and gas-fitter, corner of Boyd and Pine streets, Los Angeles, was born in Portland, Oregon, March 8, 1867. His father, Peter Stephens, was one of the pioneers of the Pacific Coast, engaged in mining, and died in the mines at White Pine. His mother, Elizabeth Stephens, is living at Ontario in this county. Thomas J. attended school in his native town and in California, and lived in Oregon and Northern California until he came to Los Angeles, in 1882. He learned his trade as an apprentice to the Lacy Verick Hardware Company. After working at his trade two years, he engaged in business for himself. He does all kinds of plumbing and gas-fitting, giving special attention to sanitary plumbing; and by industry and application to the interests of his business, and being a practical workman, he is building up a good trade. He employs five to ten men, and owns the property he occupies.

ALEXANDER O. SPENCER is a native of New York State and was born March 9, 1827. His father was also a native of New York; he died in 1859. His mother, Mary (Norton) Spencer, was a descendant of the old

Knickerbocker family, and died at the residence of her son in Milwaukee, in 1887, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The subject of this sketch was reared and received his education in his native State. After reaching manhood he came to California, via the Isthmus, and arrived in San Francisco in January, 1852. He was engaged in steamboating on the Sacramento River for some years; then ran on the coast between San Francisco and San Diego for five years; and was connected with the Oregon Company ten years, running up north on the coast to Victoria, Alaska and other ports. Since 1887 he has been connected with the California Central Railroad, at Los Angeles. Mr. Spencer is a brother of J. C. Spencer, of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad, one of the most prominent railroad magnates of this country.

THOMAS A. STOMBS, manufacturer of cans and galvanized iron tanks, Los Angeles, was born in Salem County, New Jersey, September 20, 1826. His parents removed to Ohio during his early childhood, and he learned his trade in Cincinnati. Early in 1850, during the height of the California gold excitement, he determined to emigrate to the new El Dorado. On the 1st of May, in a train of ninety-six persons, he left the Missouri River. They had a regular military organization, for protection while passing through a hostile country. They were not molested until they were passing through the Washoe country, when they were attacked by Indians, who, after a prolonged skirmish, were driven off. The train arrived at Georgetown, El Dorado County, September 3, 1850, only six days before the State was admitted into the Union. Mr. Stombs went to the mines for a short time, then went to Sacramento and began working at his trade, for $16 a day. Afterward, as a member of the firm of Shepherd, Stombs & Co., he engaged in the tin and hardware trade and in miners' supplies at Marysville. He established the first foundry north of Sacramento. From 1856 to 1860 he was in business in San Francisco, then likewise in Stockton, where he was elected a member of the city council. This position he resigned to enlist in the service of his country, being elected Captain of the First California Cavalry. Served on the Rio Grande; was commander of the post twenty miles below Franklin; afterward served in the Department of the Missouri; was at Fort Summer when the war closed; was promoted to the rank of Major; and finally brought the remainder of his regiment to San Francisco, where it was mustered out. Mr. Stombs was for the ensuing twelve years superintendent of the manufacturing department of Montague & Co., and since 1884 he has been in his present business here, and has built up a good trade. May 3, 1846, Major Stombs married Miss Esther E. Taylor, who came from Pennsylvania to California in 1862. They have two sons living: Thomas A. and William H. They lost one son, Richard T. by name.

W. A. STRATTON, President of the Union Lumber and Supply Company, was born in Kentucky, July 23, 1854. He is a son of John and Sarah (Lansdowne) Stratton, both natives of Kentucky. In 1865, when he was eleven years of age, they removed to Iowa and located in Muscatine County, where he attended school and began learning his trade. In 1871 they went to Lawrence, Kansas, and remained there ten years. Mr. Stratton came to the Pacific Coast in 1881 and spent one year in San Diego, in the employ of the Southern Railroad Company. The following year he came to Los Angeles and engaged in contracting, and since that time he has been prominently identified with the contracting, building and lumber interests here. Among the prominent buildings erected by him are the following: The Crystal Palace, the Orphans' Home, Dorr Jones Building, Bryson Hall, the Lan-Franco Block, Crocker Building and many others. For ability, in-

tegrity and responsibility as a contractor and business man, Mr. Stratton is taking a leading position, and no less enjoys an enviable reputation as a citizen. In February, 1888, the Union Lumber and Supply Company was organized for the purpose of doing a general lumber business, and furnishing bills of lumber and all kinds of material for outside and inside work, and finishing complete and ready for occupancy, thereby securing a better grade of material at a more reasonable expense, and also saving the trouble of running around to different points to secure the materials required. W. A. Stratton, as before stated, is the President of the company, and H. F. Gordon, Secretary, the office of the company being at 107 West Second street, in the Bryson and Bonebrake Block. Mr. Stratton was married December 5, 1882, to Miss Minnie Tollman, of San Francisco, daughter of Rufus Tollman, one of the early pioneers of the Pacific Coast. For the past seventeen years Mr. Tollman has been in the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Stratton have three children: Frankie, Charlie and Gracie.

THOMAS STOVELL.—To illustrate what may be accomplished in California without capital, and with only that pluck and energy, united with judicious discrimination in business transactions, which characterize so many of the successful men, not only of this time but also of the past, few better examples could be given than the name with which we introduce this sketch. Mr. Stovell came from London, England, to San Francisco, the direct object of his coming being the improvement of Mrs. Stovell's health. From that city he came to Los Angeles, and here entered into the planing-mill business, at the outset having in his pocket only $84. He leased the Spring street mill, and with his characteristic energy successfully conducted the enterprise until he was enabled to purchase the establishment and build anew. In the meantime he also became interested in land speculation, his investments being carefully made and yielding him handsome returns. Now, having accumulated an independent fortune, he has practically retired from an active business life, and has erected a most magnificent residence in the north part of Long Beach, where, surrounded by his family, he is living a quiet and happy life, free from the disappointments and strain of business.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, proprietor of the Western Vinegar and Pickle Factory, 30 South Los Angeles street, Los Angeles, was born on the Rhine, in Germany, February 20, 1851. His father was an extensive wine-maker, and the son George became skilled in the making of wine and vinegar. The subject of this sketch served in the army, and after the Franco-Prussian war came to America, in 1872. He came to New Orleans, and then to Mobile, where he had an uncle who was elected mayor of that city in 1871. Mr. Schneider remained there four years, and then came to Los Angeles, arriving February 26, 1876. He established his present business in 1887. He has had a large practical experience, and the goods prepared and manufactured by him have an excellent reputation, and he has a good trade which is constantly increasing and extending throughout Southern California and Arizona. In 1878 Mr. Schneider married Miss Louise Wetterhouer, a native of Baden, Germany. They have one son, George, and their nephew, Andrew, is living with them.

ANDREW A. LEWIS, a farmer and stock-raiser on farm lot 95 of the American Colony tract of the Cerritus Ranch, is a pioneer of 1878. His first stop in this State was at Wilmington, and, after buying and improving and selling several pieces of land, he purchased and has greatly enhanced the value of the property where he now lives, one of the

most beautiful sites in Southern California. He is a native of Missouri, born in Saline County, August 1, 1842, and is the son of William H. and Elizabeth Lewis, natives of the Old Dominion, and of Scotch origin. His father departed this life in 1857. The subject of this sketch is the ninth and one of thirteen children, five of whom are yet living. Mr. Lewis, with his brothers and sisters, received the advantages of a common-school education, and just as he was beginning to be interested in a higher course of studies, the war came on and his plans were changed. In 1869 he married Miss Belle Garrison, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of John G. and Polly (McDowel) Garrison, also natives of Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have been born five children: Thomas H., Elizabeth, John, Andrew and George. Both he and his wife are earnest workers in and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

D. W. STOWELL, proprietor of the Stowell Cement Pipe Company, Los Angeles, is a native of Claremont, New Hampshire, and was born December 15, 1851. He received his education in New England. After reaching manhood he came to California in 1874, and located in Los Angeles a few years later. In 1878 the business of the Stowell Cement Pipe Company was established, and is now one of the oldest in its line in Southern California. In 1879 the company laid about four miles of pipe in San Diego and San Dimas, and in 1881 the Orange, Pasadena and Verdugo lines followed. In 1882–'83 the extensive systems of Hermosa, Etiwanda and Ontario were laid, and are now probably the most approved irrigating systems in existence. The company have ample facilities for manufacturing their pipe, giving employment during the busy season to from forty to fifty hands. They also have branch factories in this and San Bernardino counties. Their extended business of the last few years includes a line four miles long in San Bernardino County ten miles at Cucamonga, Ontario twenty-six miles, South Riverside nine miles of thirty-inch pipe, Rialto ten miles; and in addition to this smaller lines have been laid at Gardena, Verdugo, Sycamore Cañon, and over ten miles in this city. Mr. Stowell has had a large experience in the business. He is actively identified with all the progressive interests of the city and is esteemed in business circles as a gentleman of the highest integrity and commercial standing.

R. C. STOLL, of the Los Angeles Soda-water Works, No. 107 Sansevain street, was born in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 10, 1853. He attended school during his boyhood until sixteen years of age, then came to California, his brother having preceded him several years. Upon arriving here he went into the factory in the employ of his brother and continued with him until 1880, when he became a partner in the business. The firm of Stoll Brothers has the most extensive works and the best equipped factory on the Pacific Coast. The machinery is of the latest improved style, being furnished by Messrs. Tuft, of Boston. They have capacity for turning out 5,000 dozen daily. The factory is the oldest and leading one in the State. They also have a large factory at Pasadena, and have established an excellent trade, doing an extensive shipping business throughout Southern California.

THOMAS SIKES, contractor, 22 Clay street, Los Angeles, is a native of Portsmouth, Ohio, born March 11, 1836. He attended school and served an apprenticeship to his trade in his native State. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted, April 14, 1861, in the First Ohio Regiment for three months' service. His company was said to be the first to go into the service from the State of Ohio. At the expiration of the three months he enlisted

in the Thirty-third Ohio Regiment, this time for three years. He was in the first battle of Bull Run, and in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and many others; was wounded near Huntsville, Alabama, by a shell. He served four years and three months. After the war Mr. Sikes returned to Ohio and engaged in building for many years. In 1887 he came to Los Angeles and engaged in contracting. He built the Niles Block, corner of Main and Upper Main streets; the Woohead Block, corner of Main and College streets; University of Southern California, Inglewood; Newhall Block, East First street, and others. In 1886 Mr. Sikes married Miss Minerva Williams, a native of Portsmouth, Ohio. They have seven children, four sons and three daughters.

JOSEPH HENRY STEWART was born in Kennebec County, Maine, in 1825. He is a son of William and Mary (Stoddard) Stewart, natives of Maine and England respectively. His father's ancestors were originally from Scotland. William Stewart was a lumberman by occupation, and was killed by a falling limb of a tree in 1841. He had four children, of which the subject of this sketch was the eldest. He received the ordinary common-school education, and in 1850 was married to Miss Rhoda P. Trask, who was reared in the same State. She is the daughter of Moses and Caroline (Austin) Trask. The Trasks were pioneers of Ohio, and very wealthy people. Her father was pressed into the British army in 1776. After his marriage Mr. Stewart engaged in the lumber business in Maine for four years, and later followed the trade of blacksmith. In 1856 he moved to Clinton County, Iowa, where he was in the mercantile business for four years. In 1859 Mr. Stewart started on the journey across the plains, bringing livery stock, and being four months in making the trip. After his arrival in the Golden State he started a blacksmith shop at Alvarado; then went to Mud Springs, where he followed his trade for a year and a half; next moved to Santa Clara County, lived there three years, working at his trade in Gilroy; from there went to Oregon, and after remaining in Lane County a year and a half, he came, in 1859, to Los Angeles County, where he established the first blacksmith shop between San Gabriel and New Rivers. Here he purchased thirty-two and a half acres of land and improved it, and here he lives at the present time. In addition to this he also owns other valuable property, and has 216 shares of stock in the Odd-fellows Building Association at Downey. Mr. Stewart has been eminently successful, and is progressive, prosperous and enterprising. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have been blessed with four children: James Allen, Lucy, wife of C. C. Cheney; Katie May and Mary Etta. Mrs. Stewart and her daughters are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Stewart is affiliated with Los Nietos Lodge, No. 197, I. O. O. F.

MARCUS G. SETTLE, a farmer, residing two miles west of Norwalk, came to California in October, 1871. He was born in Tennessee, in 1845, and is a son of Rev. Marcus G. Settle, Sr., and Irena (Moore) Settle, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Georgia. They were married in Texas, but subsequently moved to Tennessee, where four of their children were born. He taught school in Texas, and also farmed several years. The subject of this notice was about a year and a half old when his father moved back to Texas. In April, 1870, they started for California, bringing with them a large herd of cattle. Upon their arrival in San Diego County their stock was so poor they were compelled to stop and let them graze, and nine months later sold the cattle and came to Los Angeles County. He purchased forty acres of land between Downey and Norwalk, which he afterward sold and bought

the forty acres where the son now lives. The subject of this sketch was married in 1875 to Miss Josephine Sackett, a native of the Golden State, and daughter of T. D. and Matilda (Evans) Sackett, of Texas. Mr. Sackett was a pioneer of 1857. Mr. Settle and his wife have five interesting children: Susan, George, Lottie, Robert and Ross. Both Mr. and Mrs. Settle are active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Norwalk, and the duties of recording steward have devolved upon him for the past four years.

THOMAS STROHM, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was born in Germany, November 5, 1846. His parents emigrated to America in 1852, and settled in Cincinnati, and during his boyhood he attended the common schools and grew up there. Upon reaching manhood he came to California and located in Los Angeles, where he entered the grocery trade, and continued in the business seven years. In 1885 he engaged in the manufacture of soda-water, mineral waters and all kinds of carbonated drinks and fruit syrups, and has built up an established trade. In 1887 he was appointed chief engineer of the fire department and served with great satisfaction during the term. After the recent election he was again appointed, March 22, 1889, to the same position, by Mayor Hazard, and he enjoys the reputation of being a prompt, vigilant officer. Mr. Strohm was married December 24, 1876, to Miss Emily Schubnell, of Los Angeles. They have four children: Lewis R., Anna B., Clarence B. and Walter.

JAMES SMITH, of the firm of Smith & Grant, contractors, Los Angeles, was born in Murrayshire, Scotland, February 6, 1856, served an apprenticeship to his trade there, and after reaching manhood came to America, in 1881. Going to Chicago, he followed his trade for a time and then engaged in building. In 1885 he came to the Pacific Coast. After remaining a short time in San Francisco, he came to Los Angeles and formed a partnership with John Grant, a fellow countryman, and engaged in contracting for building. They have erected some of the best structures in Los Angeles; are now completing their contract on the Burdick Block, corner of Spring and Second streets, one of the best and most substantial business blocks in the city. They have also had the contracts for some of the best blocks in Pasadena. The firm of Smith & Grant are both working partners, and are taking a prominent position as building contractors.

WILEY F. SWAIN was born in McNairy County, Tennessee, 100 miles east of Memphis, April 17, 1830. He is a son of William and Rachel (Anderson) Swain. The father was born in North Carolina in 1800, and died in 1857, and the mother was born in 1802, and died in 1876. They had a family of thirteen children, Wiley being the sixth. So far as known, eight of the family are still living. Mr. Swain received a good common-school education in his native State, and was married there in 1853 to Miss Mary Lyles, of the same county. She was a daughter of Mansa and Bethsheba (Anderson) Lyles. Subsequent to his marriage Mr. Swain moved to Texas, where he farmed till 1869. In 1862, however, he entered the army, in the Seventeenth Consolidated Regiment, Company E, under Captain Duckworth, and was in the service until the close of the war. He was at the battles of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana and Mansfield, and also had charge of a ward in the hospital at different points. After the close of the war he returned to his farm duties in Texas, where he continued till 1869. In 1866 his wife died, leaving him with three children: Maletha, Emmeline and Joe. A few years later he started with the children across

the plains for California, by the popular route and with ox teams. On this journey Joe was accidentally shot and died two days later, aged fourteen years. Maletha is now the wife of Frank Davis, and Emmeline is the wife of Jack Patton. In 1874 Mr. Swain was married to Miss Louisa Taylor, a native of the Golden State, and daughter of James and Margaret (Davis) Taylor, natives of Tennessee and Arkansas respectively, and pioneers of California in 1856. By this marriage he has one daughter, Lola. When first coming to the coast Mr. Swain purchased thirty-one acres of land near Downey, and to this original purchase he has added twenty-eight acres. He now manages a ranch of thirty acres, and his principal crops are alfalfa and barley. For several years he was engaged in raising hogs, but is now giving more attention to general farming. His political affiliations are with the Union Labor Party. He is a straightforward and worthy citizen, and is respected and esteemed by all who know him.

GENERAL E. M. SANFORD was born in Milledgeville, Georgia, in 1833. He is a son of Major-General John W. A. and Mary R. (Blunt) Sanford. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford had three sons: John W., the oldest, served as Attorney-General of Alabama several terms; the subject of this sketch being the second, and Theodore G. the youngest. General Sanford graduated at Union College, New York, in 1853; and for several years was a large cotton planter in Texas. December 13, 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss Cammilla M. Gordon, youngest daughter of General John W. Gordon, of Georgia. In 1867 he came, by steamer route, to California, and landed in San Francisco, where he lived for a short time, after which he came to Los Angeles County and purchased 500 acres of the ex-Governor Downey tract, where he has made vast improvements and where he has one of the most beautiful locations for a home that can be found within the bounds of the county. This is known as the "Sunny Side Rancho," and from the residence, among the evergreens, one has a magnificent view over fertile valleys and fruitful fields. General Sanford is one of the most successful farmers in this county. At this time there are about 400 acres of his farm in small grain, and the fine horses, cattle, etc., that he raises all go to show that he is a leader in this industry. In 1876 General Sanford was made the recipient of an honor which all heartily accord to him. This was the commission which he received under William Irvin, Governor of California. By this commission he was made Brigadier-General of the First Brigade, National Guards, as successor to General Phineas Banning. Another evidence of his ability and popularity was his nomination to the Senate by the Democratic party in 1879.

JOHN STEERE.—Among the successful men of Los Angeles County is the subject of this sketch, a brief *résumé* of whose life is as follows: Mr. Steere was born and reared in Providence, Rhode Island, about the same distance from the Atlantic Ocean that his present residence in Santa Monica is from the great Pacific. The year 1823 is the year of his birth, and he is a son of Hosea and Hannah (Tinckcom) Steere, both natives of Rhode Island, and of Scotch origin. The subject of this sketch is the fifth bearing the same family name, and belongs to the fifth generation born in Providence, Rhode Island. His father was in the war of 1812. He had a family of twelve children, of which John was the youngest boy. He learned the trade of millwright, which he followed about seven years, when he engaged in the mercantile trade in Providence. There, at 28 Exchange Place, he continued as a successful merchant till 1865, when he retired from business at that place, and traded with the West Indies, in sugar and molasses, and made several trips to Cuba. Then he came to California, not to engage in business, but to select a home in this

genial climate by the sea, where he might spend the residue of his days retired from the exciting and pressing demands of business. He entered his name on "The Great Register" as John Steere, hunter. That event is worthy of mention in these pages, for he has gathered the largest and choicest collection of birds in Los Angeles County. As a taxidermist, he has made a record which will identify him with the history of this county for all time. In his collection in the Opera House in Santa Monica may be seen 350 specimens of birds, which contains at least 200 varieties, all arranged in perfect life-like order in the glass cases around the hall. Mr. Steere has also been eminently successful in business since he has been identified with this county. He has dealt in real estate and money, and is one of the stockholders and a director of the First National Bank at Santa Monica. The city by the sea will ever be grateful to him for the first brick house built there. It is known as the Opera Block Building, is 50 x 80 feet in dimensions and is two stories high. The erection of this building advanced the price of lots in Santa Monica from $500 to $10,000 in one year. The upper story of the building consists of offices and a very fine opera hall. Mr. Steere was a member of the first board of trustees in Santa Monica, and was the first vice-president of the bank. His residence is beautifully located on Fourth street, in the city overlooking the sea. The citizens of this place recognize in Mr. Steere a wise financier, a shrewd business man, and an energetic, enterprising citizen, who favors every enterprise having for its object the public good.

JSAENZ, merchant, near The Palms, was born in Mexico in 1845, and is the only son of D. Saenz, who was one of the early Spanish settlers in this country, and for several years a miner. He died April 10, 1887, and his aged widow is still living. The subject of this sketch has been one of the leading citizens in this part of the county for the past fifteen years. He attended the first sale of lots in Santa Monica, and since 1875 he has been engaged in the saloon and general merchandise business a mile and a half southeast of where The Palms is located. The place where he has been in business was formerly known as Machado, and here he served as postmaster for a period of ten years. A nice little ranch of fourteen acres is included in his property. He was married to Miss Amada Garcia, also a Spaniard, but a native of California. By his diligent attention to business Mr. Saenz has made himself quite comfortable for this life, and by his integrity he has won the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends.

WILLIAM SLACK was born in Yorkshire, England, December 27, 1823. His parents were Richard and Ann (Britt) Slack, both natives of England. At the age of fourteen years Mr. Slack was apprenticed to the trade of a molder, and after serving an apprenticeship of seven years, he followed that occupation as a journeyman until 1848. In that year he came to the United States, landing in New Orleans. From there he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was employed as foreman in the foundry of Baker & Morton. He held that important position until 1850. He then started overland for Utah. Locating at Salt Lake City, he turned his attention to the mineral resources of that Territory, and in partnership with his brother-in-law, Richard Varley, opened iron and coal mines and built the first blast furnace established near Salt Lake. Not suited with the Mormon community, he abandoned his enterprises there, and in 1852 came by the Southern route to California, and located at El Monte, Los Angeles County. There he rented land and established a dairy, and engaged in general farming, etc., until 1855. He then went to Ventura and Santa Bárbara counties, where he was occupied in stock-raising until 1859. In that year he moved to Texas and located at San

Antonio. While there he was in the employ of the gas company, laying pipes, etc. He manufactured the first gas used in that city. The breaking out of the war in 1861 rendered business enterprises so unsettled in that State that Mr. Slack returned to California and again took up his residence at El Monte. He was employed for several months as a superintendent in a distillery, after which he engaged in stock-growing and farming upon disputed lands in the Temple tract, south of town. In 1870 he went to the San José Valley, and for the next four years was engaged in the stock business, after which he returned to El Monte and purchased eighty acres of land just south of the village, and entered into general farming. He was also for several years engaged in the butcher's business, and conducted a meat market in El Monte. Since 1874 Mr. Slack has resided at El Monte. His lands are now under a fine state of cultivation and very productive. He has also a residence and business property in El Monte, being the owner of the store occupied by J. T. Huddox. The subject of this sketch is a liberal supporter of public enterprises. For a number of years he has served as a trustee of his district. He is a Democrat, and is conservative in his political actions. Mr. Slack has been twice married. February 13, 1845, he wedded Miss Eliza Varley, a native of Yorkshire, England. She died at El Monte, December 29, 1879, leaving the following named children: Elizabeth, born in England, January 13, 1847; William Thomas, in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 27, 1850; Elizar, in Salt Lake, April 28, 1853; Sarah Ann, in Ventura County, August 24, 1855; Jonathan, in Santa Bárbara, January 31, 1858; Mary, in San Antonio, Texas, August 7, 1860; George, in El Monte, April 10, 1864; Richard James, in El Monte, July 8, 1866; Albert, in El Monte, July 14, 1868, and Arthur Varley, in El Monte, January 11, 1871. Elizabeth is the wife of Richard Quinn; William married Miss Sarah Ann Guess; Jonathan married Miss Matilda Wiggins; Sarah Ann married Robert Hewitt (since deceased). All of the children, except Richard, who lives in San Luis Obispo County, are residents of Los Angeles County. In 1881 Mr. Slack married Mrs. Ann Montgomery, a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Slack returned to England in 1885, and spent a year in visiting the homes of their childhood and youth.

FRANK SABICHI was born in the city of Los Angeles, on the 4th day of October, 1842. His father, Matthew Sabichi, a native of the Austrian Empire, wandered a third of the way around the globe, and settled in Los Angeles during the earlier years of the present century. He became a merchant, and accumulated a handsome property. He married rather late in life. In the year 1850 Mr. Sabichi, the elder, taking with him Frank, then a child but eight years of age, and another son, left Los Angeles for England, with the intention of having his children educated in that country. The fond father did not live to accomplish his wishes, for he died before reaching England; but Frank was put to school at the Royal Naval Academy at Gosport, a town situated near Portsmouth, one of the busiest ports of England. At this establishment the boy remained for several years, and received there a thorough education. Afterward he traveled extensively in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, and acquired with proficiency the languages of several of the nations of Europe. After some years of pleasant wandering he turned his steps westward, and arrived at his native place in the latter part of May, 1860. In the autumn of that year Mr. Sabichi entered upon the study of law, and in due course of time was admitted to practice in all California courts, and for several years practiced his profession. Of late years the care of his landed interests in and around the city of Los Angeles has made greater demands upon his attention, and he has reluctantly abandoned the calling of his choice. Since his return from Europe he has continued to reside

in the city of his birth, and is now identified with many of the most important enterprises of Los Angeles. He is largely interested in the Ballona & Santa Monica Railway, and at one time held the position of vice-president of that corporation. Mr. Sabichi is also a director of the San José Land Company. The subject of this sketch resides with his family in the city of Los Angeles, in an elegant home, which, at the cost of several thousand dollars, he has built on a site comprising more than two acres in extent, and situated on Figueroa street, between Ellis and Adams streets. In 1865 Mr. Sabichi married Miss Magdalena Wolfskill, a daughter of the late William Wolfskill, one of the earliest and most prominent of the American pioneers who settled in Los Angeles. Mr. Sabichi is a consistent Democrat in politics. He has never sought office, having repeatedly refused to accept it; but offices have sought him frequently. He was elected to the city council of Los Angeles in 1871, and was re-elected in 1873-'74, presiding over its deliberations, to the lasting benefit of the municipality. He was also a member of the same body in 1884, when he was foremost in a movement which secured to the city of Los Angeles its bountiful supply of water for irrigation purposes. He is an aggressive, enterprising business man, who in matters public and private has the confidence of the community at large and a wide circle of friends.

DAVID S. SHRODE.—Among the best-known and respected citizens of the Duarte is the above-named gentleman, a sketch of whose life is of interest. Mr. Shrode is a native of Warrick County, Indiana, and dates his birth in 1825. His father, Francis Shrode, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was one of the pioneers of Indiana. His mother, *nee* Rebecca Hudson, was born in North Carolina. Mr. Shrode was reared upon a farm, receiving only such an education as was afforded by the pioneer schools, until nineteen years of age. He then entered a four years' apprenticeship at wagon-making, blacksmithing and manufacturing edge tools. He served his term, after which he worked as a journeyman in Indiana until 1851. In that year he emigrated to Texas, and located in Hopkins County, where he established blacksmith and wagon shops, and also engaged in agricultural pursuits. He continued these pursuits until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. A strong Union man in principles, he was subjected to many persecutions, and, finally, in order to preserve his life and property, was compelled to enter the Confederate service. In April, 1862, he entered the Texas Cavalry and served for about fifteen months, or until he was taken prisoner by the Union forces at the battle of Franklin. He was sent north as a prisoner of war, but was soon paroled, and returned to his home in Texas. He was not called upon to enter the service again, and soon resumed his occupations. In May, 1870, he started with his family overland for California. This journey was made by ox teams, arriving in San Diego County in December of that year. He remained in that county until February of the next year, and then established his residence at Savannah, Los Angeles County, resuming his former occupation of blacksmithing. In March, 1874, he purchased twenty-three acres of the Beardslee tract of land at the Duarte, and entered into horticultural pursuits, planting orchard and vineyard and also erecting a dwelling-house and blacksmith shop. Mr. Shrode remained upon that place until June, 1887, when he sold out and established his residence in Duarte, on Buena Vista avenue, between Central and Falling Leaf avenues. He there purchased two acres of land and erected a substantial and attractive cottage residence, also a blacksmith and wagon-repair shop. He conducted his business at that place until 1889, when he sold out his shop to his son, Francis M. Shrode, and William R. Beardslee. Mr. Shrode is now enjoying a modest competency, gained by honest toil and straightforward dealing. During his residence at the Duarte he has been an active supporter of all enterprises that

have built up and improved that section. He was one of the original incorporators of the Beardslee Water Ditch Company, and was president of that company from its incorporation until 1887. He has ever been a strong supporter of schools and churches. At the age of fifteen years he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has ever lived a consistent Christian life. In 1860 he was licensed to preach, and in 1867 was ordained as a minister of that church, and is now the superintendent of the Sunday-school in his church at Duarte. For over fourteen years he has been a school trustee of his district. Politically he is a Prohibitionist, but has for years been a conservative Democrat. For the seven years preceding the war he was a justice of the peace in Texas, but was removed because he would not take the oath under the Confederate Government. At the close of the war he served in the same capacity under the Provisional Government. In 1847 Mr. Shrode married Miss Elizabeth Chapman, the daughter of William Chapman, a native of South Carolina and a pioneer of Indiana. She died in 1858, leaving five children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Jacob H., who married Miss Mary S. Patterson; Francis M. and Charles A., all residents of Duarte. In 1859 Mr. Shrode married Mrs. Maria C. Moore, *nee* Hargrave. From the lattter marriage four children are living: Helen, now Mrs. Seth Daniels, of Fullerton; Viola, now Mrs. Emmet Norman, of Duarte; Jennie and D. Lee, residing with their parents.

DE BARTH SHORB, President and general manager of the San Gabriel Wine Company, was born April 4, 1842, in Frederick County, Maryland, a son of Dr. James A. Shorb, who also was a native of that State; and the grandfather of De Barth, also a native of that State, died in Pennsylvania, at the age of 104 years! Mr. Shorb's great-grandfather came from Alsace, France, to this country, and became a large land owner in Maryland, North Carolina, Delaware and Pennsylvania, settling in the latter State, near Hanover. Mr. Shorb's mother, also a Marylander, was of a Scotch-Irish family, being the daughter of Captain Felix McMeal, whose name appears in the first directory published in Baltimore City. He was one of the very first officers in the merchant marine service, which antedates the American navy; he died during the '60s. Dr. Shorb, our subject's father, was also the owner of a large amount of real estate, a part of which was the well-known San Marino plantation. Mr. Shorb graduated in 1859, at the old classical college of Mount St. Mary's, at Emmettsburg, Maryland, where also Cardinals McClosky and Gibbons and Archbishops Hughes and Bailey, of New York, and Kendrick and Carroll, and others, most of whom are eminent divines in the Catholic Church graduated. After graduation Mr. Shorb commenced the study of law in the office of W. W. Dallas, nephew of George M. Dallas, Vice-President of the United States, 1845-'49. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Shorb came to California as assistant superintendent of the Philadelphia and California Oil Company, of which the late Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania railroad fame, was president. In 1867 he purchased the tenure of the Temescal grant and began mining operations; and the same year he married the daughter of Don Benito Wilson, one of the best known men in Southern California, and at his request he entered the wine and grape business, as a member of the San Gabriel Wine Company, who now own 10,000 acres, and cultivate 1,300 acres of the best varieties of grapes; indeed the vineyard, both in respect to quality of vines and equipment, is said to be the best in the world, by such judges as Henry Grosjean, who was here as the French Commissioner of Agriculture, and who is a member of the Institute Agronomique. The product of this vineyard bears the highest reputation in the Eastern markets. The winery comprises a ferment room 120 x 260 feet in dimensions, and two stories high, with a capacity of 900,000 gallons; actual fermenting capacity of upper

and lower floors, 2,640,000 gallons. The storing cellars are in a two-story brick structure 147 x 217 feet. The distillery, 43 x 46 feet, attached to the building, has a large Sherry room with a capacity of 200,000 gallons annually, with a portion partitioned off for bonded warehouse. The buildings are so situated, arranged and equipped with the most approved and complete machinery that the work is all done at the lowest minimum of expense from the moment the grapes are received in the fermenting room until the wine is ready for shipment. A track half a mile in length connects the building with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Shorb's Station, thus placing the wines immediately upon one of the greatest thoroughfares in the Union, and at a point also that is only twenty-two miles from a seaport. Shipments are made to all parts of the world. The company have also within their enclosure 1,100 orange trees of the Washington Navel variety, and they have apple and pear orchards, on a large scale, all furnished with the finest water system to be found in California. These great enterprises—many in one—were brought to their present state of perfection by Mr. Shorb, the president and general manager. He has given to these matters twenty years of study; is identified with all the leading agricultural enterprises in the State. He is commissioner for the State at large of the State Viticultural Commission. He was the first president of the San Gabriel Valley Railroad, of the Pasadena & Alhambra Railroad, and former president of the Chamber of Commerce and several other corporate enterprises. He is one of the best-known and most public-spirited citizens on the Pacific Coast. Mr. and Mrs. Shorb have nine children, five sons and four daughters.

MATTHEW W. TALBOT, a pioneer of 1852, owns a fine farm of fifty acres near Compton. He has traveled extensively over this State, having done business for several years in San Francisco, Stockton, San José, and in Tulare County. He also farmed for a period of five years in San Luis Obispo County. Mr. Talbot is a native of Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, born in 1836, and is the son of John Inals and Elizabeth (Rhodes) Talbot, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and Alabama. His father was a wealthy farmer in the Palmetto State. In 1873 Mr. Talbot was united in marriage to Irene Wells. This lady is a native of Illinois, but was reared principally in Missouri. She is the daughter of Chester A. and Susan A. (Bell) Wells, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ohio. Her grandmother was a Hollenbeck, a cousin to the Hollenbecks of Los Angeles. In the town of Compton Mr. Talbot has recently erected a very comfortable residence, where, with his excellent wife and two children, Edward A. and Letitia R., he is enjoying the comforts of home, comparatively free from the anxieties of active business life. Both he and his wife are highly honored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and is an active worker for temperance, and favors, by his influence and means, all enterprises which have for their object the upbuilding of the community.

JEAN LOUIS SAINSEVAIN was born at Begney, Department of the Gironde, France, in the year 1816. He came to Los Angeles in 1855, where his uncle, Jean Louis Vignes, the earliest of the French pioneers, and his brother, Pedro Sainsevain, had been living many years. After living here some time, the two brothers bought out the extensive property of their uncle, and carried on the wine business on a large scale till 1867 or 1868. The brothers Sainsevain were the first manufacturers of champagne in California. They were involved in litigation at one time with the Internal Revenue Department, and also with M. Racouillat, husband of one of the heirs of their uncle, Don

Louis Vignes. Obtaining a franchise to supply the city of Los Angeles with water for domestic use, Don Louis Sainsevain and D. Marchessault, at one time mayor of the city, laid wooden pipes for that purpose, iron pipes being thought at that period too expensive. In 1868 they sold out to the City Water Company, which secured a lease from the city for thirty years, Mr. Sainsevain remaining one of the members of the new company, whose lease expires in 1898. The vineyard was sold to Alexander Wiel and others, and was eventually divided up into lots and sold, and it is now occupied by homes and business houses. The immense old "Aliso" (sycamore) tree, around which Don Louis Vignes built his adobe wine cellars, is now surrounded by the modern brick-built plant of the Philadelphia Brewery, and a street railroad runs along where the dwelling of both Vignes and Sainsevain once stood. In after years Sainsevain planted a vineyard at Cucamonga, where he lived some time. Latterly, however, and until his death, which happened in the early part of this year (February 16, 1889), he resided in Los Angeles, where he was well and favorably known as good-hearted, genial "Don Louis" Sainsevain. The street in this city bearing his name was so called in his honor. He had two sons, Michèl and Paul. The former died in this city before his father, leaving a widow and several children. Paul and family live in San Diego. Vital Fernando and Jean M. Vignes, for many years residents of Los Angeles, are cousins of the Sainsevains. Pedro Sainsevain, now an old man, who came here when a boy, still lives in San José.

WILLIAM H. SPEAR, of the firm of Norris & Spear, general merchants of Sierra Madre, is one of the young and enterprising business men of that town. The business conducted by Messrs. Norris & Spear comprises one of the best equipped stores in Sierra Madre Colony. The store was first established in September, 1886, by Andrews Brothers, and conducted by them until January, 1888, when Mr. Norris entered the business under the name of Hart & Norris, and in July of the same year the subject of this sketch purchased the interest of Mr. Hart. Mr. Spear is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, dating his birth in that city in 1859. His parents were William and Sarah (Austin) Spear, natives of England. Mr. Spear was reared and schooled in the city of his birth, but early in life, when only twelve years old, he began to serve an apprenticeship to the printer's trade, and spent the next twelve years in that calling. In 1884 he engaged in paper hanging, which business he conducted until coming to California in May, 1888. Upon his arrival in the State he located in San Bernardino County, where he remained until July of that year when he took up his residence in Sierra Madre and engaged in his present business. Mr. Spear is self-educated and possessed of an energetic, industrious nature and acquired business habits that command the esteem of his associates and insures his success. He is a firm believer in the future growth and prosperity of his chosen section, and takes an interest in any enterprise that tends to develop its resources. In political matters he is an earnest Republican. In 1888 Mr. Spear married Miss Minnie A. Sufert, a native of Cleveland, Ohio. Her father, William Sufert, is of German descent and a resident of that city. They have one child, W. Howard.

NICHOLAS SMITH.—Among the California pioneers of 1849, and the early settlers of Los Angeles County and well-known residents of El Monte Township, is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Smith is a native of Prussia, and dates his birth October 18, 1818. His parents were Lawrence and Mary (Maxminer) Smith, both natives of the place of his birth. His father was a farmer, to which occupation the son was reared. At the age of twenty years he entered the Prussian military service, and

served four years in the Ninth Regiment of Prussian Hussars. After his discharge from the service he was employed in agricultural pursuits until 1847. In that year he emigrated to the United States, and, upon his arrival, went to the Western country and was engaged at farm labor in Wisconsin and Michigan. In 1849 the California gold fever prompted him to seek his fortune in the El Dorado of the Pacific Coast, and in the spring of that year he joined a party of emigrants and started across the plains for California. This journey was made by ox teams, the route taken being through Utah, and thence by the Southern route to California. Late in the year Mr. Smith arrived in San Bernardino County, where he remained until the following spring, and then came to Los Angeles County and located in Los Angeles, where he established a boarding-house, which he conducted until 1851. In that year he came to El Monte and took up a Government claim for 160 acres of land, located about one mile east of El Monte. Here he established his residence and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. For nearly forty years Mr. Smith has resided upon his farm, giving years of steady toil to its improvement and cultivation. With the exception of planting a small family orchard his operations have been confined to hay, grain and stock-raising. His long residence here has made him well known throughout the San Gabriel Valley, and his straightforward dealings with his fellowmen and his consistent course of life have gained him the respect and esteem of his associates. In political matters he is a sound Republican, and has supported that party since its organization in 1856. During the late war he was a strong Union man and a firm supporter of the National Government. In 1850 Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Elmira Pierce, a native of New Hampshire, and a cousin of President Franklin Pierce. She died in July, 1887. From this marriage there were two children born. The first child, Mary, died August 27, 1864, aged twelve years. The second child, Nicholas, is now (1889) living upon the old homestead and engaged in conducting the farm operations. He married Miss Julia Newman in 1888. She is the daughter of John and Adelina Newman, residents of El Monte. Of this union one child has been born, Nicholas Erwin.

WILLIAM H. SOUTHER is one of the pioneers of California, and, during the forty years he has resided in the State, has been engaged in some of the most extensive mining and irrigation enterprises that have been projected. He is a native of Oldham County, Kentucky, dating his birth in 1823. His parents, Abraham and Catherine (Harding) Souther, were both natives of that State. In 1837 his father moved to Moultrie County, Illinois, where he was extensively engaged in farming, milling and other enterprises. He was a prominent and leading man in that section. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in that county, and in his young manhood engaged with his father in his various enterprises. In 1848 he conducted a drove of cattle to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, in which he was successful. In the spring of 1849 he entered into partnership with John Phillips and started across the plains for California. At Salt Lake Mr. Souther left the train and entered this State via the Truckee route. Mr. Phillips endeavored to enter the State through Death's Valley, but met with disaster and lost, the whole outfit. Upon his arrival Mr. Souther located at Auburn, Placer County, and soon became engaged in extensive mining operations. He was a man of broad views and courage to enter into large enterprises. In connection with Messrs. Bowen and Butterfield, he cut the first tunnel turning the middle fork of the American River, at Horseshoe Bend. The bed of the river thus exposed afterward yielded millions of dollars' worth of gold. In 1850 he sold out and located at Michigan Bluffs and opened mines at that point, many of which in later years proved immensely rich, among which was the noted Grey Eagle Mine, which in 100 days produced

$100,000. In 1852 Mr. Souther returned East, and after a short stay came the second time to California, by the overland route, and located at San Leandro, Alameda County, where he engaged in general farming, and also in stock-raising in the San Joaquin Valley. In 1867 he moved to Gilroy, Santa Clara County, and for the next seven years was farming and stock-growing on the well-known Pacheco Ranch. In 1874 he located at Bakersfield, Kern County, and for several years was engaged in large farming operations in that section. While there he became interested in the large irrigation schemes of that period and was superintendent of the Kern Island Canal and the Buena Vista Canal. These enterprises required over a million dollars of capital, and necessitated the constructing of hundreds of miles of ditches. The duties and responsibilities of Mr. Souther's position soon broke him down and he was compelled to suspend his labor and seek a restoration of health. In 1878, after a partial recovery, he came to Los Angeles County and located at Newhall. There he engaged in extensive farming and stock growing, occupying about 13,000 acres of land in his operations. Not meeting with the desired success in these enterprises, in 1881 he sold out and went to the Mojave and Calico Mines in San Bernardino County and spent the next two years in mining enterprises. In 1883 he returned East, remaining until the next year, when he again came to California. This time he located near Covina and entered into horticultural pursuits upon a twenty-acre tract of land located in Covina school district, about one-fourth of a mile south of the San Bernardino road, and a half mile east of Covina. He has also under his care seventeen acres in orange grove belonging to his son. Mr. Souther is making a success in his fruit culture and is devoting his attention to deciduous as well as citrus fruits. He has ten acres in budded orange trees and about eight acres in apricots and French prunes. From three acres of apricot trees, in 1888, he gathered fifteen tons of fine fruit, the trees being but four years old. Mr. Souther is well known throughout a large section of California, and in whatever section he has resided he has gained many strong friends. He is a consistent Republican in politics and has been prominent in the councils of that party. In Alameda County he was elected justice of the peace, holding the office ten years, and for four years was one of the associate judges of the county. He has been a member of the Christian Church since he was sixteen years old. In 1844 Mr. Souther married Miss Catherine Bigelow, of New York. She died in 1856, leaving five children, viz.: Angeline, now Mrs. A. E. Sawyer; Meream, now Mrs. Charles Wood; Elizabeth, now Mrs. C. Lathrop, all residents of San Bernadino County; Catherine, now Mrs. C. L. Connor, of Kern County; and William H., who is residing in San Francisco, and at this writing is cashier of the Home Mutual Insurance Company. In 1859 Mr. Souther married Miss Maria Huff, a native of Michigan. She died in 1879, leaving the following named children: Sarah, Lucien and Cally. Sarah is residing with her father and the others are residents of Kern County.

GEORGE W. SELLS.—The subject of this sketch was born in Wyandotte County, Ohio, in 1846, and is the son of John Sells, also a native of Ohio, and *nee* Mary McKisson, who was born in Pennsylvania. She was related to the famous McCook family of Ohio. Mr. Sells was reared to farm labor, receiving a fair common-school education in his youth. Early in life he engaged in railroading, commencing as a brakeman, and rapidly rising to important positions. At eighteen years of age he was an engineer, and afterward was in charge of construction work, still later being conductor of passenger trains. In 1868, his health failing, he came to California and first located at Los Angeles, where he was employed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as a freight clerk. He also purchased the Sweet Water Ranch in the Colorado Cañon, and for

some time devoted himself to stock-growing. Not suited with that, he sold out and went to Sacramento, and in 1870 entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad as a conductor from Stockton to the Kern River. In 1874 he located at Santa Bárbara and conducted a blacksmith shop until the following year, when he returned to Los Angeles County and rented a farm near Anaheim. Mr. Sells engaged in general farming and stock-growing upon the farm land he purchased near Anaheim Landing, until 1878. In that year he returned to railroading and was engaged with the same company in various positions until 1882. He then took up his residence upon 160 acres of land at Vineland, and commenced its improvement. This land was then entirely wild and uncultivated, but well adapted to vine-growing. With his characteristic energy he applied himself to viticulture and planted twenty acres of vines, also clearing his land for general farming. As his success became known other settlers came, and the town of Vineland was laid out, Mr. Sells devoting twenty acres of his land for the town site. In 1887 he erected a winery of 30,000 gallons capacity, and also a distillery. In these enterprises he was associated with Mr. John R. Opitz, since deceased. In addition to his home farm he also owns twenty acres in the San Gabriel Cañon, which he is devoting to fruit cultivation, mostly cherries, and eighty acres of general farming land on the coast near Anaheim Landing. Mr. Sells is one of the most enterprising and progressive men of Vineland, and has done much toward the building up and establishment of that place. He takes a lead in any enterprise that will develop the resources of his chosen section. He is a man of practical ideas which he puts into operation in all his enterprises. In the present year (1889) he was elected water commissioner of his district, and is largely interested in the Vineland Irrigation System. He is also a school trustee of the district. In political matters Mr. Sells is an independent Democrat. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Democratic County Convention. In 1881 Mr. Sells married Miss Jessie Benton Wills, the daughter of William and Martha C. (Mardsdon) Wills. Mrs. Sells was born in Prescott, Minnesota, in 1861. Her mother, now Mrs. Martha C. Davis, is a resident of Vineland. From this marriage there are two children: George William and Cora Edith.

EDWIN B. SMITH, of the firm of E. B. Smith & Co., is at the head of one of the leading business establishments of Pomona. This firm, consisting of himself and brother, W. D. Smith, was established in 1887, and afterward a partnership was formed with Messrs. Montgomery, Grant & Co., of Los Angeles, which continued until 1889. Their warehouse—devoted to agricultural implements, wagons, carriages, etc.,—is located on the corner of Second and Ellen streets. Mr. Smith is a native of Richburg, Allegany County, New York, dating his birth January 6, 1843, his parents being William B. and Sarah (Tinkham) Smith, both natives of that State. Mr. Smith was reared and educated in his native place and learned the trade of a wagon-maker. At the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, although less than eighteen years of age, he responded to the call of his country and entered the army as a private in Company C, Eighty-fifth Regiment of New York Volunteers. He served in that regiment for the full term of his enlistment of three years, and was a participator in some of the hardest campaigns and severest battles of the war. His regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, and was a part of Palmer's Brigade of Casey's Division at the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, and the memorable seven days' battle of the Peninsular campaign. After that he was in the Sixth Army Corps, and took part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Grant's overland campaign through the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor to the siege of Petersburg. At the expiration

of his term of service he was honorably discharged and returned to his home in New York, after which he engaged in work at his trade in the shops of his father until 1866. He then accompanied his father's family to Wisconsin and located at Eau Claire, where he engaged in farming until 1871. In that year he removed to Lyon County, Kansas, and established himself in business in Hartford as a wagon-maker. There he remained until 1875 and then returned to his old home in New York. Not suited with the prospects there, he engaged as a traveling agent for a manufacturing company until the next year, when he entered the employ of the Daniel Shaw Lumbering Company at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and was their superintendent of supply camps, on the Chippewa River, until the mining excitement in the Black Hills, in 1878, induced him to try his fortunes in that direction. That not proving a remunerative occupation, he returned in the fall of that year to Eau Claire, and for the next five years worked at his trade. In 1883 Mr. Smith came to Los Angeles County and located in Pomona. He was first employed in the shops of his brother, W. D. Smith, but soon after established works of his own, and took the agency of well-known manufacturers of agricultural implements, wagons, etc. He was also interested in other business enterprises, the most important of which was that of well boring, with his brother. In June, 1887, he established his present business. Mr. Smith is also interested in horticultural pursuits, and is the owner of ten acres located about a mile and a quarter northwest of Pomona, which he has fully improved, planting a large variety of deciduous and citrus fruits. He and his brother, W. D. Smith, are also the owners of 160 acres at Cucamonga, which they are devoting to citrus fruits. Mr. Smith is one of the go ahead business men to whom the city of Pomona is indebted for the rapid growth it has made in the past five years. He is a strong Republican and takes a deep interest in the success of his party. He is a member of Vicksburg Post, No. 61, G. A. R., of Pomona, and also of Pomona Lodge, No. 225, A. O. U. W. He retains his membership in the Hartford (Kansas) Lodge, No. 61, I. O. O. F. In the Knights of Pythias he is a member of Etna Lodge, No. 107, and Uniform Rank, No. 4, of Pomona, and is First Lieutenant in the last-named order. He is a consistent member of the Baptist Church. September 1, 1862, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Garphelia A. Maxson, the daughter of David and Amanda (Coon) Maxson, of New York. From this marriage there are eight children: Mary E., Alice E., Cassius M., Arthur S., Austin H., Jessie, William B., and Loy. Mary E. married Charles Woodruff, and is now (1889) residing in Gibbons, Nebraska. The other children are members of their parents' household.

HARRY E. SMITH dates his birth in Richburg, Allegany County, New York, July 12, 1849. His father, William B. Smith, was a native of that State, and was a blacksmith and wagon-maker by occupation. His mother, Cyntha (Tinkham) Smith, was also a native of New York. Mr. Smith was reared in his native place until 1866, when his father moved to Wisconsin and located at Eau Claire, where he engaged in farming. To that occupation the subject of this sketch was reared, and later engaged in lumbering, and in the mills at Eau Claire. In 1871 he accompanied his father to Lyon County, Kansas, and there engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1874 Mr. Smith married Miss Ida Tubbs, the daughter of Martin and Emma (Fuchfield) Tubbs, the former a native of New England, and the latter of England. After his marriage he continued his residence and farming occupations in Kansas until 1883. In that year he returned to Wisconsin and located in Dunn County, where he engaged in farming, and in the winters followed lumbering in the pineries. Afterward he went to railroading and was in the employ of the Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, as foreman over buildings and repair

work, until 1887. He then came to Los Angeles County, located in Pomona, and was employed as a clerk by his brothers in the firm of E. B. Smith & Co., until the next year. He then entered into partnership with John Gould, established his present business under the firm name of Smith & Gould, dealers in coal, wood, hay etc., and opened his store on Second street between Main and Thomas streets. Mr. Smith is an energetic and industrious citizen and is securing a success in his business. In 1888 he was elected constable of San José Township, which responsible office he holds at the present writing (1889). In politics he is a straightforward Republican, and a worker in the ranks of that party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have three children: Emma E., Pearl and Myrtle.

W A. TEMPLETON.—This gentleman, though not an early settler of Southern California, has thoroughly identified himself with its best interests, and is recognized as one of the rising young men of Los Angeles County. He came to this county in 1886 and purchased sixty acres of land a mile and three-quarters west of Compton, on which he has a fine vineyard of six acres, and a beautiful orchard containing seventy bearing orange trees, besides apples, apricots, peaches, etc. In passing by his farm one is struck with the neatness and order of the surroundings. Mr. Templeton is a native of Cole County, Missouri, born in Jefferson City, and is the son of Absalom and Louisa (Johnson) Templeton. His father is still living and is a wealthy farmer in Missouri. He had in all thirteen children, five by his first wife and eight by his second, the subject of this sketch being the third of the second family. Mr. Templeton came to the Golden State in 1882, and for a few years successfully carried on farming operations in Santa Bárbara County. Here he was married in November, 1885, the lady of his choice being Miss Lovilla Sheffield, a native of Dallas County, Iowa. They have two children: Olive Clare and Jessie Noelie. Mr. Templeton is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity at Compton, Centennial Lodge, No. 247, and his excellent wife is a communicant of the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

J M. TIBBETTS, contractor, 150 North Workman street, East Los Angeles, is a native of Indiana, and was born December 15 1840. He attended school there until twelve years of age, when his parents removed to Iowa, in 1852, and settled in Des Moines County. There he was reared and educated. He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner of his father, who was a builder in the strictest sense of the word, and a prominent contractor. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, the subject of this sketch enlisted in the First Iowa Regiment at the first call for troops, in the three months' service, and was in the battle of Wilson Creek. He enlisted in the Twenty-fifth Iowa Regiment for three years; was with General Sherman in his attack on Vicksburg, in November, 1862; at the battle of Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863; and at Raymond, where the Captain of his company was taken prisoner. Mr. Tibbetts was promoted to the Second Lieutenancy; was at Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and through the siege of Vicksburg, where he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He was in numerous battles and raids, and was taken sick in crossing the country, and sent to the hospital at Paducah for a short time, this being his only sickness during his service. He joined his regiment at Chattanooga, and in crossing the river, owing to a break in the pontoon bridge, his regiment was thrown with Hooker, and he served under him at the battle of Lookout Mountain; was in a number of battles and in the siege and capture of Atlanta. After the siege he was one of the lucky ones to draw a furlough; was with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea, at the capture of Savannah, in

the march across South Carolina, and being on the skirmish line, his regiment was the first to enter Columbia. After the surrender of that city, Lieutenant Tibbetts was placed in command of the arsenal. He was at the battle of Bentonville, the last battle of the war; then to Raleigh, Richmond, and Washington, receiving his preliminary discharge at the latter place, June 6, 1865. After the war he returned to Iowa, and engaged in farming until 1871. He then became interested in building. In 1873 he came to California, reaching Marysville, October 1. He engaged in building there and in Butte County. In 1881 he came to Los Angeles, and since then has been identified with the contracting and building interests here. Mr. Tibbetts was united in marriage, September 19, 1862, to Miss Joanna McNeal, a native of Adams County, Ohio. They have had three children, only one of whom survives, Nannie L., now Mrs. Frank J. Cooper, residing on Downey avenue, East Los Angeles.

STEPHEN TOWNSEND, one of the chief business men of Pasadena, moved from Hamilton County, Indiana, his birthplace, to Iowa, when very young, and lived on a farm near Iowa City until he arrived at the age of legal majority. On coming to California, in 1867, he entered the fruit business; but about seven years ago he began taking contracts for street and railroad work, and has had some of the largest contracts in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties, handling over $250,000 cash. He secured the first franchise for a street railway in Pasadena, organized the Pasadena Street Railway Company, and built the road; also built nearly all the street railroads in the city, as also the Alhambra and Altadena Street Railroad. He is now president of the company named, and is sole proprietor of the mills of the Pasadena Milling Company, which do a prosperous business. At present he has some large contracts for street grading in the city of Los Angeles. He is a member of the city council. In short, Mr. Townsend is one of the most active business men in the county. In 1869 he married Annie Carroll, and his family consists of two daughters and a son.

JTIBBET, farmer, near Santa Monica, was born in Medina County, Ohio, December 18, 1822, and is a son of Jonathan and Huldah (Root) Tibbet. His father was born in New York State, and his mother in Vermont, and they trace their ancestry back to the Germans. They had a very large family, fourteen children in all, of whom the subject of this sketch is the sixth. He spent his early life like most other boys, and at the age of twenty-two years was married. He chose for the partner of his life Miss Phœbe Paint, of Akron, Ohio, but formerly from New York State. Her parents' names were Stephen and Eleanor (Scofield) Paint. Her father was a pioneer of Ohio and a well-to-do farmer. In 1840 Mr. Tibbet with his family started for California, across the plains. Leaving the Missouri River, July 4, 1849, he arrived in Los Angeles, February 17, 1850. He at once went to the mines in El Dorado County, where he was very successful. On one particular day he took out $8,580 worth. After this he went back to Ohio and remained until 1853, when he again set his face toward the setting sun, bringing with him a drove of cattle and sheep. He came by the old Spanish trail, or Southern route, and was among the first to venture on its perilous way. After arriving at El Monte he farmed successfully for several years, when he moved to Compton, and subsequently bought 100 acres of land where he now lives, four miles northeast of Santa Monica. This farm he has improved, and to-day he is running a dairy of nearly a hundred cows, being one of the leading dairymen in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Tibbet have reared three children, all now married and doing well. They are: Samantha, wife of William M. Snody, of El Monte; Jonathan F., of San Luis Obispo

County, and Phœbe J., wife of P. N. Arnold, of San Diego County. Mr. and Mrs. Tibbet have been among the very first to enter the wild wastes of what has since become, as it were, the garden of the world. They have bravely met and faced the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and have toiled together, hand in hand, to make a home, in which they have been successful; and they are now living at ease and comfort, having contributed their share to the material advancement of the interests of the county they love so well.

JOHN M. THOMAS.—Among the well-known men of Los Angeles County is the above named gentleman. Mr. Thomas was born in Randolph County, Indiana, February 14, 1836. His parents were Benjamin and Eliza (Morris) Thomas, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of North Carolina. They both came to Indiana when children, and were reared in that State. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, and when but fourteen years of age the death of his father threw upon him the care and responsibility of the farm and family; and he was thus early in life not only inured to hard labor, but was taught to bear the burden and responsibilities of manhood. He continued upon the old homestead in Indiana until 1856, when he moved to Nebraska and commenced pioneer farming in that new country. In 1859 he continued his westward march and came across the plains to California, arriving in Plumas County in August, 1859. There he engaged in mining and logging until the next January, when he moved to Nevada and located in Thomas's Cañon, near Washoe Valley. There he engaged in the lumber business, owning mills and carrying on an extensive business for years. During that time he was also engaged more or less in mining enterprises. In 1868 Mr. Thomas closed out his business in Nevada and returned to California, locating in Los Angeles County, at El Monte, where he engaged in farming until the fall of 1871. He then turned his attention to sheep-raising, and spent the next two years in San Bernardino County. In 1873 he returned to Los Angeles County, and had his herds in various locations until 1877. In that year he rented the Town Ranch and other lands where the town of Whittier now stands. From nearly his first occupation of those lands he commenced their purchase. In his sheep-raising and general farming he was successful, and was soon the owner of a large tract of land. In 1886 he sold out his interests at Whittier to Birch & Bohl, and established his residence in Los Angeles. In January, 1887, Mr. Thomas became interested in Monrovia, purchasing 160 acres, known as the Beal Ranch, located on the north side of Banana avenue. Upon this he has made many improvements in tree-planting, and he has also developed three inches of water in the Clam-Shell Cañon. At this writing Mr. Thomas is the owner of ninety acres of his original purchase, mostly hill and cañon land. He has nine acres planted with fruit trees, three acres in oranges, and the balance in deciduous fruits, comprising apples, apricots, plums, peaches, etc. He is an energetic and enterprising man, and is destined to have one of the finest places in Monrovia. He is a believer in the future possibilities of Monrovia, and is a strong supporter of any enterprise that tends to build up that city and Los Angeles County. He is one of the incorporators and a director of the Granite Bank of Monrovia. In political matters Mr. Thomas is a stanch Republican, and is well known as a worker in the ranks of his party. He has several times been a member of county and State conventions, and is also a member of the State Central Committee. For over twenty-five years he has been a member of the Odd-fellows order, and is now affiliated with Los Angeles Lodge, No. 35. Mr. Thomas is a successful man in life's pursuits, and may well be styled a self-made man. His sterling qualities and consistent mode of life have gained him hosts of

friends in whatever community he has resided. Although he has many interests in Monrovia, he still retains his residence in East Los Angeles. In 1866 Mr. Thomas married Miss Jane Champion, the daughter of James Champion, of New York. There is but one child from this marriage, Mary Nevada, now the wife of Milton S. Monroe, of Monrovia.

ALBERT T. TAYLOR is one of the well-known residents and horticulturists of the old Duarte section. In January, 1881, he purchased twenty-five acres of partially improved land on what is now California avenue, in the Monrovia school district, about one mile south of the city of Monrovia. He cleared this land and entered into horticultural pursuits and now, 1889, has one of the representative places of his section. His improvements are first-class, comprising a cheap cottage residence. He has seventeen acres in fruit trees, nearly all in good bearing, among which are 250 seedling and budded orange trees and seventy English walnut trees. The rest comprises a large variety of deciduous fruits such as apricots, peaches, apples, pears, French prunes, plums, nectarines, quinces, figs, etc. All of the present improvements have been made by him. Mr. Taylor is a pioneer of California, and a review of his life will be found of interest. He is the son of James and Mary (Pickard) Taylor, and dates his birth in Penobscot County, Maine, September 18, 1822. His parents were both natives of that State and descendants of old colonial families. Mr. Taylor was reared to the life of a New England farmer, receiving such an education as could be obtained in the common schools. Of these advantages he availed himself so well that at the age of nineteen years he became a teacher of others, and continued in the occupation of teaching and clerking until 1844. He then moved to Boston, Massachusetts, and engaged in mercantile pursuits as a clerk until the gold fever of 1849 swept over the country and determined him to try his fortunes in the new El Dorado. In the spring of 1849 he joined a company of forty-nine persons, called the Sagamore and Sacramento Manufacturing and Mining Company. This party left Boston in March of that year, proceeding to Booneville, Missouri, where they fitted out for a trip across the plains. Many dissensions arose in the company, and upon their arrival at the Platte River, they disbanded and formed themselves into five companies, each company making their own way toward California. The company of which Mr. Taylor was a member took the South Pass route, and came into the State via Sublett's Cut-off. They were subjected to many hardships from loss of animals, etc., and Mr. Taylor made over 300 miles of the journey on foot. His first location was on the Sacramento River, about thirteen miles from what is now the town of Colusa. There he remained until June, 1850, when he located at Placerville. He engaged in mining enterprises with varying success, and was one of the pioneers in sluice mining in the El Dorado County. He also engaged in mercantile pursuits, establishing and conducting two general merchandise stores. Mr. Taylor followed his various enterprises until the discovery of silver mines in Nevada, in 1859, when he went to that State and located at Carson City. He was one of the pioneers of that place. After selling dry-goods and clothing for two years he entered upon market gardening, supplying Carson City and the surrounding country. In this he continued until 1867. In 1868 he returned to California and established his residence at Santa Cruz, where he continued his gardening operations and also engaged in general farming. In January, 1875, Mr. Taylor came to Los Angeles County and located at Westminister and engaged in agricultural pursuits until he came to his present residence. During his forty years of residence upon the Pacific Coast, Mr. Taylor has devoted most of his attention to agricultural and horticultural pursuits. He raised the first peaches ever grown in El Dorado County, in 1856. He states that he sold sixty peaches for $15. Mr.

Taylor has taken a great interest in the improvement and development of Duarte. He was one of the original incorporators and directors of the Beardslee Water Ditch Company, and was the first secretary of the company. He has ever been an earnest advocate and supporter of schools and churches. He is a member and deacon of the Congregational Church at Monrovia, and has been a consistent member of churches of different denominations for more than fifty years. He is a member of San Lorenzo Lodge, No. 147, I. O. O. F., of Santa Cruz, and in 1859 was admitted to the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of California, and was Deputy Grand Master of the El Dorado district from May, 1859, to May, 1860. In political matters Mr. Taylor is a supporter of the Prohibition party, but was a Republican from the formation of that party until 1884. Mr. Taylor has by his straightforward dealing and consistent mode of life gained the respect and esteem of whatever community he has resided in. March 2, 1853, he married Miss Mary L. Towle, the daughter of Josiah and Lucinda (Morrison) Towle, of Maine. There are seven children living from this marriage, viz.: Albert L., who married Miss Eliza Decker, residing at Pomona; Edward Frank, who married Miss Sarah J. Ball, now of San José; Marion T., a resident of Eureka, Humboldt County; Charles E., a school-teacher at La Verne, Los Angeles County, and Frederick W., residing in San Francisco (the two last mentioned are graduates of the Normal School at Los Angeles); William A., a resident of Pomona; and Harriet E., who is a member of her father's household.

JOHN VILLINGER is the owner of one of the most complete nurseries to be found in the San Gabriel Valley. His ten-acre tract of land is located about four miles south of Azusa, in the Azusa school district. Mr. Villinger purchased this land and started his nursery in May, 1887, and his success is best shown by stating that at this writing (April, 1889), he has 40,000 Washington Navel orange trees and 80,000 seedlings which are ready for budding. The most of his attention has been devoted to citrus fruits, but he is now entering into the production of ornamental trees and floral products. He gives a personal attention to his nursery, and is constantly studying to gain the best results to be obtained. His improvements consist of a substantial cottage residence and well-ordered out-buildings, etc., besides two cottages for his employés. Mr. Villinger is a native of California, dating his birth at Stockton, May 16, 1852, the son of Leo and Mary Villinger. His father was a native of Germany, who in early manhood emigrated to the United States, and followed the occupation of a jeweler in various cities in the East until 1849, when he came to California and located in Stockton, where he established himself in business. After some five years there he took up his residence ten miles from Stockton and engaged in farming, which he continued until his death, which occurred in 1874. The subject of this sketch was reared as a farmer, upon his father's farm, until he reached his majority. He then went to Butte County and located at Briggs Station, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1878. In that year he returned to San Joaquin County, and took up his residence at Lodi, engaging in trading, real-estate business, etc. In 1883 Mr. Villinger located at San Jacinto, San Diego County, and opened a real-estate business which he conducted until March, 1887, when he came to Los Angeles County and located about two miles south of Azusa. The next two months were spent in seeking a desirable place in which to establish his nursery, and finally selecting his present location, he entered heartily into carrying out his design of establishing a really representative nursery of Southern California. It is not a large amount of trees that he is seeking to produce but an approved variety of a thrifty and hardy growth that shall be free from disease or scale. Mr. Villinger is a strong believer in his section as one of the finest and

most productive fruit-growing sections in Los Angeles County, and is ready to aid any enterprise that will develop its resources and invite a desirable class of settlers. He is a stockholder in the Azusa Water Development and Irrigation Company, which company supplies his land with water. In political matters he is an ardent Republican. He is a member of Lodi Lodge, No. 259, I. O. O. F. In 1879 Mr. Villinger married Miss Belle Lewis, a native of Washington Territory. Her parents, Gabriel and Louise (Carroll) Lewis, were from Indiana, but were among the pioneers of Washington Territory. There is but one child born from this marriage, Arthur Delay. Mr. Villinger's mother is now residing in Santa Ana. His sister, Mrs. Catherine Goodwin, and his brother Leo are also residents of that place. His brother Asa is in his employ and living upon the nursery farm. His other brother, Lucien, is a resident of Hollister, California.

JUDGE J. W. VENABLE.—By virtue of his long residence here and the useful life he has led, few are more deserving of honorable mention in the history of this great and famous county than is Judge J. W. Venable, who, having come to the Golden State in the days of 1849, has passed through the varied experiences incident to pioneer life, and is now enjoying a well-deserved prosperity. He was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1831, and is a son of Samuel and Louisa (Allen) Venable. His ancestors were originally from Prince Edward County, Virginia. The paternal grandfather was a pioneer in Kentucky with Daniel Boone, and was of Scotch origin. At the age of sixteen years the subject of this sketch entered the Mexican war, where he served three months. When he was seventeen he came to California and at once engaged in mining in Placer County. He was also interested in farming and stock-raising, and has followed the latter two occupations for thirty years. In 1852 he was married in Placer County, the lady of his choice being Miss Angelina Garrett. This union was blessed with one child, Elizabeth Louisa, now the wife of Joseph Albright. Mrs. Venable died in 1860, and in 1861 Mr. Venable again married, choosing for his second wife Miss Ann Elizabeth Tate, of Contra Costa County. From this marriage there are thirteen children: Samuel Pierce, Caroline, Nellie, Mattie, John A., Villa Marsh, Joseph W., Charlie Bush, Mary H., Lulu Enbanks, Aggie, Andrew and George. In 1869 the subject of this sketch moved to Los Angeles County, and purchased fifty acres of land one mile south of Downey. At present he is the owner of 200 acres of fine land, all under a high state of cultivation. Judge Venable has served the public in numerous and responsible positions. He was elected on the Democratic ticket and served in the Assembly one year, 1873-'74; for three years he was assessor of Los Angeles County, 1881 to 1883; was supervisor two and a half years, 1886 to 1888; and while in Contra Costa County he served as justice of the peace and associate justice. Socially he is a Mason, and member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W.

THE UNION IRON WORKS, Nos. 306, 308, 310 and 312 East First street, Los Angeles. This business, which holds a leading position among the manufacturing concerns of this city engaged in making boilers, steam derricks and machinery, was established in 1884. The works occupy a frontage of 250 x 150 feet, and are fitted up with improved machinery adapted for the business, giving employment to from forty to fifty hands when running to their full capacity. The lines of manufacture include electric dynamos, boilers, oil and water-tanks, steam-pumps, beams, girders and plates, steam derricks, agricultural iron works, iron and brass castings and finishings, etc. They have a foundry in connection with their machine and iron works, and do all kinds of foundry and ma-

chine work. The business of the Union Iron Works is very large, with a heavy patronage in the city and all parts of California. Albert Thomas, the proprietor of the Union Iron Works, is a native of Swansea, South Wales. After reaching manhood he went to Australia, engaged in mining, and remained there nine years. Thence he went to New Zealand, and from there came to America. After reaching San Francisco, he went through the different mining camps to Salt Lake City, and through the Little Cottonwood district, and was at Alta City during the Emma Mine excitement. He came to this city in 1886, and since then has been at the head of the Union Iron Works, one of the most extensive manufacturing industries in Los Angeles. Isaac Thomas, brother of the preceding, has charge of the office and financial department of the business just described, and he is also a native of South Wales, England. He came to the United States in 1867, engaged in mining interests, and went through the mining camps of the West—Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. He was in Salt Lake City from 1871 to 1874; came from Denver, Colorado, in 1886, and since then has held his present position in the management of the Union Iron Works.

JAMES VELSIR, capitalist, 422 Buena Vista street, was born in New York City, October 4, 1836. His parents removed to Stockport during his early boyhood, where he attended school. In 1855 he went to Norwalk, Ohio, and served an apprenticeship to the trade of a machinist. He next went to Chicago and worked at his trade there and at Galesburg in the shops of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and also in the railroad shops at Milwaukee and Janesville. In April, 1871, he came to the Pacific Coast and was connected with the railroad shops at Sacramento. Mr. Velsir was appointed master mechanic of the Truckee Division of the Central Pacific at Wadsworth, Nevada, and held that position six years. In April, 1877, he came to Los Angeles as master mechanic of the shops of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and held that position ten years. He was elected a member of the city council and served acceptably in that capacity two years.

WILLIAM H. WORKMAN was born at Booneville, Missouri, in 1839. His father's name was David Workman, and his mother's maiden name was Nancy Hook. The family moved to California in 1854, where the father had a brother, William Workman, who had come here years before, and was then living on the rancho of La Puente, in this county. David Workman, who died in 1854, had three sons: Thomas H., who married Mary Alice Woodworth, and was killed by the explosion of the Ada Hancock steamer in the Wilmington Harbor, April 27, 1863; Elijah H. still living on Boyle Heights; and William H., the subject of this sketch. The latter learned the printer's trade before he left Booneville, and he followed that business after his arrival in Los Angeles, working on the *Southern California*. Afterward, and for about twenty years, he was connected with his brother in the saddlery and harness business. In 1867 he married Miss Maria E. Boyle, daughter of Mr. A. A. Boyle, from whom the bluffs on the other side of the river (where the latter, an early pioneer, lived) was named. Mr. Boyle had planted an orchard and vineyard on the bottoms between the river and the bluffs, and had built a wine cellar and was engaged, in a modest way, in the wine business. Mr. Workman, the son-in-law, has greatly enlarged the business by planting on the uplands, east of the old Boyle homestead, over 100,000 vines, mostly of the best foreign varieties. He has shown much enlightened public spirit in improving that beautiful suburb, Boyle Heights, by actively aiding in the introduction of water, street car lines, etc. Mr. Workman has served the city as a councilman many terms; also as a member of the board of

education. He filled the office of mayor for the years 1887–'88. Being thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the municipality, and being a man of high probity, his public services have been very valuable. No one has ever charged him with being connected with jobbery of any kind. The better class of citizens, without distinction of party, especially appreciate his efforts as mayor to secure clean, honest and effcient government for the city. During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Workman was a stanch Union man; before and since he has been a Democrat, nevertheless he has not hesitated to antagonize the lower and corrupt wing of that party. It may be said with perfect truth that he has made a record as a citizen and an official that he and his children may always be proud of. He has six children, two sons and four daughters.

WILLIAM H. WINSTON, deceased, was one of the prominent and representative agriculturists of the San Gabriel Valley, and was for twenty years identified with its interests. He was a native of Huntsville, Alabama, born in 1813, and was a descendant of one of the most prominent families of that State. He was reared as a farmer and cotton-planter, and while in that State devoted the most of his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1868 he came to California and located at San Gabriel, where he purchased 180 acres of land from B. D. Wilson. This land was then in an uncultivated state, but of deep, rich soil, varied in its character. Mr. Winston at once commenced its cultivation and improvement, planting orchards and vineyards, erecting a comfortable cottage home and suitable out-buildings. He was successful in his enterprise, and soon built up one of the most productive farms in the valley. At the present writing (1889) this fine farm comprises 160 acres, forty of which are in oranges. There is also a large variety of deciduous fruits for family use. Considerable land is devoted to vegetable cultivation, for market purposes. The larger portion, however, is used for hay, grain and stock purposes. Plenty of water is obtained for irrigation purposes, from never-failing springs, supplying a large reservoir, from which the water is conveyed in ditches to the land as required. Mr. Winston died in 1886, leaving a large circle of friends and acquaintances by whom he was universally respected and esteemed, and who joined his bereaved family in sincerely mourning his death. He was a man of broad mind and progressive views. In political matters he was Democratic, and was a man whose influence was always exerted for what he considered the best interests of his party. He was a Mason and affiliated with El Monte Lodge, No. 104, F. & A. M. Mr. Winston was thrice married: First, to Miss Mary Jones, of Alabama; second, to Miss Mary Winston, also of Alabama; and his third marriage was with Miss Mary Watts, who was born in Alabama, and is the daughter of Edwin Watts, a native of Virginia. From the first and second marriages there are three children living: William, who is a resident of Texas; Langston, a resident of Pasadena, and Mary, now Mrs. Dillard, residing in Alabama. From the third marriage there are five children living: Charles, who married Miss Kate Manning, of Downey; Lyddar, Pettus, Edwin and Alice, all of whom at this writing (1889) are living with the widow, upon the old homestead.

LORENZ VAN DER LECK, capitalist, 82 South Main street, Los Angeles, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, February 25, 1811. He attended school and served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and joiner in his native country. In 1832 he went to Hamburg and remained five years. From there he went to Strasburg, Switzerland, then to Paris, and from there shipped to South America. After visiting different parts of South America he came to Cali-

fornia, reaching San Pedro, November 4, 1849. During his long voyage he secured material at the different ports, and made a house, all ready to put together. After his arrival in Los Angeles he put it up on the corner of Main and First streets, using it as a dwelling house, and remaining here two years. However, the times becoming dull, he went to San Francisco, where he was employed at his trade for three years, after which he returned to Los Angeles. He was successfully engaged in building for over thirty years, and when he retired from active business was the oldest contractor and builder in Southern California. He erected the block where he now lives on Main street, in 1854, it being the first brick building in Los Angeles. The lot he purchased in 1850, and his property has become very valuable. In October, 1854, he married Miss Caroline Geiger, a native of Wirtemberg, Germany. She died in 1861, leaving two children. Caroline, the older, was married May 11, 1878, to Edmund Lewz, a native of Prussia, Germany. They have five children: Emma, Walter, Edmund, Carrie and Paul. Henry, the son, is residing in this city, and was married October 1, 1888, to Miss Cecelia Mott, a native of Los Angeles, and daughter of T. D. Mott, Esq., an old and honored resident of this city.

IRVING A. WHITE is one to be classed among the pioneers of the Sierra Madre Colony, having entered the fourth or fifth residence tract in the colony. He took up his residence on a twenty-acre tract, located on the north side of Central avenue, east of Sierra Madre avenue, in November, 1881. His tract was wild and uncultivated, but with characteristic energy he commenced its cultivation and improvement, building a modest cottage residence and planting citrus and deciduous fruits. He resided upon that tract, engaging in horticultural pursuits until 1887 when he sold out and purchased three acres of land on the northeast corner of Central and Auburn avennes, where he has since resided. This place he is making one of the representative homes of the colony, planting a large variety of citrus and deciduous fruits and table grapes. His original tract was sold to Mr. Frank Irwin, who subdivided and sold it in villa lots. Mr. White has taken an active part in building up Sierra Madre. He was one of the original incorporators of the Sierra Madre Water Company, and has served for years as one of its directors. He has spent more than twenty-five years of his life upon the Pacific Coast. He is a native of Cayuga County, and dates his birth in 1841. His father, Tillinghast White, was a native of Massachusetts, who, in his early manhood, settled in New York and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Miss Sarah Nutt, a native of that State. Mr. White was reared upon his father's farm and became well versed in the practical operations of farm life. Of an adventurous and ambitious disposition, he was not content with the staid life of a New York farmer, and at the age of twenty years, in 1861, came via the Isthmus route to California. His first year was spent in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, in farm labor, after which he located in Placer and El Dorado counties, where he was employed in the copper mines. In 1863 he started out on a prospecting tour in Nevada. After devoting several months to that precarious occupation he located at Pioche, Nevada, and for several years was engaged in the mines and quartz mills in that section. In 1872 he again engaged in prospecting and locating mines, and spent about two years in Arizona, principally in the Wallapi district, after which he returned to California and was for several years in the northern portion of the State and in Nevada. In 1878 he returned to New York, and in that year married Miss Josephine Wright, a native of that State, and the daughter of Ulysses A. and Eliza (Lawton) Wright, both of whom were natives of New York. In 1880 Mr. White returned to California and located in Los Angeles County, and after an extended trip through Arizona and Mexico,

finally took up his residence in the Sierra Madre Colony, where he commenced the life of a horticulturist. He is an enterprising and progressive citizen, and during his residence here has been identified with the building up of the county, having real estate interests in Pasadena and Monrovia. He is also the owner of a fine five-acre tract on the corner of Central and Markham avenues in Sierra Madre. This property is well improved, being planted with a fine variety of citrus and deciduous fruits and Muscat grapes. Mr. White is a member and a trustee of the First Congregational Church of Sierra Madre. Politically he is a Republican.

B. S. WESTON.—To the casual observer, and much more so to one who makes it a study, is there something at once interesting and fascinating about the life, character, and history of the California pioneers. They were, as a class, exceptional men, strong in most of the qualities that make up the typical American character. They were energetic, courageous, and far-seeing. Coming, as they did, from all parts of the world, and braving many dangers and perils, the careers of many were full of incidents, and their life histories read like romance. In 1856 the subject of this sketch drifted here on the ocean as a sailor. He was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1832. His father was a sea captain, had traveled over the whole world, and was buried on the west coast of Africa in 1835. With his brother, B. S. Weston, he also followed the sea, launching out when he was but fifteen years of age. His first voyages were to the east and west of South America. Then he made several trips between San Francisco and China. This was in the days of sail vessels, and on one of these voyages he drifted to Santa Catalina Islands, where, in partnership with N. A. Narbonne, now deceased, he engaged in sheep-raising. In 1868 they removed from the island to the main-land, a distance of twenty-six miles, and kept sheep on the ranch of which he is still owner, though now giving his attention more particularly to farming. This place consists of 3,700 acres and is a part of the Palos Verdes Ranch. Mr. Weston has seen much of the world, and is a man well informed, having by extensive travel and observation obtained a vast store of useful and practical information. Socially he is a member, in good standing, in the Masonic Fraternity Lodge, No. 198, Wilmington.

JOHN T. WILSON, Superintendent of the Rancho ex-Mission De San Fernando, is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Crawford County. He came to California when a very young man; has been engaged in mining and has traveled extensively over this State and Colorado. Eight years ago he was appointed to his present position, where he employs thirty-five men and 100 horses on the ranch which consists of 16,700 acres of land. Of this, 7,000 acres are in wheat, 500 in barley, and 170 in orange trees. The land embraced in this ranch is the most beautiful and fertile valley in the State, and the climate is unsurpassed. Pure mountain water is abundant, and the whole valley is teeming with life and luxuriance. When he first came to California Mr. Wilson learned the trade of printer in the office of the *Express*, in Los Angeles; but, his health failing in a measure, he sought employment that would give more out door exercise, and it would be hard to find a climate more conducive to health than that at the Mission Ranch.

GEORGE M. WALKER.—Scattered all over California, and especially in Los Angeles County, can be found men, who, having passed an active and useful life in some of the States east of the Rocky Mountains, and who, having accumulated enough of this world's goods to be able to spend the remainder of their days in retirement, have sought this balmy climate,

and here, in homes of luxury, surrounded by tropical plants and ever-blooming flowers, and fanned by the cool breezes from the ocean, they expect to enjoy that peace and quiet that comes, or that should come, after an active business life. Along with this class of people we mention, in brief, the name of George M. Walker, a retired manufacturer from Boston, Massachusetts, who came to Long Beach in 1888. This gentleman might be said to have been born and reared at the "hub." He is the son of Joseph Walker, who was also a manufacturer. Mr. Walker was married in 1876 to Miss Evans, a native of New York. In the beautiful and picturesque seaside resort of Long Beach they have an elegant residence, fronting on the ocean, and overlooking the beach, the town of San Pedro and the Catalina Islands.

WOODSON WILKINSON, a farmer and fruit grower, residing three miles southwest of Downey, was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, in 1824. His father, James Wilkinson, was of English descent and a native of Virginia, and his mother, a native of Tennessee, was, before her marriage, Temperance Knight. His grandfather, William Wilkinson, was a soldier in the war of 1812. James Wilkinson moved to St. Charles, Missouri, in 1821, and in 1825 he located in Lincoln County, Missouri, where he died November 13, 1855, and his wife died there May 16, 1881. They had nine children. The subject of this sketch has been twice married. His first wife was Margaret Stubblefield, a native of Lincoln County, Missouri, and daughter of Thomas and Mary (Cannon) Stubblefield. This union was blessed with one daughter, Mary T., now the wife of Charles Norton. Mrs. Wilkinson died November 14, 1855; and Mr. Wilkinson, February 17, 1857, was married to Miss Salina Thomas, who was born in Pike County, Illinois. She was the daughter of Samuel F. and Betsey E. Thomas. Of this second union five children were born, three boys and two girls: John, Charles, William, Elizabeth, wife of Harry Van Bunkeliew, and Alice, wife of Reuben Wixom. Mrs. Wilkinson died January 30, 1888, after a useful and well-spent life, she having been a consistent Christian and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. WATTS is a gentleman well known in both Pasadena and Los Angeles, where for a number of years he was engaged in the real-estate and insurance business. He also carried on very successfully the livery business in Los Angeles. At present he has practically retired from the more active vocations in which he was previously engaged, and now his time and attention are devoted to the management of his ranch, three miles northeast of Compton, where he has 125 acres of land and has recently erected thereon a new and commodious residence. Mr. Watts is a native of Ohio. A number of years of his life were spent in Chicago where he was engaged in business. His marriage to Miss Millie Locke, of Indianapolis, Indiana, was celebrated in Pasadena, in 1875, this being the first marriage in the place; and their eldest child, Harvey, was the first child born there. The first religious service conducted in Pasadena was held at the residence of Mr. Watts. (However, he was not at home at the time.) Mr. and Mrs. Watts are the parents of three sons: Harvey, Seymor and Dan. The subject of this sketch is a man who has seen a great deal of the world and is well informed on all current topics. He is an enterprising citizen and an enthusiastic Democrat.

B. WALTER, a retired farmer residing near Downey, was born in Highland County, Ohio, in 1812. He is a son of John and Mary (Bentley) Walter, natives of Virginia, and early pioneers in the Buckeye State.

In 1837 they moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, where the father died about the close of the war. In 1845 Mr. Walter located in Washington County, Iowa; after a short time moved to Van Buren County and still later went to Lee County. In 1852 he came overland, with ox teams, to the Golden State, leaving his home April 12, and landing in San José, November 12. Here he engaged in farming and was very successful in raising wheat for twenty-five years. In 1878 he moved to Los Angeles County. Since coming here he has purchased real estate in different parts of the county, at Long Beach, San Diego, and has several farms, all within a mile and a half of Downey. Mr. Walter has been twice married, first in Iowa, in 1843, to Miss Tabitha Shepard, of Ohio, born near Bridgeport. They had three children, all of whom, with the mother, died in Iowa in 1848. In 1849 Mr. Walter was united in marriage with Miss Ann Gruewell, of Quincy, Illinois. This union was blessed with two daughters: Georgiana, now Mrs. Rev. R. R. Pratt, of San Diego; and Mary M., now Mrs. Henry Stephens, living near Downey. The mother of these two daughters died in Santa Clara County in 1856.

J. F. WOODWARD.—No other business institution of a city or town exerts such an influence in creating a reputation, good or bad, for the place as its hotels; for there is a deal of truth in the adage that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach. Feed and sleep one well during his sojourn with you and he will bear away pleasant memories of you. Among the many attractions of Los Angeles not the least are its hotels, prominent among which is the Hoffman House, with its cozy office, its broad, easy stairways, bright airy halls, large, sunny guest rooms, richly furnished, and its spacious dining-room with its well-spread tables. The Hoffman is situated on North Main street, and occupies the block bounded by Main and New High streets and Postoffice court and Sonora street, thus having the advantage of four fronts and four independent stairways, furnishing ample egress in case of fire, and also supplying abundance of sunlight and pure air to all parts of the hotel. The first floor is occupied by the office, dining-room, kitchen, laundry and bar. The second and third stories are devoted to guest rooms, of which there are seventy. Thirty of these—front rooms—have their own private bath-rooms and closets, and each contains an open fireplace and mantel. The beds are all hair mattresses, manufactured to order expressly for the Hoffman House, and are of excellent quality. Among other modern conveniences of a first-class hotel, the Hoffman is furnished throughout with electric call bells. The furniture of the house is mahogany, antique oak and cherry; and the carpets in the front rooms are moquet and velvet, and in the other rooms body brussels. The Hoffman has the largest and most sunny rooms, the purest air, and is replete everywhere with the elements of home comfort. The proprietor of the Hoffman House, J. F. Woodward, may be said to be a "born" hotel man, for he was born and reared in his father's hotel in Bath, Steuben County, New York, and has spent nearly all his life in a hotel either as employé or proprietor. He stood behind the counters as clerk of leading hotels in Chicago, Indianapolis, and other Eastern cities twelve years, and served two years at the carving-table under one of the principal caterers in the city first named. For a number of years before coming to the Pacific Coast he successfully conducted a hotel in Fort Worth, Texas. In 1880 he took charge of the Mojave House, a railroad hotel, in the town of the same name, which became very popular under his management, feeding several hundred a day at times. Since coming to Los Angeles Mr. Woodward was lessee and proprietor of the new United States Hotel, in which he made the handsome sum of $20,000 in seven months, during the late real-estate boom. He has won a wide and enviable reputation as a gentlemanly host and a liberal caterer. In May, 1889, he leased the Vance

House, the leading hotel in Eureka, Humboldt County, California, of which he is also proprietor, and which is conducted under his direction. Mr. Woodward was forty years of age in June last. He was married about fourteen years ago.

ROMAYNE WILLIAMS, one of the most prominent business men of Pasadena, was born in Greene County, New York, November 25, 1847. He followed agricultural pursuits until seventeen years of age; went to Coxsackie, that State, where he was engaged two years in the employ of E. V. Beatty, dry-goods merchant; then, in 1867, to Troy, same State, where he was employed two years in the large dry goods establishment of Haverly & Frear; next, for four years, he was engaged in wholesale millinery for C. H. Rising; then five years for G. V. S. Quackenbush & Co., dry-goods merchants; and finally, in 1877, he emigrated to the Golden State, arriving in Pasadena with but a few dollars in purse. Here his first task was to take charge of the property of Hodgkins & Wood for a year, at $20 a month. During this time he bought of A. M. Boughton five acres of land on Fair Oaks avenue, paying therefor $200 down, and giving mortgage for the balance due. At the close of his engagement with Hodgkins & Wood, he was enabled, with the assistance of his wife, to pay the whole debt. Next, for a year, he was a salesman in the grocery of Sherman Washburn, whom he then bought out, and continued the business under the firm name of R. Williams & Co. This stand he sold out July 1, 1885, to W. O. Swan, Jr. In the meantime he had erected a building on the northeast corner of Fair Oaks avenue and Colorado street. Since that time he has speculated considerably in real estate, and has by economical management amassed a fortune. He built the first substantial business block in Pasadena, which no doubt determined the present location of the business portion of the city. He has worked hard for the interests of the place, and thinks it has a brilliant future. He is a director in the San Gabriel Valley Bank; vice-president and director of the Fair Oaks Street Railway; stockholder in the Pasadena Manufacturing Company, one of the largest business firms in the city; was one of the corporators of the Pasadena Gas and Electric Light Company, and is now its treasurer; and was one of the promoters of the cable railroad to Wilson's Peak, the objective point for the new observatory now in contemplation. In company with C. S. Martin, he owns the site of Wilson's Peak, and they have tendered to the University of Southern California a tract of land for the observatory. Mr. Williams married Miss Ella Morrison, of Troy, New York. They have one son.

C. B. WEIMER, carpenter and builder, 49 West Fifth street, Los Angeles, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1855, and is the third son of six children of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Weimer. He attended school in his native State and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. In 1875 he went to Nebraska and lived there several years; then went to Kansas, where he spent two years; came to Los Angeles in 1882, and began working at his trade for a time, and afterward engaged in building. By his industry and close attention to the interests of his business he has secured a good custom trade.

SHERMAN WASHBURN, Pasadena, is a native of New York, having been born in Steuben County. His early life was spent on a farm. At the age of twenty one years he moved to Rockford, Illinois, where, for five years, he was connected with the J. H. Manney Manufacturing Company. From Rockford he went to Marshalltown, Iowa, and was there engaged in the grocery business for about ten years. In 1860 he moved to Carson, Nevada,

and, after remaining there two years, came to California in the fall of 1873, locating in Pasadena. He purchased fifteen acres in the Berry and Elliott tract, where he built a home and engaged in the grocery business for a time. He next entered into the real-estate business in company with Charles Watts, and later he was interested in building the San Gabriel Railroad, of which he was treasurer. At the present writing he is director of the San Gabriel Valley Bank. Mr. Washburn is one of those energetic and enterprising men whose influence is always directed in the channel which tends to develop the resources of the country in which he resides, not only for his own benefit, but for the general good of the community.

JACOB WEIL, 116 Pico street, Los Angeles, was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 24, 1828. He emigrated to the United States in 1846, landed at New Orleans and went direct to Louisville, Kentucky. After remaining there some time, he went over into Indiana and spent several years in New Albany and Salem. He next went to Louisiana, and from there came to California by way of the Isthmus, reaching San Francisco in 1853. The following year he came to Los Angeles on the old steamer Sea Bird, and started a small store at El Monte, a few miles east of Los Angeles. He soon extended his trade and successfully carried on the business there over twenty years, until 1877, when he went to Kern County and engaged in mercantile business at Bakersfield for several years. He then returned, his family residing here; and since that time has not been engaged in active business, but gives his attention to improving his property. In 1888 he built his large block on Main street. He purchased the lot in 1867 for $2,500 and refused $90,000 for it before the building was erected. He also owns other property. Mr. Weil is the architect of his own fortune, for when he began life he had no capital, and his success is due to his own efforts. In April, 1859, Mr. Weil married Miss Gette Hellman, a native of Bavaria, and a sister of I. M. and Samuel Hellman, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Weil have seven children: Amelia, Nathan (who is engaged in mercantile business on Main street, under the firm name of Rodriguez & Weil, 407–409 North Main street, Los Angeles, California), Alice, Morris, Clara, Adelle and Arme.

HENRY WEBER, of the firm of Winter & Weber, proprietors of the Los Angeles Cracker Factory, at the corner of Aliso street and Aliso road, is a native of Germany, and was born July 12, 1855. He grew up, attended school and served an apprenticeship at his trade in his native country. In 1871 he emigrated to the United States, and after three years' work at his trade in New York, he came to California; was employed at his trade in San Francisco, remaining there nine years, in the leading bakeries of the city. In 1883 he came to Los Angeles and became associated with L. Winter, his present partner, establishing the Los Angeles Cracker Company. They have had a large practical experience, understand every detail of the business, and give their personal attention in directing and maintaining the highest standard of excellence in the preparation and manufacture of their goods. In 1877 Mr. Weber married Miss Fredrika Boehringer, a native of Germany. They have three children: Harry, Lulu and Flora.

JAMES W. WARREN, Superintendent of the Electric Light Works, Los Angeles, was born in Sacramento, this State, July 30, 1850. His father, who had come to California in 1849, raised a company of volunteers on the breaking out of the great Rebellion, was commissioned Captain and killed during the action in Shenandoah Valley. The son attended the

public schools of San Francisco, also the Lincoln Grammar School, and pursued his college course at McClure Academy, taking a practical course in civil engineering. For two years he was then connected with the engineering department of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; next he was the chief engineer of the Brush Electric Light Company, of San Francisco, and meanwhile made a special study of electricity. His next position was that of constructing engineer for the company, in which capacity he constructed the plants at Portland, Oregon, and Oakland, California. In 1882 he came to this city to build the works for the Los Angeles Electric Light Company, in which he was signally successful, and since that time he has held his present position, as noted. In 1884 he was united in marriage with Miss Laura Bennett, of New York, and they have one son, Edward Garfield.

H. G. WESTON.—Of all whose names appear in this work, none are more worthy a place than is the name of H. G. Weston. He is what might be termed one of the old settlers, having been a resident of the State for thirty-five years, and of the county twelve years. He is a native of the "far East," was born in Kennebec County, Maine, in 1832, and is a son of Cyrus and Lefie (Wing) Weston. Both were born in Maine, and in their native State they lived and died, having reared a family of eight children. The subject of this sketch left his father's home in 1855, and came by steamer route to California. In 1859 Mr. Weston returned to his home in the East, and while there was married to Miss Octavia Austin, who is also a native of Maine. In three months after their marriage they set out via steamer route for California, February 2, 1860, and twenty-three days later they landed in San Francisco. Mr. Weston was interested in mining for some years in the northern part of the State and in Nevada, and for twenty-two years he carried on the butcher business in Sierra County. When he came to Los Angeles County he purchased 100 acres of fine land near the city of Compton, and eight miles from Los Angeles. Here he has established a comfortable home, and here he expects to spend the evening of life, as he has practically retired from active business. He owns valuable city property both in Los Angeles and in Compton. He served the people of this county as deputy assessor for two years. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Weston is made pleasant and happy by the presence of their two amiable and accomplished daughters, Misses Lizzie and Nellie.

S. K. WOODWARD, a farmer and stock-raiser residing five miles west of Compton, is a pioneer of 1868. He first located near Downey, where for ten years he farmed and worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1888 he purchased forty-six acres where he now lives, on the Mesa. On this tract he has erected a very neat and comfortable residence, and his land is all under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Woodward is a native of Franklin County, Tennessee, was born in 1837, and is the son of J. B. and Nancy (Kitchens) Woodward, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of North Carolina, and they were of English and Scotch origin respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward removed to Texas in 1856, where the old gentleman is yet engaged in farming, at the advanced age of eighty years. His wife died in 1886. They had reared a family of eight children, S. K. Woodward being the next to the youngest. The subject of this sketch was married in 1871, to Miss Eliza Dunn, who was born in Georgia, and is the daughter of J. A. and Mary B. Dunn. They have six children living: Robert, William, Carrie, Henry, Samuel and Thomas. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are members of the Methodist Church, South, being connected with the church at Downey, in which Mr. Dunn has held various offices. Socially he

is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is an A. O. U. W. At different times he has held district and school offices. Politically Mr. Dunn is affiliated with the Democratic party.

CYRUS WILLARD, brick and stone contractor, 37 West Pico street, Los Angeles, was born in New Sharon, Maine, June 17, 1830. He attended school there and served an apprenticeship to his trade in Boston. At that time the gold excitement of California was spreading over the country, and he decided to come to the Pacific Coast; came by water, and landed in San Francisco June 17, 1850. He engaged in mining for a time, and then went to Humboldt Bay and was interested in the lumber business there. In 1861 he returned to San Francisco and engaged in building, being employed on Government work. He was foreman in the light-house department, and also in the engineer's and quartermaster's departments, for twelve or fifteen years. In 1876 he came to Los Angeles and engaged in contracting and building, and since then, for the past thirteen years, has been actively identified with building interests in this city. He and Mr. Collins are the oldest contractors in Los Angeles. One of the first heavy buildings erected by him was the old Odd Fellows' Hall. He also built the "Nadeau" for the San Francisco estate, the Central Block and two blocks on Court street, Los Angeles Gas Works, the Low Gas Company's Works, Childs' Safe Deposit Building, the Lechtenberger Block, Shoemaker Block, and many others. He was elected and served as a member of the city council of Los Angeles. Mr. Willard is a commissioned officer in the State National Guards, being signal officer with the rank of Major, and a member of the brigade staff. Major Willard is unmarried. His home is presided over by his sister.

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